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AUTOGRAPHS OF THE PRESIDENTS  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

George Washington

John Adams

Thomas Jefferson

James Madison

James Monroe

John Quincy Adams

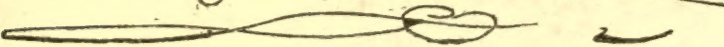
Andrew Jackson

Martin Van Buren

Wm. H. Harrison

John Tyler

James K. Polk





AUTOGRAPHS OF THE PRESIDENTS  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

7 Z Taylor

3 Millard Fillmore

Frank Pierce

James Buchanan

A Lincoln

Andrew Johnson

U. S. Grant

R. B. Hayes

Ja Garfield

C. A. Arthur



THE  
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DICTIONARY  
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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PUBLISHERS,  
NO. 122 NASSAU STREET.

## THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In the Metric System of weights and measures, the Meter is the base of all the measures which it employs.

The Meter was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth part of the distance measured on a meridian of the earth from the equator to the pole, and equals about 39.37 inches, or nearly 3 feet 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

The Meter is the primary unit of length; and upon the meter are based the following primary units: the Square Meter, the Are, the Cubic Meter or Stere, the Liter, and the Gram.

The Square Meter is the unit of measure for small surfaces, as the surface of a floor, table, etc. The Are is the unit of land measure. This is a square whose side is ten meters in length, and which contains one hundred square meters.

The Cubic Meter, or Stere, is the unit of volume. This is a cube whose edge is one meter in length.

The Liter is the unit of capacity. This is the capacity of a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a meter in length.

The Gram is the unit of weight. This is the weight of distilled water contained in a cube whose edge is the one-hundredth part of a meter.

From these primary units the higher and lower orders of units are derived decimally, as shown in the following tables.

### SCHEME OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

RATIOS.	LENGTHS.	SURFACES.	VOLUMES.	WEIGHTS.
1,000,000	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	Millier, or Tonneau.
100,000	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •	Quintal.
10,000	Myriameter.	• • • •	• • • •	Myriagram.
1,000	Kilometer.	• • • •	Kiloliter.	Kilogram, or Kilo.
100	Hectometer.	Hectare.	Hectoliter.	Hectogram.
10	Dekameter.	• • • •	Decaliter.	Dekagram.
1	METER.	ARE.	LITER.	GRAM.
.1	Decimeter.	• • • •	Deciliter.	Decigram.
.01	Centimeter.	Centare.	Centiliter.	Centigram.
.001	Millimeter.	• • • •	Milliliter.	Milligram.

It will be seen, from this table, that ten millimeters equal one centimeter, ten centimeters equal one decimeter, and so on.

### COMMON MEASURES AND WEIGHTS, WITH THEIR METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

The following are some of the measures in common use, with their equivalents in measures of the Metric System.

COMMON MEASURES.	EQUIVALENTS.	COMMON MEASURES.	EQUIVALENTS.
An inch . . .	2.54 centimeters.	A cubic yard . .	.7646 cu. meter.
A foot . . .	.3048 meter.	A cord . . . .	3.624 steres.
A yard . . .	.9144 meter.	A liquid quart . .	.9463 liter.
A rod . . . .	5.029 meters.	A gallon . . . .	3.785 liters.
A mile . . . .	1.6093 kilometers.	A dry quart . . .	1.101 liters.
A square inch .	6.452 sq. centimeters.	A peck . . . .	8.811 liters.
A square foot .	.0929 sq. meter.	A bushel . . . .	35.24 liters.
A square yard .	.8361 sq. meter.	A rox. avoidupois	28.35 grams.
A square rod . .	25.29 sq. meters.	A pound . . . .	.4536 kilogram.
An acre . . . .	.4047 hectare.	A ton . . . . .	.9072 tonneau.
A square mile .	259 hectares.	A grain Troy . .	.0648 gram.
A cubic inch . .	16.39 cu. centimeters.	An ounce Troy . .	31.104 grams.
A cubic foot . .	.02833 cu. meter.	A pound Troy . .	.3732 kilogram.



# PREFACE.

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We have endeavored, in this work, to press into the smallest compass the greatest amount of information. The Dictionary proper will be found reliable in every point. Equal care has been bestowed upon the Spelling, the Defining, and the Pronouncing. This book will be found worthy of comparison with the most extensive and expensive Dictionaries in the language.

In addition to this, it will be seen, by a glance at the contents, that this volume contains concise, but thorough, articles, giving explanations of many other useful branches of human knowledge, besides the science of language.

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## KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

The consonants used in the Phonetic Spelling retain their name or ordinary unvarying sounds, with the exception of G. The same sounds are always represented by the same letters, no matter how varied their actual spelling in the language. Vowels, unless marked, retain their short sounds as in *lad*, *led*, *lid*, *lot*, *but*, *book*. The diphthong *au* or *aw* represents the sound of *a* as heard in *all*; and *au* or *ow* as in *now*. The syllabic sound of *ble*, whether terminal or incidental, is represented by *bl*, and the termination *bly* by *ble*. The marked vowels are shown in the following line:

Fäte, Fâr, Mē, Mīne, Môte, Mûte, Mōōn.

When more than one pronunciation of a word is given, that which is placed first is the most accepted.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i>	stands for adjective.	<i>pp.</i>	stands for past participle
<i>ad.</i>	" " adverb	<i>ppr.</i>	" " present participle
<i>conj.</i>	" " conjunction	<i>pret.</i>	" " preterit,
<i>interj.</i>	" " interjection	<i>prep.</i>	" " preposition
<i>n.</i>	" " noun	<i>pron.</i>	" " pronoun
<i>pl.</i>	" " plural	<i>v.</i>	" " verb.

# THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	Place of Birth.	Year of Birth.	Name of Wife.	Year of Marriage.	Instituted into Office.	Age at that time.	Term of Office.	Place of Death.	Date of death.	Age at death.
1 George Washington.	Bridges Creek, Va.	1732	Mrs. Martha Custis.	1759	1789	57	4 years.	Mt. Vernon, Va.	Dec. 14, 1799	68
2 John Adams.	Bradstreet, Mass.	1735	Abigail Smith.	1764	1797	62	"	Quincy, Mass.	July 4, 1826	91
3 Thomas Jefferson.	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Mrs. Martha Skelton.	1772	1801	58	"	Monticello, Va.	July 4, 1826	83
4 James Madison.	King George, Va.	1751	Mrs. Dorothy P. Todd.	1794	1809	58	"	Montpelier, Va.	June 27, 1836	85
5 James Monroe.	Washington Co., Va.	1758	Miss Kortright.	1797	1817	59	"	New York.	July 4, 1831	72
6 John Quincy Adams.	Brantree, Mass.	1767	Miss Johnson.	1797	1825	58	"	Washington, D.C.	Feb. 23, 1848	80
7 Andrew Jackson.	Waxhau Settlement, N.C.	1767	Mrs. Rachel Kobarda.	1791	1829	62	"	Nashville, Tenn.	June 8, 1845	78
8 Martin Van Buren.	Kinderhook, N.Y.	1782	Hannah Hoes.	1804	1837	55	"	Washington, D.C.	July 24, 1862	80
9 William H. Harrison.	Berkley, Va.	1773	Miss Symmes.	1795	1811	38	"	Kinderhook, N.Y.	April 4, 1841	68
10 John Tyler.	Charles City Co., Va.	1779	Letitia Christian.	1813	1841	61	11 mos.	Washington, D.C.	Jan. 17, 1862	72
11 James K. Polk.	Mecklenburg Co., N.C.	1795	Sarah Childress.	1844	1845	49	1 yr. 4 m. 5 d.	Richmond, Va.	June 15, 1849	54
12 Zachary Taylor.	Orange Co., Va.	1784	Margaret Smith.	1806	1849	65	1 yr. 4 m. 5 d.	Nashville, Tenn.	July 9, 1850	66
13 Millard Fillmore.*	Sumner Hill, N.Y.	1800	Abigail Powers.	1826	1850	50	1 yr. 7 m. 20 d.	Washington, D.C.	July 8, 1874	74
14 Franklin Pierce.	Hillsboro, N.H.	1804	Jane Means.	1834	1853	49	4 years.	Concord, N.H.	Oct. 8, 1869	65
15 James Buchanan.	Stony Batter, Pa.	1791	Unmarried.	700	1857	66	"	Whiteland, Pa.	June 1, 1868	77
16 Abraham Lincoln,†.	Hardin Co., Ky.	1809	Mary Todd.	1842	1861	52	1 yr. 1 m. 10 d.	Washington, D.C.	April 15, 1865	56
17 Andrew Johnson.	Raleigh, N.C.	1808	Eliza McCordle.	1848	1863	55	3 y. 10 m. 20 d.	Greenville, Tenn.	July 31, 1875	67
18 Ulysses S. Grant.	Point Pleasant, O.	1822	Julia F. Dent.	1848	1860	38	8 years.	Alive.	—	—
19 Rutherford B. Hayes.	Delaware, O.	1822	Lancy Ward Webb.	1849	1877	55	"	Alive.	—	—
20 James A. Garfield.‡.	Near Cleveland, O.	1831	Lucyrtia Rudolph.	1858	1880	49	6 mos. 10 days	Long Branch, N.J.	Sept. 19, 1881	50
21 Chester A. Arthur.	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	Miss Herndon.	1861	1881	51	"	Alive.	—	—

\* Presidents Tyler and Fillmore were twice married, the second wife of President Tyler being Julia Gardner, and the second wife of President Fillmore being Caroline Carmichael.

† Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C., on the evening of April 14, 1865, and died at 22 minutes past 7 o'clock the next morning, having remained unconscious from the time he was shot until his death.

‡ James A. Garfield was assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau, in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, Washington, D.C., July 2, 1881, and died from the effects of the wound at Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881, — 80 days from the time he was shot until his death.

The political affiliations of the different Presidents were as follows: — Washington, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Federalist; Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Democrat; — Madison, Monroe, Democratic Republican; — Harrison, Tyler, Fillmore, Whig; — Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Republican.

Presidents Tyler, Johnson, and Arthur were elected Vice-Presidents, and succeeded to the presidency by the death of the President.

President Grant was the youngest man ever elected President, and President Garfield was the youngest at the time of his death.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. A. S. ( <i>Academia Americana Societas</i> .) Fellow of the American Academy.	C. Cap. ( <i>Caput</i> ) Chapter.	Ep. Epistle.
A. B. ( <i>Artium Baccalaureus</i> .) Bachelor of Arts.	Cal. California; Calends.	E. S. E. East South-east.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.	Capt. Captain.	Esq., Esqr. Esquire.
A. C. ( <i>Ante Christum</i> .) Before Christ.	Cath. Catholic.	Et al. ( <i>Et alii</i> .) And others.
A. C. T. ( <i>Ante Christum</i> .) Before Christ.	C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.	Et al. ( <i>Et alibi</i> .) And elsewhere.
A. D. ( <i>Anno Domini</i> .) In the year of our Lord.	C. E. Civil Engineer.	Etc., &c. ( <i>Et cetera</i> .) And others; and so forth.
A. D. Adj. Adjutant.	Cent., Ct. ( <i>Centum</i> .) A hundred.	
A. D. Gen. Adjutant-General.	C. H. Court-House.	Fahr. Fahrenheit. [of Arts.]
A. & F. B. S. American and Foreign Bible Society.	C. J. Chief Justice.	F. A. S. Fellow of the Society
A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.	Co. County; Company.	F. H. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
Al. Ala. Alabama.	C. O. D. Collect on Delivery.	Fl., Flor., Fa. Florida.
A. M. ( <i>Artium Magister</i> .)—Master of Arts.—( <i>Ante Meridiem</i> .) Before noon.—( <i>Anno Mundi</i> .) In the year of the world.	Col. Colonel; Colossians.	Fo., Fol. Folio.
Am., Amer. American.	Con. ( <i>Contra</i> .) Against, or in opposition.	F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
An. ( <i>Anno</i> .) In the year.	Con. Cr., C. C. Contra, Credit, long, C. Congress.	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Anon. Anonymous.	Conn., Ct. Connecticut.	
Ark. Arkansas.	Cr. Credit; Creditor.	Ga. Georgia.
A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.	Ct. Cent; Court.	G. B. Great Britain.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.	Cur. Current, or this month.	Gen. General; Genesis.
A. T. S. American Tract Society; American Temperance Society.	Cwt. ( <i>Centum and weight</i> .) Hundred-weight.	Gov. Governor.
Att., Atty. Attorney.	D., d. ( <i>Denarius</i> .) Penny.	H., h., hr. Hour.
Att.-Gen. Attorney-General.	D. C. District of Columbia.	Haz. Haggai.
A. U. C. ( <i>Anno Urbis Condite</i> .) In the year from the building of the city [Rome].	D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.	H. B. M. Her Britannic Majesty
	D. D. ( <i>Divinitas Doctor</i> ) Doctor of Divinity.	Hhd. Hoghead.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts; British.	Del. Delaware; Delegate.	H. M. His or Her Majesty.
B. C. Before Christ.	Del. ( <i>Delinquit</i> .) He drew it.	H. M. S. His or Her Majesty's Ship or Service.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.	Dep., Dept. Department.	Hon. Honorable.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.	Dep. Deputy.	H. R. House of Representatives
Bd. Bound.	Depl., Dpt. Deponent.	H. R. H. His or Her Royal Highness.
Bds. Bound in boards.	Dft., Dfft. Defendant.	
Bk. Bank; Book.	D. G. ( <i>Dei Gratia</i> .) By the Grace of God.	Ia. Iowa. [place.]
B. L. ( <i>Baccalaureus Legum</i> .) Bachelor of Laws.	Diet. Dictator; Dictionary.	Ib., Ibid. ( <i>Ibidem</i> .) In the same
B. M. ( <i>Baccalaureus Medicinæ</i> .) Bachelor of Medicine.	Dist.-Atty. District-Attorney.	Id. ( <i>Idem</i> .) The same.
Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.	D. M. Doctor of Music.	I. e., i. e. ( <i>Id est</i> .) That is.
Brit. Britain; British.	Do. ( <i>Ditto</i> .) The same.	L. H. S. ( <i>Jesus Hominum Salvator</i> .) Jesus the Saviour of Men
	Dols., \$s. Dollars.	Ill. Illinois.
	D. P. Doctor of Philosophy.	Ind. Inch; Inches.
	Dr. Doctor; Debtor; Dram.	Ind. Indiana.
	D. V. ( <i>Deo Volente</i> .) God willing.	Ind. Ter. Indian Territory.
	Dwt. ( <i>Denarius and weight</i> .) Pennyweight.	Inst. Of the present month.
		Int. Interest. [passage.]
	E. East; Earl; Eagle.	In trans. ( <i>In transitu</i> .) On the
	Ecl. Eccl. Ecclesiastical.	I. T. Indian Territory.
	Ed. Edition; Editor.	J. C. D. ( <i>Juris Civilis Doctor</i> .) Doctor of Civil Law.
	E. G., e. g. ( <i>Ezempli Gratia</i> .) For example.	J. D. ( <i>Jurum Doctor</i> .) Doctor of Laws.
	E. Lon. East Longitude.	J. P. Justice of the Peace.
	E. N. E. East North-east.	Jr., Jun. Junior.
	Eng. England; English.	

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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## ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

<b>J. U. D.</b> ( <i>Juris Utriusque Doctor.</i> ) Doctor of both Laws; i. e., Canon and Civil Law. <b>Ky.</b> Kentucky.	<b>N. N. E.</b> North-North-east. <b>N. N. W.</b> North-North-west. <b>Non pros.</b> ( <i>Non prosequitur.</i> ) He does not prosecute. <b>N. P.</b> Notary Public; New Providence. <b>N. S.</b> New Style; Nova Scotia. <b>N. T.</b> New Testament. <b>N. W.</b> North-west. <b>N. Y.</b> New York.	<b>R. R.</b> Railroad. <b>Rt. Hon.</b> Right Honorable. <b>Rt. Rev.</b> Right Reverend.
<b>L., lb.</b> ( <i>Libra.</i> ) Pound weight. <b>L., £.</b> Pound Sterling. <b>La.</b> Louisiana. <b>Lat.</b> Latitude; Latin. <b>L. I.</b> Long Island. <b>Lib.</b> Librarian. ( <i>Liber.</i> ) Book. <b>Lieut.</b> Lt. Lieutenant. <b>Lieut. Col.</b> Lieutenant-Colonel. <b>LL.B.</b> ( <i>Legum Baccalaureus.</i> ) Bachelor of Laws. [of Laws. <b>LL.D.</b> ( <i>Legum Doctor.</i> ) Doctor Lon., Long. Longitude. <b>L. S.</b> ( <i>Locus Signi.</i> ) Place of the Seal. <b>L. S. D., l. s. d.</b> Pounds, shil- lings, pence.	<b>O.</b> Ohio; Oxygen. <b>Ob. ob.,</b> ( <i>Obiit.</i> ) Died. <b>Ont.</b> Ontario. <b>Or.</b> Oregon. <b>O. S.</b> Old Style (before 1752). <b>O. T.</b> Old Testament. <b>Oz., oz.</b> Ounce, or ounces. <b>P. E.</b> Protestant Episcopal. <b>P. E. I.</b> Prince Edward Island. <b>Per an.</b> ( <i>Per annum.</i> ) By the Year. <b>Per cent., per et.</b> ( <i>Per cen- tum.</i> ) By the hundred. <b>Ph. D., P. D.</b> ( <i>Philosophia Doctor.</i> ) Doctor of Philosophy. <b>Pinx., Pnt.</b> ( <i>Pinxit.</i> ) He or she painted it. <b>P. M.</b> ( <i>Post Meridiem.</i> ) After- noon; Postmaster. <b>P. M. G.</b> Postmaster-General. <b>P. P. C.</b> ( <i>Pour prendre congé.</i> ) To take leave. <b>P. Q.</b> Province of Quebec. <b>Prof.</b> Professor. [the time. <b>Pro tem.</b> ( <i>Pro tempore.</i> ) For Prox. ( <i>Proximo.</i> ) Next month. <b>P. S.</b> Privy Seal. ( <i>Post scrip- tum.</i> ) Postscript. <b>Ps.</b> Psalm, or Psalms.	<b>S.</b> South; Shilling; Sunday. <b>S., St.</b> Saint. <b>S. A.</b> South America. <b>S. C.</b> South Carolina. <b>Se., Sculp.</b> ( <i>Sculpsit.</i> ) He, or she, engraved it; Sculpture. <b>S. E.</b> South-east. <b>Sec., Sect.</b> Secretary; Section. <b>Serg., Serjt.</b> Sergeant. <b>S. J. C.</b> Supreme Judicial Court. <b>Sol.-Gen.</b> Solicitor-General. <b>S. P. A. S.</b> ( <i>Societatis Philo- sophica Americana Socius.</i> ) Member of the American Philosophical Society. <b>Sq., Sgr.</b> Square. [namely. <b>SS., sq.</b> ( <i>Scilicet.</i> ) To wit; <b>S. S. E.</b> South-South-east. <b>S. S. W.</b> South-South-west. <b>S. T. D.</b> ( <i>Sacra Theologia Doctor.</i> ) Doctor of Divinity. <b>Ster., Stg.</b> Sterling. <b>S. T. P.</b> ( <i>Sacra Theologia Pro- fessor.</i> ) Professor of Theology <b>Supt.</b> Superintendent. <b>S. W.</b> South-west.
<b>M., Mon.</b> Monday. [Academy. <b>M. A.</b> Master of Arts; Military Mass., Ms. Massachusetts. <b>M. B.</b> ( <i>Medicina Baccalaure- us.</i> ) Bachelor of Medicine. <b>M. B.</b> ( <i>Musica Baccalaureus.</i> ) Bachelor of Music. <b>M. C.</b> Member of Congress; Master Commandant. <b>M. D.</b> ( <i>Medicina Doctor.</i> ) Doctor of Medicine. <b> Md.</b> Maryland. <b>Me.</b> Maine. <b>M. E.</b> Methodist Episcopal. <b>Mem.</b> ( <i>Memento.</i> ) Remember. <b>Mem.</b> Memorandum. <b>Messrs., M<sup>rs.</sup></b> ( <i>Messieurs.</i> ) Gentlemen; Sirs. <b>Meth.</b> Methodist. <b>Mex.</b> Mexico, or Mexican. <b>Mich.</b> Michigan; Michaelmas. <b>Minn.</b> Minnesota. [tenary. <b>Min. Plen.</b> Minister Plenipo- <b>Miss.</b> Mississippi. <b>Mo.</b> Missouri; Month. <b>Mons.</b> Monsieur or Sir. <b>M. P.</b> Member of Parliament; <b>MS.</b> Manuscript. <b> MSS.</b> Manuscripts.	<b>Ph. D., P. D.</b> ( <i>Philosophia Doctor.</i> ) Doctor of Philosophy. <b>Pinx., Pnt.</b> ( <i>Pinxit.</i> ) He or she painted it. <b>P. M.</b> ( <i>Post Meridiem.</i> ) After- noon; Postmaster. <b>P. M. G.</b> Postmaster-General. <b>P. P. C.</b> ( <i>Pour prendre congé.</i> ) To take leave. <b>P. Q.</b> Province of Quebec. <b>Prof.</b> Professor. [the time. <b>Pro tem.</b> ( <i>Pro tempore.</i> ) For Prox. ( <i>Proximo.</i> ) Next month. <b>P. S.</b> Privy Seal. ( <i>Post scrip- tum.</i> ) Postscript. <b>Ps.</b> Psalm, or Psalms. <b>Q. S., q. s.</b> ( <i>Quantum suf- ficit.</i> ) A sufficient quantity. <b>Qu., Qr., q.</b> ( <i>Quare.</i> ) Query. <b>Q. V., q. v.</b> ( <i>Quod vide.</i> ) Which see;—( <i>Quantum vis.</i> ) As much as you please. <b>R.</b> ( <i>Rez.</i> ) King;—( <i>Regina.</i> ) Queen. <b>R. A.</b> Royal Academy; Royal Academician; Royal Artil- lery; Rear Admiral. <b>R. E.</b> Royal Engineers. <b>Rec. Sec.</b> Recording Secretary <b>Ref. Ch.</b> Reformed Church. <b>Reg. Prof.</b> Regius Professor. <b>Rep., Repub.</b> Republic. <b>Rev.</b> Reverend; Revelation. <b>R. I.</b> Rhode Island. <b>R. N.</b> Royal Navy. <b>Rom.</b> Romans. <b>Rom. Cath.</b> Roman Catholic.	<b>Tenn.</b> Tennessee. <b>Tex.</b> Texas. <b>Ult.</b> ( <i>Ultimo.</i> ) Last month. <b>U. S.</b> United States. <b>U. S. A.</b> United States Army; United States of America. <b>U. S. M.</b> United States Mail; United States Marine. <b>U. S. N.</b> United States Navy. <b>U. S. S.</b> United States Ship. <b>U. T.</b> Utah Territory. <b>V., Vi., Vid.</b> ( <i>Vide.</i> ) See. <b>V., vs.</b> ( <i>Versus.</i> ) Against. <b>Va.</b> Virginia. <b>V.-C.</b> Vice-Chancellor. <b>Viz.</b> ( <i>Videlicet.</i> ) To wit; Namely <b>V. R.</b> ( <i>Victoria Regina.</i> ) Queen Victoria. <b>Vt.</b> Vermont. <b>W.</b> Welsh; West. <b>W. I.</b> West India; West Indies. <b>Wis.</b> Wisconsin. <b>W. Lon.</b> West Longitude. <b>W. Va.</b> West Virginia. <b>Xmas., Xm.</b> Christmas. <b>Xn., Xtian.</b> Christian. <b>Y., or Yr.</b> Year. <b>Yd.</b> Yard;—Yds. Yards.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

### A

**A** is the first letter of the alphabet in most languages; it is a contraction of *an*, implying *one, any*; is used before nouns of the singular number, and before words beginning with the sound of a consonant.

**Aback** (a-bak'), *ad.* toward the back; backward; behind.

**Abacus** (a-ba-kus), *n.* a board or table for drawing or reckoning on; crown of a column.



**Abaft** (a-baft'), *ad.* in or at the hinder part of a ship; behind.

**Abalienate** (ab-á-l'yen-át), *v.* to transfer the title of property.

**Abandon** (a-ban'dun), *v.* to give up; to desert; to forsake.

**Abandoned** (a-ban'dund), *a.* deserted; given up; corrupt.

**Abandonment** (a-ban'dun-ment), *n.* state of being given up; total desertion; loss.

**Abase** (a-bás'), *v.* to lower; to humble; to degrade.

**Abasement** (a-bás-ment), *n.* act of humbling; humiliation.

**Abash** (a-bash'), *v.* to confuse or confound; to make ashamed.

**Abatable** (a-bát'a-bl), *a.* that can be lessened or abated.

**Abate** (a-bát'), *v.* to moderate; to lessen; to remit.

**Abatement** (a-bát-ment), *n.* act of abating; deduction.

**Abatis** (ab'a-tis), *n.* trees felled with branches outward.

**Abattoir** (a-bat-wor'), *n.* a public slaughter-house.

**Abba** (ab'bá), *n.* father; a religious superior.

**Abbacy** (ab'ba-se), *n.* office and privileges of an abbot.

**Abbe** (ab'bá), *n.* an abbot.

**Abess** (ab'bes), *n.* the female superior of a nunnery.

**Abbey** (ab'be), *n.* a monastery presided over by an abbot.

**Abbot** (ab'but), *n.* the superior or governor of an abbey.

**Abbreviate** (ab-bré've-át), *v.* to abridge; to shorten.

**Abbreviation** (ab-bre-ve-á'-shun), *n.* act of shortening or reducing; a contraction.

**Abbreviator** (ab-bré've-a-tor), *n.* one who abbreviates.

**Abdicate** (ab'de-kát), *v.* to give up; to abandon; to quit.

**Abdication** (ab-de-ká'shun), *n.* abandoning of an office, right or trust; a surrendering.

**Abdicate** (ab'de-ká-tiv), *a.* causing or implying abdication.

**Abdomen** (ab-dó'men), *n.* the lower part of the belly.

**Abdominal** (ab-dom'e-nal), *a.* pertaining to the abdomen.

**Abdominous** (ab-dom'e-nus), *a.* having a large belly.

**Abduce** (ab-dús'), *v.* to draw or conduct away; to withdraw.

**Abducent** (ab-dú'sent), *a.* separating; drawing back.

**Abduct** (ab-dukt'), *v.* to take away by stealth or force.

**Abduction** (ab-duk'shun), *n.* act of carrying away by fraud or force.

**Abecedarian** (a-be-ce-dá're-an), *n.* one who teaches or learns the alphabet; a novice.

**Abed** (a-bed'), *ad.* on or in bed.

**Aberance** (ab'er-rans), *n.* deviation from truth or right.

**Aberant** (ab'er-rant), *a.* differing widely.

**Aberration** (ab'er-rá'shun), *n.* a wandering from the right.

**Abet** (a-bet'), *v.* to aid; to help.

**Abettor** (a-bet'tor), *n.* one who abets, aids, or incites another.

**Abeyance** (a-ba-ans), *n.* a state of suspension or expectancy.

**Abhor** (ab-hor'), *v.* to hate, detest, loathe, or abominate.

**Abhorrence** (ab-hor'rens), *n.* extreme hatred; detestation.

**Abhorrent** (ab-hor'rent), *a.* de-

### ABOMINATION

testing; abominating.

**Abide** (a-bid'), *v.* to dwell; to reside; to remain; to rest.

**Abiding** (a-bid'ing), *a.* lasting continuing; permanent.

**Ability** (a-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being able; skill; power.

**Abject** (ab'jekt), *a.* mean; low; servile; base; worthless.

**Abjectness** (ab'jekt-nes), *n.* mean or low state; baseness.

**Abjure** (ab-joor'), *v.* to retract; to renounce upon oath.

**Abjuration** (ab-joo-rá'shun), *n.* a renouncing upon oath.

**Ab lactation** (ab-lak-tá'shun), *n.* weaning from the breast.

**Ab lative** (ab'la-tiv), *a.* carrying away or taken from.

**Ab laze** (a-bláz'), *ad.* on fire.

**Able** (á'bl), *a.* having power, knowledge, or skill.

**Able-bodied** (á'bl-bod'id), *a.* strong of body; robust.

**Ab lution** (ab-lú'shun), *n.* the act of washing or cleansing.

**Abl'y** (á'ble), *ad.* in an able manner; with great ability.

**Abnegate** (ab'ne-gat), *v.* to deny

**Abnegation** (ab-ne-gá'shun), *n.* denial; renunciation.

**Abnormal** (ab-nor'mal), *a.* irregular; against rule.

**Abnormality** (ab-nor'me-te), *n.* irregularity; deformity.

**Aboard** (a-bórd'), *ad.* on board a ship, vessel, or boat.

**Abode** (a-bód'), *n.* habitation; stay; place of residence.

**Abolish** (a-bol'ish), *v.* to annul; to abrogate; to make void.

**Abolishable** (a-bol'ish-a-bl), *a.* capable of being abolished.

**Abolition** (ab-o-lish'un), *n.* an annulling; utter destruction.

**Abolitionist** (ab-o-lish'un-ist), *n.* one who seeks to abolish.

**Abominable** (a-bom'in-a-bl), *a.* hateful; detestable; unclean.

**Abominate** (a-bom'i-nát), *v.* to abhor; to detest extremely.

**Abomination** (a-bom-i-ná'-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ABORIGINAL

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## ACAULOUS

**shun**, *n.* extreme hatred; detestation; disgust.

**Aboriginal** (ab-o-rij'i-nal), *a.* first; original; primitive.

**Aborigines** (ab-o-rij'i-néz), *n. pl.* the first inhabitants.

**Abort** (a-bor't'), *v.* to bring forth prematurely.

**Abortion** (a-bor'shun), *n.* an untimely birth; failure.

**Abortive** (a-bor'tiv), *a.* brought forth prematurely; untimely.

**Abound** (a-bownd'), *v.* to be or have in great plenty.

**About** (a-bow't'), *prep.* around; near to; engaged in; — *ad.* nearly; here and there.

**Above** (a-buv'), *prep.* higher; more than; — *ad.* overhead; in a higher place.

**Abraacadabra** (ab-ra-ka-dab'ra), *n.* a cabalistic word among the ancients, used as a charm against diseases.

**Abrade** (a-brad'), *v.* to rub off; to wear away; to grate.

**Abrahamie** (a-bra-ham'ik), *a.* pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch.

**Abrasion** (a-brá'zhun), *n.* act of rubbing or wearing off.

**Abreast** (a-brest'), *ad.* side by side; together.

**Abreption** (ab-rep'shun), *n.* a carrying away.

**Abridge** (a-brij'), *v.* to shorten or contract; to abbreviate.

**Abridgment** (a-brij'ment), *n.* an epitome; a summary.

**Abroach** (a-bróch'), *ad.* letting out, as liquor from a cask.

**Abroad** (a-brawd'), *ad.* out of doors; in another country.

**Abrogate** (ab'ro-gát'), *v.* to repeal; to annul; to set aside.

**Abrogation** (ab-ro-gá'shun), *n.* act of repealing; revocation.

**Abrupt** (ab-rup't'), *a.* broken; steep; sudden; unexpected.

**Abruption** (ab-rup'shun), *n.* violent separation.

**Abruptness** (ab-rup'tnes), *n.* steepness; suddenness.

**Abscess** (ab'ses), *n.* a tumor containing purulent matter.

**Abscind** (ab-sind'), *v.* to cut off.

**Abscission** (ab-sizh'un), *n.* the act or process of cutting off.

**Abscond** (ab-skond'), *v.* to abscond or secrete one's self.

**Absconder** (ab-skond'er), *n.* one who absconds.

**Absence** (ab'sens), *n.* state of being absent; deficiency.

**Absent** (ab'sent), *a.* not present; away from; inattentive.

**Absent** (ab-sent'), *v.* to retire or withdraw; to keep away.

**Absentee** (ab-sen-té'), *n.* one who is absent from his duty.

**Absinthé** (ab'sinth), *n.* a spirit flavored with wormwood.

**Absolute** (ab'so-lüt), *a.* complete; uncontrolled; unconditional; certain.

**Absolutely** (ab'so-lüt-le), *ad.* positively; peremptorily.

**Absoluteness** (ab'so-lüt-nes), *n.* completeness; independence.

**Absolution** (ab-so-lü'shun), *n.* acquittal; remission of sins.

**Absolutism** (ab'so-lüt-izm), *n.* the state of being absolute.

**Absolutive** (ab-sol'u-to-re), *a.* absolving, or that absolves.

**Absolve** (ab-solv'), *v.* to acquit; to pardon; to remit.

**Absonant** (ab'so-nant), *a.* contrary to reason; absurd.

**Absorb** (ab-sorb'), *v.* to swallow up; to engage wholly.

**Absorbable** (ab-sorb'a-bl), *a.* capable of being absorbed.

**Absorbent** (ab-sorb'ent), *a.* imbibing; swallowing; — *n.* a substance which absorbs.

**Absorption** (ab'sorp'shun), *n.* process of being absorbed; entire occupation of mind.

**Absorptive** (ab-sorp'tiv), *a.* having the power to imbibe.

**Abstain** (ab-stán'), *v.* to keep or refrain from; to forbear.

**Abstemious** (ab-sté'me-us), *a.* sparing; temperate; sober.

**Abstemiousness** (ab-sté'me-us-nes), *n.* being sparing in the use of food and strong drink.

**Absterge** (ab-sterj'), *v.* to wipe or make clean by wiping.

**Abstergent** (ab-ster'jent), *a.* having a cleansing quality.

**Absterge** (ab-ster's'), *v.* to cleanse; to purify.

**Absterive** (ab-ster'siv), *a.* cleansing.

**Abstinence** (ab'ste-nens), *n.* act of abstaining; forbearance.

**Abstinent** (ab'ste-nent), *a.* refraining from indulgence.

**Abstract** (ab'strak't), *a.* separate; distinct; difficult; — *n.* a summary, or epitome.

**Abstract** (ab'strak't'), *n.* to draw away; to separate; to reduce.

**Abstraction** (ab-strak'shun), *n.* act of abstracting or separating; absence of mind.

**Abstractive** (ab-strak'tiv), *a.* the quality of abstraction.

**Abstricte** (ab-strikt'ed), *a.* unbound.

**Abstringe** (ab-strinj'), *v.* to unbind.

**Abstruse** (ab-stroos'), *a.* hidden; obscure; difficult to conceive.

**Aburd** (ab-surd'), *a.* contrary to reason; irrational.

**Aburdity** (ab-surd-e-tee), *n.* that which is absurd; folly.

**Abundance** (a-bun'dans), *n.* ample sufficiency; plenty.

**Abundant** (a-bun'dant), *a.* fully sufficient; ample.

**Abuse** (a-büz'), *v.* to pervert; to impose upon; to maltreat.

**Abuse** (a-bus'), *n.* ill use; misapplication; unjust censure.

**Abusive** (a-büs'iv), *a.* insolent; insulting; reproachful.

**Abut** (a-but'), *v.* to border upon; to meet; to adjoin.

**Abutment** (a-but'ment), *n.* the solid support of a bridge, &c.

**Abuttal** (a-but'tal), *n.* a boundary of land at the end.

**Abyem** (a-biz'm'), *n.* a gulf; an abyss.

**Abyssmal** (a-bis'mal), *a.* pertaining to the greatest depths.

**Abyss** (a-bis'), *n.* a bottomless gulf; a great depth.

**Abyssinian** (ab-is-sin'e-an), *a.* pertaining to Abyssinia or its people; — *n.* a native of Abyssinia.

**Acacia** (a-ka-she-a), *n.* a genus of tropical trees and shrubs.

**Academic** (ak-a-dem'ik), *a.* belonging to an academy; — *n.* a student in a college or university.

**Academician** (ak-a-de-mish'an), *n.* a member of an academy.

**Academy** (a-kad'e-my), *n.* a place of education; a seminary of learning.

**Acanthaceus** (a-kan-thá'shus), *a.* armed with prickles.

**Acanthus** (a-kan'thus), *n.* the herb bears-breech; an architectural ornament.

**Acaridae** (a-kar'e-dé), *n. pl.*

**Acarea** (a-ká're-a), *a.* } a term applied to certain insects, as the mite, &c.

**Acatleotic** (a-kat'a-lek-tik), *a.* not halting short; without defect; — *n.* a verse having the complete number of syllables.

**Acaulous** (a-kaw'lus), *a.* without a stalk; stemless.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ACCEDE

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## ACCUSATIVE

**Accede** (ak-séd'), *v.* to agree to; to assent to; to comply.  
**Accelerate** (ak-sel'er-át), *v.* to hasten; to move faster.  
**Acceleration** (ak-sel'er-a'shun) *n.* act of increasing speed.  
**Accelerative** (ak-sel'er-a-tiv), quickening; hastening.  
**Accendible** (ak-sen'd'i-bl), *a.* capable of being inflamed.  
**Accent** (ak'sent), *n.* modulation of the voice; stress on a syllable or word; a mark used to direct this stress.  
**Accent** (ak'sent'), *v.* to note or mark the accent.  
**Accentuate** (ak-sen'tu-át), *v.* to mark or pronounce with accent.  
**Accentuation** (ak-sen-tu-á'shun), *n.* sounding or marking with proper accents.  
**Accept** (ak-sept'), *v.* to receive; to admit; to regard with favor; to promise to pay.  
**Acceptable** (ak-sept'a-bl), *a.* agreeable; pleasing; welcome.  
**Acceptability** (ak-sept'a-bil'e-te), *n.* acceptableness.  
**Acceptance** (ak-sept'ans), *n.* reception; agreeing to terms; an accepted bill or note.  
**Acceptation** (ak-sept-á'shun), *n.* acceptance; the usual meaning or sense of a word.  
**Acceptor** (ak-sept'or), *n.* the person who accepts.  
**Access** (ak-ses', ak'ses), *n.* approach; admission to.  
**Accessible** (ak-ses'e-bil), *a.* easy to be approached; affable.  
**Accessibility** (ak-ses'e-bil'e-te) *n.* quality of being approachable.  
**Accession** (ak-sesh'un), *n.* an increase; an addition.  
**Accessory** (ak-ses'o-rel), or *accessary*, *a.* additional; contributing to; aiding;—*n.* one who helps to commit a crime: an accomplice; an abettor.  
**Accessorial** (ak-ses-só're-al), *a.* relating to an accessory.  
**Accidence** (ak'se-dens), *n.* rudiments of grammar.  
**Accident** (ak'se-dent), *n.* an event proceeding from an unforeseen cause; chance.  
**Accidental** (ak-se-den'tal), *a.* happening by chance; casual.  
**Accipitrine** (ak-sip'e-trin), *a.* hawk-like; rapacious.

**Acclaim** (ak-klam'), *é.* to applaud;—*n.* a shout of joy.  
**Acclamation** (ak-kla-má'shun) *n.* a shout of applause.  
**Acclamatory** (ak-klam-a-to-re) *a.* expressing joy or applause.  
**Acclimate** (ak-kli'mát), *v.* }  
**Acclimatize** (ak-kli'ma-tiz), } to inure to a foreign climate.  
**Acclivity** (ak-kli'v'e-te), *n.* an upward inclination of earth; rising ground; ascent.  
**Acclivous** (ak-kli'vus), *a.* rising as a hill, or with a slope.  
**Accommodate** (ak-kom'mo-dat), *v.* to fit or adapt to; to make suitable; to supply.  
**Accommodating** (ak-kom'mo-dát-ing), *a.* obliging; kind.  
**Accommodation** (ak-kom'mo-da'shun), *n.* convenience.  
**Accompaniment** (ak-kum'pa-ni-ment), *n.* that which attends or is added for ornament.  
**Accompanist** (ak-kum'pa-nist), *n.* in music, the person who accompanies.  
**Accompany** (ak-kum'pa-ne), *v.* to attend or escort; to keep company with.  
**Accomplice** (ak-kom'plis), *n.* an associate in crime.  
**Accomplish** (ak-kom'plish), *v.* to complete; to bring to pass; to fulfil.  
**Accomplished** (ak-kom'plisht), *a.* completed; elegant; refined.  
**Accomplishment** (ak-kom'plish-ment), *n.* a completion; ornament of body or mind; embellishment.  
**Accord** (ak-kord'), *v.* to agree; to harmonize;—*n.* a concurrence of opinion; union.  
**Accordance** (ak-kord'ans), *n.* conformity; harmony.  
**Accordant** (ak-kord ant), *a.* corresponding; consonant.  
**Accordingly** (ak-kord'ing-le), *ad.* agreeably; conformably.  
**Accordion** (ak-kor'de-un), *n.* a musical instrument with small keys and a bellows.  
**Acrost** (ak-kost'), *v.* to speak first to; to address; to salute.  
**Accessable** (ak-kost'a-bl), *a.* easy of access; familiar.  
**Accouchement** (ak-kooosh'mong), *n.* delivery in childbed.  
**Account** (ak-kount'), *v.* to reckon; to judge; to value; to

give an account; to give a reason;—*n.* statement; value; sake.  
**Accountability** (ak-kount'a-bil'e-te), *n.* liability to give account; responsibility.  
**Accountable** (ak-kount'a-bl), *a.* liable to be called to account.  
**Accountableness** (ak-kount'a-bl'nes), *n.* the state of being accountable.  
**Accountant** (ak-kount'ant), *n.* one who keeps or is skilled in accounts.  
**Accouple** (ak-kup'pl), *v.* to join or link together; to couple.  
**Accouter** (ak-koo'ter), *v.* to equip for military service; to dress.  
**Accouterments** (ak-koo'ter-ments), *n.* military dress.  
**Accredit** (ak-kred'it), *v.* to give credit, authority, or honor to.  
**Accrescent** (ak-kres'sent), *a.* increasing; growing.  
**Accretion** (ak-kre'shun), *n.* a growing to; an increase.  
**Accretive** (ak-kre'tiv), *a.* growing by external additions.  
**Accrue** (ak-kroo'), *v.* to grow to; to arise from; to come to.  
**Accrument** (ak-kroo'ment), *n.* addition; increase.  
**Accubation** (ak-ku-bá'shun), *n.* a lying or reclining.  
**Accumbent** (ak-kum'bent), *a.* lying down, or reclining.  
**Accumulate** (ak-kú'mu-lát), *v.* to heap together; to pile up.  
**Accumulation** (ak-kú'mu-lá'shun), *n.* a heap, mass, or pile.  
**Accumulative** (ak-kú'mu-lativ), *a.* that accumulates.  
**Accumulator** (ak-kú'mu-lator), *n.* one who accumulates, gathers, or amasses.  
**Accuracy** (ak'ku-ra-se), *n.* correctness; exactness; nicety.  
**Accurate** (ak'ku-rát), *a.* without error or defect; exact.  
**Accurately** (ak'ku-rát-le), *ad.* with precision; exactly.  
**Accurse** (ak-kurs'), *v.* to imprecate misery or evil upon.  
**Accursed** (ak-kurs'ed), *a.* subjected to a curse; execrable.  
**Accusant** (ak-kú'zant), *n.* one who accuses; an accuser.  
**Accusation** (ak-ku-zá'shun), *n.* the act of accusing; charge brought against any one.  
**Accusative** (ak-kú'za-tiv), *a.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## ACCUSATORY

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## ACTUATE

censuring; accusing.  
**Accusatory** (ak-kú'zə-to), *a.* containing an accusation.  
**Accuse** (ak-kú's), *v.* to charge with wrong; to censure.  
**Accuser** (ak-kú'z'er), *n.* one who accuses or blames.  
**Accustom** (ak-kus'tum), *v.* to make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice.  
**Accustomed** (ak-kus'tumd), *a.* often practiced; usual.  
**Acc** (as), *n.* a single point on cards or dice; a unit.  
**Accidama** (a-sel'da-ma), *n.* in Hebrew, the field of blood.  
**Accephalous** (a-sef'a-lus), *a.* headless; without a head.  
**Acerbity** (a-serb'e'te), *n.* sourness; harshness; severity.  
**Acervai** (a-ser'vai), *a.* in heaps.  
**Acervate** (a-ser'vát), *v.* to heap up.  
**Acrescent** (a-ses'sent), *a.* turning sour; slightly sour.  
**Acetarious** (as-e-tá're-us), *a.* applied to plants used as salads.  
**Acetie** (a-set'ik), *a.* sour.  
**Acetify** (a-set'e-fi), *v.* to turn into acid or vinegar.  
**Acetimeter** (as-e-ti'm'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of acids.  
**Acetimetry** (as-e-tim'e-tre), *n.* the art of testing acids.  
**Acetous** (a-sé'tus), *a.* having a acetose (as-e-tós') } sour taste.  
**Ache** (ák), *v.* to be in pain; to be distressed; — *n.* continued pain.  
**Achievable** (a-chév'a-bl), *a.* possible to be done.  
**Achieve** (a-chév), *v.* to perform; to accomplish; to obtain.  
**Achievement** (a-chév'ment), *n.* a great or heroic deed; an action; an exploit; a feat.  
**Aching** (ák'ing), *n.* pain; distress; uneasiness.  
**Achromatic** (ak-ro-mat'ik), *a.* destitute of color.  
**Achromatism** (a-kró'ma-tizm), *n.* achromatality (a-kro-ma-tis'e-te), *n.* state of being achromatic.  
**Aclenar** (a-sik'u-lar), *a.* formed like a needle, as minerals.  
**Aciform** (as'e-form), *a.* needle-shaped.  
**Acid** (as'id), *a.* sharp; sour; — *n.* a sour substance.  
**Acidiferous** (as-id-ífer-us), *a.* containing acids, or an acid.  
**Acidify** (a-sid'e-fi), *v.* to make

acid; to convert into an acid.  
**Acidity** (a-sid'e-te), *n.* sharpness; sourness.  
**Acidulate** (a-sid'u-lát), *v.* to make slightly acid.  
**Acidulous** (a-sid'u-lus), *a.* slightly sour; sourish.  
**Acinacous** (as-e-ná'shus), *a.* full of kernels.  
**Acinaciform** (as-in-as'e-form), *a.* shaped like a scimeter.  
**Acknowledge** (ak-nol'ej), *v.* to own the knowledge of; to admit; to confess.  
**Acknowledgment** (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* act of owning; confession; thanks; a receipt.  
**Aeme** (ak'me), *n.* the highest point; utmost excellence.  
**Acorn** (ákorn), *n.* the seed or fruit of the oak.  
**Acoustic** (a-kow'stik), *a.* pertaining to the sense of hearing.  
**Acoustics** (a-kow'stiks), *n. pl.* the science of sounds.  
**Aequaint** (ak-kwánt'), *v.* to make known; to inform.  
**Aequitance** (ak-kwánt'ans), *n.* familiar knowledge; a person whom we know.  
**Aequiesce** (ak-kwe-es'), *v.* to be satisfied with; to consent.  
**Aequiescence** (ak-kwe-es'sens), *n.* quiet assent; compliance.  
**Aequiescent** (ak-kwe-es'sent), *a.* resting satisfied; easy.  
**Acquire** (ak-kwir'), *v.* to gain; to attain; to realize.  
**Aquirable** (ak-kwir'a-bl), *a.* that may be acquired.  
**Acquirement** (ak-kwir'ment), *n.* the act of acquiring or that which is acquired.  
**Acquisition** (ak-kwe-zish'un), *n.* the act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained.  
**Acquisitiveness** (ak-kwiz'e-tiv-nes), *n.* desire of possession.  
**Aquit** (ak-kwit'), *v.* to set free; to release; to exonerate.  
**Aquitment** (ak-kwit'ment), *n.* the act of acquitting.  
**Aquitital** (ak-kwit'al), *n.* discharge from an accusation.  
**Aequittance** (ak-kwit'ans), *n.* discharge from a debt.  
**Aere** (á'ker), *n.* a piece of land containing 160 square rods.  
**Aerenge** (á'ker-aj), *n.* the number of acres in a piece of land.  
**Aerid** (ák'rid), *a.* sharp; bitter; hot or biting to the taste.  
**Aerimolous** (ak-re-mó'ne-us)

*a.* abounding with acrimony, bitter; severe; sarcastic.  
**Aerimony** (ak're-mo-ne), *n.* a biting sharpness; bitterness of feeling or language.  
**Aeritude** (ak're-túd), *n.* an acrid quality; a biting heat.  
**Aerobat** (ak'ro-bat), *n.* a rope-dancer; a vaulter.  
**Aeromantic** (ak-ro-mat'ik), *a.* pertaining to the more obscure parts of learning; abstruse.  
**Aeroneal** (a-kron'ik-al), *a.* rising at sunset, and setting at sunrise, as stars.  
**Aeropolls** (a-krop'o-lis), *n.* the Athenian citadel.  
**Aeross** (a-kros'), *prep.* athwart; from side to side; quite over.  
**Aerostile** (a-kros'tik), *n.* a poem of which the first letters of the lines spell words.  
**Act** (akt), *n.* a deed or exploit; a law; a part of a play; — *v.* to perform; to move; to imitate; to conduct or behave.  
**Acting** (ák'ting), *n.* action; performing a dramatic part.  
**Actinal** (ak-tin'ik), *a.* pertaining to actinism.  
**Actinism** (ak'tin-izm), *n.* the chemical power of light, as the sun's rays in photography.  
**Action** (ak'shun), *n.* a deed; operation; gesture; agency; a battle; a lawsuit.  
**Actionable** (ak'shun-a-bl), *a.* liable to a lawsuit.  
**Active** (ak'tiv), *a.* busy; nimble; lively; quick; industrious.  
**Activity** (ak-tiv'e-te), *n.* quickness of motion; diligence; industry.  
**Actor** (ák'tor), *n.* one who acts; a stage-player.  
**Actress** (ák'tres), *n.* a female stage-player.  
**Actual** (akt'u-al), *a.* certain; real; effective; positive.  
**Actualize** (akt'u-al-iz), *v.* to realize; to make actual.  
**Actually** (akt'u-al-le), *ad.* in act; in effect; really; in truth.  
**Actuality** (akt-u-al'e-te), *n.* state of being actual; reality.  
**Actuary** (akt'u-ar-e), *n.* the manager of a life insurance company.  
**Actuate** (akt'u-át), *v.* to incite to action; to influence.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## ACULEATE

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## ADMINISTRATORSHIP

**Aculeate** (a-kū'le-āt), *a.* prickly; sharp-pointed.

**Acumen** (a-kū'men) *n.* quickness of intellect.

**Acuminate** (a-kū'mi-nāt), *a.* sharp-pointed;—*v.* to rise to a point.

**Acumination** (a-kū'mi-nā'shun), *n.* a sharp point; quickness; act of sharpening.

**Acupuncture** (ak-ū-punk'tūr), *n.* the pricking a diseased part with a needle.

**Acute** (a-kūt'), *a.* sharp; ingenious; highly sensitive; keen; an angle less than 90 degrees, or less than a right angle.

**Acuteness** (a-kūt'nes), *n.* quickness of intellect.

**Adage** (ad'āj), *n.* a proverb; an old saying.

**Adagio** (a-dah'jo), *n.* a mark of slow time in music.

**Adamant** (ad'a-mant), *n.* a hard stone; a diamond.

**Adamantine** (ad-a-man-tē'an), *a.* hard as adamant.

**Adamantine** (ad-a-man'tin), *a.* having the qualities of adamant.

**Adamic** (a-dam'ik), *a.* pertaining to Adam.

**Adapt** (a-dapt'), *v.* to fit one thing to another; to suit; to make fit.

**Adaptability** (a-dapt-a-bil'ite), *n.* the being fitted or suited for.

**Adaptable** (a-dapt'a-bl), *a.* that may be adapted.

**Adaptation** (a-dapt-tā'shun), *n.* the act of fitting.

**Adaptedness** (a-dapt'ed-nes), *n.* fitted or adapted.

**Add** (ad), *v.* to join or put to; to enlarge.

**Addendum** (ad-den'dum), *n.* something added;—*pl.* addenda.

**Adder** (ad'der), *n.* a viper.

**Addible** (ad-di-bl), *a.* that may be added.

**Addict** (ad-dikt'), *v.* to practice habitually.

**Addicted** (ad-dikt'ed), *pr.* given up; devoted.

**Addictedness** (ad-dikt'ed-nes), *n.* devotedness.

**Addition** (ad-dish'un), *n.* the act of adding; the thing added; increase.

**Additional** (ad-dish'un-al), *a.* that which is added.

**Addle** (ad'dl), *v.* to make corrupt;—*a.* barren.

**Addled** (ad'dld), *a.* morbid; corrupt; barren.

**Address** (ad-dres'), *v.* to speak or write to; to prepare for; to direct to; to make love;—*n.* a speech; application; courtship; direction of a letter; manners; dexterity.

**Adduce** (ad-dūs'), *v.* to bring forward; to cite.

**Adducent** (ad-dū'sent), *a.* bringing together.

**Adducible** (ad-dū'se-bl), *a.* that may be adduced.

**Adduction** (ad-duk'shun), *n.* the act of bringing forward or together.

**Adenology** (ad-e-nol'o-je), *n.* the doctrine of the glands.

**Adenose** (ad'e-nōz), *a.* gland-like.

**Adept** (a-dept'), *n.* a person skilled in any art;—*a.* skillful.

**Adequacy** (ad'ē-kwā-se), *n.* the being equal to.

**Adequate** (ad'ē-kwāt), *a.* fully sufficient; equal.

**Adhere** (ad-hēr'), *v.* to stick to; to remain fixed.

**Adherence** (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* the state of adhering.

**Adherent** (ad-hēr'ent), *a.* united with or to; sticking to;—*n.* a follower.

**Adhesion** (ad-hē'zhun), *n.* the state of sticking.

**Adhesive** (ad-hē'siv), *a.* sticking to; tenacious.

**Adhesively** (ad-hē'siv-le), *ad.* tenaciously.

**Adhesiveness** (ad-hē'siv-nes), *n.* quality of sticking.

**Adieu** (a-dū'), *ad.* farewell;—*n.* act of taking leave.

**Adipocere** (ad'e-pō-sēr), *n.* a fatty substance into which the muscular fibers of animals are sometimes converted.

**Adipose** (ad'e-pōs), *a.* fatty.

**Adit** (ad'it), *n.* an opening into a pit. [ing close to.]

**Adjacency** (ad-jā'sen-se), *n.* ly.

**Adjacent** (ad-jā'sent), *a.* lying close to.

**Adjectitious** (ad-jek-tish'us), *a.* added to or on.

**Adjective** (ad'jek-tiv), *n.* a word added to a noun to express some quality or circumstance.

**Adjectively** (ad'jek-tiv-le), *ad.* like an adjective.

**Adjoin** (ad-join'), *v.* to be near; to join.

**Adjoining** (ad-join'ing), *a.* adjacent; lying near.

**Adjourn** (ad-jurn'), *v.* to put off; to postpone.

**Adjournment** (ad-jurn'ment), *n.* putting off till another day.

**Adjudge** (ad-juj'), *v.* to sentence; to judge.

**Adjudicate** (ad-jōō'de-kāt), *v.* to try judicially.

**Adjudication** (ad-jōō-de-kā'shun), *n.* the judgment of a court.

**Adjunct** (ad'junkt), *n.* something united to another;—*a.* added to.

**Adjunction** (ad-junk'shun), *n.* the act of joining.

**Adjunctive** (ad-junk'tiv), *n.* that which is joined.

**Adjuration** (ad-jōō-rā'shun), *n.* act of adjuring; form of oath.

**Adjure** (ad-jōōr'), *v.* to charge solemnly; to oath.

**Adjoin** (ad-jōōn'), *v.* to make; to correspond; to set right.

**Adjustment** (ad-just'ment), *n.* the act of setting; regulation; settlement.

**Adjutancy** (ad'jōō-tan-se), *n.* office of an adjutant.

**Adjutant** (ad'jōō-tant), *n.* a military officer who assists the major.

**Adjutor** (ad-jōō'ter), *n.* a helper.

**Adjutant** (ad'jū-vant), *a.* helpful; useful; assisting.

**Admeasurement** (ad-mezh'drment), *n.* taking of dimensions.

**Admensuration** (ad-men-sū-rā'shun), *n.* act of measuring.

**Administer** (ad-min'is-ter), *n.* to serve; to give; to settle an intestate estate; to manage.

**Administrative** (ad-min'is-trā-tiv), *a.* relating to administration.

**Administration** (ad-min'is-trā'shun), *n.* the act of administering; officers of government.

**Administrative** (ad-min'is-trā-tiv), *a.* that administers.

**Administrator** (ad-min'is-trā-ter), *n.* a person who manages an intestate estate.

**Administratorship** (ad-min'is-trā-ter-ship), *n.* the office of

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## ADMINISTRATRIX

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## ADVERBIAL

an administrator.  
**Administratrix** (ad-min-is-trá'tricks), *n.* a woman that administers.  
**Admirable** (ad'me-ra-bl), *a.* worthy of esteem or praise.  
**Admirably** (ad'me-ra-ble), *ad.* wonderfully.  
**Admiral** (ad'me-rál), *n.* principal officer of a fleet.  
**Admiralship** (ad'me-rál-shíp), *n.* office of an admiral.  
**Admiralty** (ad'me-rál-te), *n.* the court for administering naval affairs.  
**Admiration** (ad-me-rá'shun), *n.* astonishment; wonder; esteem.  
**Admire** (ad-mir'), *v.* to regard with love or wonder.  
**Admirer** (ad-mir'er), *n.* one that admires; a lover.  
**Admissibility** (ad-mis-se-bil'i-te), *n.* state of being admissible.  
**Admissible** (ad-mis'se-bl), *a.* that may be allowed.  
**Admission** (ad-mish'un), *n.* entrance; power or permission to enter.  
**Admit** (ad-mit'), *v.* to let in; to suffer; to grant.  
**Admittable** (ad-mit'a-bl), *a.* that may be admitted.  
**Admittance** (ad-mit'ans), *n.* act of entering.  
**Admix** (ad-miks'), *v.* to mingle with something.  
**Admixture** (ad-miks'shun), *n.* a mingling of bodies.  
**Admixture** (ad-mikst'yúr), *n.* what is mixed.  
**Admonish** (ad-mon'ish), *v.* to warn; to reprove.  
**Admonisher** (ad-mon'ish-er), *n.* one who reproves.  
**Admonition** (ad-mò-nish'un), *n.* gentle reproof; counsel; advice.  
**Admonitive** (ad-mon'e-tiv), *a.* containing admonition.  
**Admonitor** (ad-mon'e-ter), *n.* one who admonishes.  
**Admonitory** (ad-mon-e-ter-e), *a.* admonition.  
**Adnascent** (ad-nas'ent), *n.* growing on something else.  
**Ado** (a-dó'), *n.* trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.  
**Adobe** (a-dób'), *n.* a sun-dried brick.  
**Adolescence** (ad-ó-les'ens), *n.* the period of youth.  
**Adolescent** (ad-ó-les'ent), *a.*

growing to manhood.  
**Adopt** (a-dopt'), *v.* to take the child of another as one's own; to choose or select.  
**Adopter** (a-dopt'er), *n.* one who adopts.  
**Adoption** (a-dop'shun), *n.* the act of adopting.  
**Adoptive** (a-dopt'iv), *a.* that adopts or is adopted.  
**Adorable** (a-dór'a-bl), *a.* worthy of being adored.  
**Adoration** (ad-ó-rá'shun), *n.* reverence for God.  
**Adore** (a-dór'), *v.* to worship; to love intensely.  
**Adorer** (a-dór'er), *n.* one who adores; a lover.  
**Adorn** (a-dorn'), *v.* to deck; to embellish.  
**Adornment** (a-dorn'ment), *n.* embellishment.  
**Adown** (a-down'), *pr.* toward the ground; — *ad.* at the bottom.  
**Adrift** (a-drift'), *a.* or *ad.* floating at random.  
**Adroit** (a-droit'), *a.* skillful; dexterous; ingenious.  
**Adroitly** (a-droit'le), *ad.* skillfully.  
**Adroitness** (a-droit'nes), *n.* dexterity; activity.  
**Adry** (a-dri'), *a.* thirsty.  
**Ad-cititious** (ad-sé-tish'us), *a.* additional; supplemental.  
**Adstriction** (ad-strik'shun), *n.* a binding fast.  
**Adulation** (ad-ú-lá'shun), *n.* excessive flattery.  
**Adulator** (ad-ú-lá-tor), *n.* one who praises excessively.  
**Adulatory** (ad-ú-lá-tó-re), *a.* flattering excessively.  
**Adult** (a-dult'), *n.* a person grown up; — *a.* grown to maturity.  
**Adulterant** (a-dul'ter-ant), *a.* that which adulterates.  
**Adulterate** (a-dul'ter-át), *v.* to corrupt by mixture; — *a.* debased.  
**Adulterated** (a-dul'ter-át-ed), *a.* debased; mixed; corrupted.  
**Adulteration** (a-dul'ter-át'shun), *n.* the act of adulterating.  
**Adulterer** (a-dul'ter-er), *n.* a man guilty of adultery.  
**Adulteress** (a-dul'ter-es), *n.* a woman guilty of adultery.  
**Adulterine** (a-dul'ter-in), *n.* a child of an adulteress; — *a.* adulterous; spurious.

**Adulterous** (a-dul'ter-us), *a.* guilty of adultery; spurious.  
**Adultery** (a-dul'ter-e), *n.* a violation of the marriage bed.  
**Adulthood** (a-dul'tnes), *n.* the state of being adult.  
**Adumbrant** (ad-um'brant), *a.* giving a slight shadow.  
**Adumbrate** (ad-um'brát), *v.* to shadow out faintly.  
**Adumbration** (ad-um-brá'shun), *n.* shade; the act of making a shadow or faint resemblance.  
**Aduncity** (ad-un'se-te), *n.* crookedness in the form of a hook.  
**Adust** (a-dust'), *a.* scorched.  
**Adustion** (a-dust'yun), *n.* the act of burning up.  
**Advances** (ad-vans'), *n.* a going forward; improvement; a rise in price; payment beforehand; — *v.* to bring higher; to raise; to promote; to improve; to rise in rank or price.  
**Advanced** (ad-vans't), *pr.* or *a.* moved forward; improved; beforehand; old.  
**Advancement** (ad-vans'ment), *n.* act of moving forward; promotion.  
**Advantage** (ad-van'táj), *n.* superiority in any state or condition; gain; — *v.* to benefit; to promote.  
**Advantageous** (ad-van-táj-us), *a.* profitable; useful.  
**Advantageously** (ad-van-táj-us-ly), *ad.* favorably; conveniently.  
**Advent** (ad'vent), *n.* a coming; coming of Christ; the four weeks before Christmas.  
**Adventitious** (ad-ven-tish'us), *a.* accidental; not natural; casual.  
**Adventual** (ad-ven'tú-al), *a.* relating to Advent.  
**Adventure** (ad-ven'túr), *n.* a chance; risk; an enterprise; — *v.* to risk on chance; to dare.  
**Adventurer** (ad-ven'tú-rer), *n.* one who attempts bold or novel enterprises.  
**Adventuresome** (ad-ven'túr-sum), *a.* bold; daring.  
**Adventurous** (ad-ven'tú-rus), *a.* daring; bold.  
**Adverb** (ad'verb), *n.* a word which modifies a verb.  
**Adverbial** (ad-verb'e-al), *a.* pertaining to an adverb.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ADVERBIALY

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## AFFLICTED

**Adverbially** (ad-verb'e-al-le), *ad.* like an adverb.

**Adversary** (ad-ver-sa-re), *n.* an enemy; — *a.* hostile.

**Adversative** (ad-ver'sa-tiv), *a.* denoting opposition.

**Adverse** (ad-vers), *a.* opposed to; conflicting.

**Adversely** (ad-verse'le), *ad.* with opposition; unfortunately.

**Adversity** (ad-ver'se-te), *n.* misfortune; affliction.

**Advert** (ad-vert'), *v.* to turn or attend to.

**Advertence** (ad-ver'tens), *n.* attention to; heed.

**Advertent** (ad-ver'tent), *a.* attentive.

**Advertise** (ad-ver-tiz'), *v.* to inform; to give notice.

**Advertisement** (ad-ver'tiz-ment), *n.* a public notice.

**Advertiser** (ad-ver-tiz'er), *n.* one that advertises.

**Advertising** (ad-ver-tiz'-ing), *pr.* or *a.* furnishing or having advertisements.

**Advice** (ad-vis'), *n.* instruction; notice; advice. [*be done.*]

**Advisable** (ad-viz'a-bl), *a.* fit to

**Advisableness** (ad-viz'a-bl-ness), *n.* fitness; propriety.

**Advise** (ad-viz'), *v.* to give advice; to inform of; to consider.

**Advisedly** (ad-viz'ed-le), *ad.* with deliberation or advice; thoughtfully.

**Advisement** (ad-viz'ment), *n.* caution; advice.

**Adviser** (ad-viz'er), *n.* one who gives advice.

**Advisory** (ad-viz'ô-re), *a.* having power to advise.

**Advocacy** (ad-vô-ka-se), *n.* act of pleading; intercession; defence.

**Advocate** (ad-vô-kât), *n.* one who pleads for another; — *v.* to plead in favor of; to support.

**Advocation** (ad-vô-kâ'shun), *n.* a pleading for; a plea.

**Advowee** (ad-vow-ê), *n.* he that has power to present a priest to a benefice.

**Advowson** (ad-vow'sun), *n.* the right of presenting a priest to a benefice.

**Adynamic** (A-de-nam'ik), *a.* weak; wanting strength.

**Adytum** (a-di'tum), *n.* a secret place.

**Adze** { (adz), *n.* a cutting tool with an arching edge.

**Egis** (ê'jis), *n.* a shield.

**Eolian** (e-ô'll-an), *a.* belonging to the wind.

**Aerate** (â-êr-ât), *v.* to combine with air.

**Aerial** (â-ê're-al), *a.* belonging to the air; elevated.

**Aerie** (ê'rê or â'rê), *n.* the nest of a bird of prey.

**Aerification** (ar-e-fe-kâ'shun), *n.* act of aerifying.

**Aeriform** (âr-e-form), *a.* having the form of air. [*air.*]

**Aerify** (âr-e-fi), *v.* to fill with aerolite (âr-ô-lit), *n.* a meteoric stone.

**Aerology** (âr-ol'ô-je), *n.* the science of the air.

**Aeromaney** (âr-ô-man'ee), *n.* divination by means of air.

**Aerometry** (âr-om'e-tre), *n.* science of the air.

**Aeronaut** (âr-ô-naw't), *n.* an aerial sailor.

**Aeronautic** (âr-ô-naw'tik), *a.* pertaining to aerial sailing.

**Aeronautics** (âr-ô-naw'tiks), *n. pl.* the art or science of sailing in the air.

**Acrophytes** (âr-ô-fites), *n.* plants which live exclusively in the air.

**Aerostatic** (âr-ô-stat'ik), *a.* suspending in air.

**Aerostaties** (âr-ô-stat'iks), *n. pl.* the science that treats of the pressure or equilibrium of the air.

**Aerostation** (âr-ô-stâ'shun), *n.* aerial navigation.

**Esthetics** (ês-thet'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the tastes of the beautiful in perception; the science of taste; — *a.* relating to æsthetics.

**Afar** (a-far'), *ad.* at a great distance.

**Affability** (af-fa-bil'e-te), *n.* easily spoken to; civility.

**Affable** (af-fa-bl), *a.* of easy manners; courteous.

**Affably** (af-fa-ble), *ad.* in an easy manner; courteously.

**Affair** (af-fâr'), *n.* a business matter.

**Affect** (af-fekt'), *v.* to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of.

**Affectation** (af-fek-tâ'shun), *n.* false show; insincerity; pretense.

**Affected** (af-fekt'ed), *a.* disposed to; full of affection.

**Affectedness** (af-fekt'ed-nes'), *n.* the quality of being affected.

**Affecting** (af-fekt'ing), *a.* moving the passions; pathetic.

**Affectingly** (af-fekt'ing-le), *ad.* so as to excite emotion.

**Affection** (af-fek'shun), *n.* love; fondness; kindness.

**Affectionate** (af-fek'shun-ât), *a.* fond; tender.

**Affective** (af-fek'tiv), *a.* that effects or excites emotion.

**Affiance** (af-fi'ans), *n.* a marriage contract; trust; — *v.* to give confidence; to betroth.

**Affiancee** (af-fi-an-ser), *n.* one who affiances.

**Affiant** (af-fi'ant), *n.* a maker of an affidavit.

**Affidavit** (af-fe-dâ'vit), *n.* a written declaration upon oath.

**Affiliate** (af-flî'e-ât), *v.* to adopt; to associate with.

**Affiliation** (af-flî-e-â'shun), *n.* act of affiliating.

**Affluage** (af-flû-nâj), *n.* act of refining metals.

**Affinity** (af-fîn-e-te), *n.* relationship by marriage; chemical attraction.

**Affirm** (af-ferm'), *v.* to assert positively.

**Affirmable** (af-ferm'a-bl), *a.* that may be affirmed.

**Affirmance** (af-ferm'ans), *n.* confirmation.

**Affirmant** (af-ferm'ant), *n.* one who affirms.

**Affirmation** (af-ferm-â'shun), *n.* a solemn declaration; act of affirming.

**Affirmative** (af-ferm'a-tiv), *a.* that affirms; confirmative; — *n.* a word that says *yes*, — opposed to a negative.

**Affix** (af-fiks'), *v.* to attach to; to fasten to the end.

**Affix** (af-fiks), *n.* a syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

**Affixture** (af-fiks'tûr), *n.* that which is affixed.

**Afflation** (af-flâ'shun), *n.* the act of breathing upon.

**Afflatus** (af-flâ'tus), *n.* inspiration.

**Afflict** (af-flikt'), *v.* to give pain; to distress.

**Afflicted** (af-flikt'ed), *a.* troubled; suffering pain.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## AFFLICTING

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## AGOG

**Afflicting** (af-flíkt'ing), *a.* painful; distressing.

**Affliction** (af-flíkt'shun), *n.* the state of being afflicted or distressed.

**Afflictive** (af-flíkt'iv), *a.* distressing.

**Affluence** (af-flú-ens), *n.* wealth; riches.

**Affluent** (af-flú-ent), *a.* abounding; wealthy; —*n.* a stream that flows into another.

**Affluently** (af-flú-ent-le), *ad.* in abundance.

**Afflux** (affluks), *n.* the act of flowing to.

**Affluxion** (af-flúk'shun), *n.* that which flows to.

**Afford** (af-fórd'), *v.* to yield; to be able to sell, exchange, or expend; to supply; to produce.

**Afforest** (af-for-est), *v.* to turn into forest.

**Affranchise** (af-fran'chíz), *v.* to make free.

**Affray** (af-frá'), *n.* a quarrel with violence; tumult.

**Affright** (af-frit'), *v.* to frighten; to terrify; —*n.* sudden terror.

**Affront** (af-frunt'), *n.* open insult or ill treatment; —*v.* to insult.

**Affrontive** (af-frunt'iv), *a.* abusive.

**Affuse** (af-fúz'), *v.* to pour upon.

**Affusion** (af-fú-zhun), *n.* act of pouring upon.

**Afield** (a-féld'), *ad.* to the field.

**Afloat** (a-flót'), *ad.* or *a.* in a floating state; at sea.

**Afoot** (a-foot'), *ad.* borne by the feet.

**Afore** (a-fór'), *ad.* or *prep.* in front.

**Aforesaid** (a-fór'sed), *a.* said before.

**Aforetime** (a-fór'tim), *ad.* in time past.

**Afoul** (a-foul'), *a.* or *ad.* entangled.

**Afraid** (a-fráid'), *a.* struck with fear.

**Afresh** (a-fresh'), *ad.* anew; again.

**Aft** (aft), *ad.* or *a.* astern, or toward the stern.

**After** (after), *ad.* subsequently; afterward; —*prep.* later, behind; —*a.* subsequent.

**After-ages** (after-á-jéz), *n. pl.* later ages.

**After-clap** (after-klap), *n.* something coming after all seemed to be over.

**After-crop** (after-crop), *n.* a second crop.

**Aftermath** (after-math), *n.* second crop of grass.

**Aftermost** (after-móst), *a.* nearest to the stern.

**Afternoon** (after-nóon), *n.* the time from noon to evening.

**After-pains** (after-páinz), *n. pl.* pains after birth.

**Afterpiece** (after-pés), *n.* a piece acted after a play.

**Afterthought** (after-thawt'), *n.* reflections after an act.

**Afterward** (after-wárd), *ad.* in time following.

**After-wit** (after-wit), *n.* wisdom coming too late.

**Again** (á-jen'), *ad.* by repetition; a second time.

**Against** (á-jenst'), *prep.* in opposition to; in provision for.

**Agamist** (ag'-a-míst), *n.* one who is unmarried.

**Agape** (a-gáp'), *ad.* with staring eagerness; with surprise.

**Agate** (ag'at), *n.* a kind of quartz; a size of type.

**Agatized** (ag'-a-tízd), *a.* marked like an agate.

**Agave** (a-gá've), *n.* the American aloë.

**Agaze** (a-gáze'), *v.* to strike with amazement.

**Age** (áj), *n.* any period of time; decline of life; maturity; a generation; a century.

**Aged** (ájed), *a.* advanced in years.

**Agency** (áj-en-se), *n.* quality or state of action; business done by an agent.

**Agenda** (a-jen'da), *n.* transactions.

**Agent** (áj-ent), *n.* a deputy; any active cause or power.

**Agglomerate** (ag-glóm'er-át), *v.* to gather up into a ball or mass.

**Agglomeration** (ag-glóm'er-át'shun), *n.* act of gathering into a mass.

**Agglutinant** (ag-glóó'ti-nant), *a.* uniting, as glue; —*n.* any viscous substance.

**Agglutinate** (ag-glóó'ti-náte), *v.* to cause to adhere.

**Agglutination** (ag-glóó'ti-nát'shun), *n.* act of uniting.

**Agglutinative** (ag-glóó'ti-natív), *a.* that tends to unite.

**Aggrandize** (ag'gran-díz), *v.* to make great or grand; to exalt.

**Aggrandizement** (ag'gran-díz-ment), *n.* the state of being aggrandized.

**Aggrandizer** (ag'gran-dí-zer), *n.* one who aggrandizes.

**Aggravate** (ag'gra-vát), *v.* to make worse; to exasperate; to provoke.

**Aggravation** (ag-gra-vát'shun), *n.* a making worse.

**Aggregate** (ag'gré-gát), *v.* to collect; —*a.* formed of parts; collected; —*n.* the whole.

**Aggregation** (ag-gré-gát'shun), *n.* the act of collecting into a whole.

**Aggregative** (ag'gré-gát-iv), *a.* collectively.

**Aggress** (ag-gres'), *v.* to encroach with violence.

**Aggression** (ag-gresh'un), *n.* the first act of injury.

**Aggressive** (ag-gres'iv), *a.* making the first attack.

**Aggressor** (ag-gres'er), *n.* one who begins to injure.

**Aggrievance** (ag-grév'ans), *n.* injury; wrong.

**Aggrieve** (ag-grév'), *v.* to injure; to vex.

**Aggroup** (ag-gróóp'), *v.* to bring together.

**Aghast** (a-gast'), *ad.* amazed; terrified.

**Agile** (áj'il), *a.* nimble.

**Agility** (áj-il'e-te), *n.* activity; quickness of action.

**Aglo** (áj'e-ó), *n.* the difference in value of different kinds of money; rate of exchange.

**Agist** (á-jíst'), *v.* to take in cattle to graze.

**Agitable** (áj'i-tá-bl), *a.* that may be agitated.

**Agitate** (áj'i-tát), *v.* to disturb; to discuss.

**Agitation** (áj-i-tát'shun), *n.* disturbance; perturbation.

**Agitative** (áj'e-tát-iv), *a.* tendency to agitate.

**Agitator** (áj'i-tá-ter), *n.* a disturber.

**Aglet** (ag'let), *n.* a tag, or the point of a fringe.

**Agnaal** (ag'nál), *n.* inflammation round the finger-nail.

**Aguate** (ag'nát), *a.* related by the father's side.

**Agnition** (ag-nish'un), *n.* acknowledgment.

**Agwomen** (ag-nó'men), *n.* an additional name.

**Ago** (á-gó'), *ad.* in time past.

**Agog** (á-góg'), *ad.* in a state of



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## AGING

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## ALEXANDRINE

desire or curiosity.  
**Agolng** (a-gó'ing), *pr.* in motion.  
**Agone** (a-gon'), *ad.* ago; past.  
**Agonism** (ag'ó-nizm), *n.* contention for a prize.  
**Agonistic** (ag'ó-nis'tik), *a.* relating to athletic combats.  
**Agonize** (ag'ó-níz), *v.* to writhe with pain; to put in severe pain.  
**Agonizing** (ag'ó-níz-ing), *a.* suffering severe pain.  
**Agony** (ag'ó-ne), *n.* violent pain of body or mind.  
**Agrarian** (a-grá're-an), *a.* relating to fields or grounds.  
**Agrarianism** (a-grá're-an-izm), *n.* the equal division of lands or property.  
**Agree** (a-gré'), *v.* to be of one mind.  
**Agreeable** (a-gré'a-bl), *a.* pleasing to the mind or senses; suitable; in conformity with.  
**Agreeableness** (a-gré'a-bl-nes), *n.* pleasing or grateful to the mind or taste.  
**Agreeably** (a-gré'a-ble), *ad.* pleasingly; suitably.  
**Agreement** (a-gré'ment), *n.* state of agreeing; harmony; bargain.  
**Agrestic** (a-gres'tik), *a.* relating to the country; rustic; rural; unpolished.  
**Agricultural** (ag-re-kult'yur-al), *a.* pertaining to the tillage of the ground.  
**Agriculture** (ag-re-kult'yur), *n.* the art of cultivating the ground; farming.  
**Agriculturist** (ag-re-kult'yur-ist), *n.* a farmer.  
**Agrimony** (ag're-mo-ne), *n.* a medicinal plant.  
**Aground** (a-ground'), *ad.* on the ground.  
**Ague** (á'gú), *n.* a chilly fit.  
**Agulla** (á-gwíl'la), *n.* a spire of a tower.  
**Aguish** (á'gú-ish), *a.* shivering; causing ague.  
**Aguishness** (á'gú-ish-nes), *n.* a shivering, as with cold.  
**Ah** (á), *interj.* expressive of surprise.  
**Aha** (á-ha'), *interj.* denoting pleasant surprise.  
**Ahead** (a-hed'), *ad.* further on; forward; in advance.  
**Ahoy** (a-hoy'), *interj.* a sea-term used in hailing vessels.  
**Aid** (ád), *v.* to help; to succor;

—*n.* help; support.  
**Aid-de-camp** (ád'de-kong), *n.* an officer who conveys the general's orders;—*pl.* aides-de-camp.  
**All** (ál), *n.* disorder; indisposition;—*v.* to affect with uneasiness.  
**Allment** (ál'ment), *n.* illness; disease; pain.  
**Alm** (ám), *n.* endeavor; design; direction;—*v.* to take sight; to direct a weapon.  
**Aimless** (ám'les), *a.* without aim  
**Air** (ár), *n.* the fluid we breathe; the atmosphere; a tune; manner or gesture;—*v.* to give or take air; to dry by air and warmth.  
**Air-cells** (ár'selz), *n. pl.* cells containing air.  
**Air-gun** (ár'gun), *n.* a gun discharged by air.  
**Air-hole** (ár'höl), *n.* an opening to admit or discharge air.  
**Airiness** (ár'é-nes), *n.* openness to the air; gaiety; liveliness.  
**Airing** (ár'ing), *n.* an excursion to enjoy the air.  
**Airless** (ár'les), *a.* lack of fresh air; close.  
**Air-pump** (ár'pump), *n.* a pump or machine constructed for exhausting the air from a vessel.  
**Airy** (ár'é), *a.* open to the air; gay; without reality.  
**Aisle** (il), *n.* a passage-way in a church.  
**Ajar** (a-jar'), *ad.* partly open.  
**Akimbo** (a-kim'bó), *ad.* with a crook; arched; the hand on the hip and the elbow turned outward.  
**Akin** (a-kin'), *a.* related by blood; allied by nature.  
**Alabaster** (al'a-bas-ter), *n.* a variety of gypsum or sulphate of lime.  
**Alack** (a-lak'), *interj.* alas! expressive of sorrow.  
**Alack-a-day** (a-lak'a-dá), *interj.* denoting sorrow.  
**Alacrity** (a-lak're-te), *n.* cheerful willingness or readiness.  
**A-la-mode** (al-a-mód'), *ad.* in the fashion;—*n.* a thin black silk.  
**Alarm** (a-lärm'), *n.* a notice of danger; sudden terror;—*v.* to give notice of danger; to disturb; to terrify.  
**Alarm-clock** (a-lärm'klok), *n.* a clock to give alarm.

**Alarming** (a-lärm'ing), *pr.* or *a.* exciting apprehension.  
**Alarmist** (a-lärm'ist), *n.* one who excites alarm.  
**Alas** (a-las'), *interj.* expressive of sorrow.  
**Alb** (alb), *n.* a vestment of white linen.  
**Albatross** (ál'ba-tros), *n.* a large south-sea bird.  
**Albeit** (awl-bé'it), *ad.* although; be it so.  
**Albescent** (al-bes'ent), *a.* becoming white.  
**Albino** (al-bí'nó), *n.* a white negro; a person unnaturally white.  
**Album** (al'búm), *n.* a book used for photographs or autographs.  
**Albumen** (al-bú'men), *n.* the white of an egg.  
**Albuminous** (al-bú'me-nus), *a.* like albumen.  
**Albumum** (al-bur'núm), *n.* the white or soft part of wood; sap-wood.  
**Alchemie** (al-kem'ik), *a.*  
**Alchemical** (al-kem'ik-al), *a.* relating to alchemy.  
**Alchemist** (al'ke-mist), *n.* a practitioner of alchemy.  
**Alchemy** (al'ke-me), *n.* occult chemistry; art aiming at changing metals into gold.  
**Alcohol** (ál'kó-hol), *n.* pure spirit.  
**Alcoholic** (al-kó-hol'ik), *a.* pertaining to alcohol.  
**Alcoholize** (ál'kó-hol-iz), *v.* to convert into alcohol.  
**Alcoran** (al'ko-ran), *n.* the book of Mohammedan faith.  
**Alcove** (ál'kóv), *n.* a recess of a room.  
**Alder** (awl'der), *n.* a variety of small tree.  
**Alderman** (awl'der-man), *n.* a city magistrate.  
**Ale** (ál), *n.* a fermented malt liquor.  
**Alee** (a-lé'), *ad.* on the lee side.  
**Alembic** (a-lem'bik), *n.* a vessel formerly used for distilling.  
**Alert** (a-ler't), *a.* denoting watchful activity or readiness; nimble.  
**Alertness** (a-ler't-nes), *n.* briskness; sprightliness; activity; promptitude.  
**Alethology** (a-lé-the-ol'o-je), *n.* doctrine or principle of truth.  
**Alexandrine** (al-egz-an'drin),



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## ALEXIPHARMIC

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## ALLUSIVE

**a.** a kind of verse of twelve syllables.

**Alexipharmic** (a-tek-se-far'-mik), **a.** expelling poison by sweat;—**n.** the medicine that expels poison.

**Algebra** (al-jé-bra), **n.** the science of quantity; universal arithmetic.

**Algebraic** (al-jé-brá'ík), **a.** relating to or performed by algebra.

**Algebraist** (al-jé-brá'íst), **n.** one skilled in algebra.

**Algid** (al'jid), **a.** become cold.

**Algor** (al'gor), **n.** coldness.

**Alias** (á-le-as), **n.** a fictitious name; a second writ;—**ad.** otherwise.

**Alibi** (al'é-be or al'e-bí), **n.** in another place.

**Alien** (al'yen), **a.** foreign;—**n.** a foreigner.

**Alienable** (ál'yen-a-bl), **a.** that may be transferred or sold.

**Alienate** (ál'yen-át), **v.** to transfer to another; to estrange; to misapply.

**Alienation** (ál-yen-á'shun), **n.** a making over; estrangement.

**Alienator** (ál'yen-á-ter), **n.** one that transfers.

**Alienee** (ál-yen-é'), **n.** one to whom a thing is sold.

**Alight** (a-lít'), **v.** to fall upon; to get off; to descend.

**Alignment** (a-lín'ment), **n.** the fixing of a line; the line established.

**Allike** (a-lík'), **ad.** in the same manner; similar.

**Aliment** (al'e-ment), **n.** food; nourishment.

**Alimental** (al'e-ment'al), **a.** pertaining to food.

**Alimentiveness** (al'e-ment'iv-nes), **n.** the organ of appetite for food.

**Alimony** (al'e-mun-e), **n.** the allowance to a wife when legally separated from her husband.

**Alped** (al'e-ped), **a.** wing-footed.

**Aliquant** (al'e-kwant), **a.** that does not divide another number without a remainder.

**Aliquot** (al'e-kwot), **a.** that measures exactly; without remainder.

**Alive** (a-live'), **a.** not dead; active; sprightly.

**Alkhest** (al'ka-hest), **n.** a

fabled universal solvent. **Alkalescent** (al-ka-les'ent), **a.** tending to an alkali.

**Alkali** (al'ka-le or al'ka-lí), **n.** a substance which neutralizes acids.

**Alkalify** (al-kál'e-fí), **v.** to become an alkali.

**Alkaline** (al'ka-lín), **a.** having the properties of alkali.

**Alkaloid** (al'ka-loid), **n.** the alkaline principle of a vegetable.

**All** (awl), **a.** every one;—**n.** the whole;—**ad.** wholly; completely; entirely.

**Allay** (al-lá'), **v.** to lay down; to quiet; to alleviate.

**Allegation** (al-le-gá'shun), **n.** affirmation; plea; assertion.

**Allege** (al-lej'), **v.** to declare; to plead in excuse.

**Allegiance** (al-lé-je-ans), **n.** the duty of a subject to his government; loyalty.

**Allegiant** (al-lé-je-ant), **a.** loyal.

**Allegoric** (al-lé-gor'ík), **a.** in the form of allegory; figurative.

**Allegorically** (al-le-gor'ík-al-le), **ad.** in a figurative manner.

**Allegorize** (al'le-go-ríz), **v.** to form an allegory; to use allegory.

**Allegory** (al'le-go-re), **n.** a figurative speech; a parable.

**Allegro** (al-lé-gro), **n.** sprightly movement in music.

**Alleluiah** (al-le-lóo'ya), **n.** give praise to Jehovah.

**Alleviate** (al-lé-ve-át), **v.** to make light; to ease.

**Alleviation** (al-lé-ve-á'shun), **n.** act of relieving or making light.

**Alleviative** (al-lé-ve-á-tiv), **a.** that lessens or palliates.

**Alley** (al'le), **n.** a narrow passage.

**All-Fools-Day**, **n.** the first of April.

**All-hail** (awl-hál'), **interf.** all health,—a salutation.

**Alliance** (al-lí'ans), **n.** union by treaty or marriage.

**Allied** (al-líd'), **pr.** connected by agreement, &c.; related.

**Alligate** (al'le-gát), **v.** to bind together; to unite.

**Alligation** (al-le-gá'shun), **n.** a rule of arithmetic.

**Alli-ion** (al-lízh'un), **n.** act of striking against.

**Alligator** (al'le-gá-ter), **n.** the American crocodile.



**Alliteration** (al-lit-er-á'shun), **n.** the beginning of several successive words with the same letter.

**Allocate** (al'ló-kát), **v.** to set apart; to place to.

**Allocation** (al-ló-ká'shun), **n.** a placing near.

**Alloration** (al-ló-kú'shun), **n.** the act of speaking to.

**Allodial** (al-ló-de-al), **a.** not held dependent on a superior; freehold.

**Allodium** (al-ló-di-um), **n.** an estate held in absolute possession.

**Allopathic** (al-ló-path'ík), **a.** relating to allopathy.

**Allopathy** (al-lóp'a-the), **n.** the common mode of curing diseases.

**Allot** (al-lot'), **v.** to give by lot; to distribute; to apportion.

**Allotment** (al-lot'ment), **n.** act of allotting; share allowed or granted.

**Allotropy** (al-lót'rô-pe), **n.** denoting that the same body may exist in different conditions.

**Allow** (al-low'), **v.** to grant; to give leave to; to abate.

**Allowable** (al-low'a-bl), **a.** that may be allowed.

**Allowance** (al-low'ans), **n.** act of allowing; sanction; abatement;—**v.** to put upon allowance.

**Alloy** (al-loi'), **v.** to mix any metal with another;—**n.** a base mixture; a baser metal mixed with a finer.

**Alloyage** (al-loi'áj), **n.** the act of mixing metals.

**Allspice** (awl'spís), **n.** the fruit of the pimento.

**Allude** (al-lúd'), **v.** to refer to; to insinuate.

**Allure** (al-lür'), **v.** to tempt by the offer of good; to entice.

**Allurement** (al-lür'ment), **n.** that which entices or allures.

**Alluring** (al-lür'ing), **a.** engaging; having power to allure.

**Allusion** (al-lú'zhun), **n.** indirect reference.

**Allusive** (al-lú'siv), **a.** hinting

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ALLUVIAL

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## AMATORY

at; a reference to.  
**Alluvial** (al-lû've-al), *a.* deposited by water.  
**Alluvion** (al-lû've-un), }  
**Alluvium** (al-lû've-um), } *n.*  
 earth washed down and deposited by water; *pl.* alluvia.  
**Ally** (al-lî'), *v.* to unite by compact;—*n.* friend; confederate.  
**Alma Mater** (al'ma mât'er), *n.* fostering mother,—a name given to a college by those who have studied in it.  
**Almanac** (awl'ma-nak), *n.* a calendar or register of months, weeks, days, &c.  
**Almightiness** (awl-mit'i-nes), *n.* boundless power.  
**Almighty** (awl-mit'e), *a.* all-powerful;—*n.* the omnipotent God.  
**Almond** (â'mund), *n.* the fruit of the almond-tree.  
**Almonds** (â'mundz), *n. pl.* two round glands; the tonsils.  
**Almoner** (al'mun-er), *n.* a distributor of alms.  
**Almshouse** (al'mun-re), *n.* place where alms are distributed.  
**Almost** (awl'môst), *ad.* nearly; well nigh; mostly.  
**Alms** (â'mz), *n.* a gift to the poor.  
**Alms-house** (â'mz'house), *n.* a house for the poor who subsist on charity.  
**Aloe** (al'o), *n.* a tree of several species; a resinous cathartic *fr.*  
**Aloetic** (al'o-et'ik), *a.* pertaining to aloes.  
**Aloft** (a-loft'), *ad.* on high; above; in the air.  
**Alone** (a-lôn'), *a.* single; solitary; without company;—*ad.* separately.  
**Along** (a-long'), *ad.* onward;—*prep.* throughout; by the side of; by the length of.  
**Aloof** (a-lôof'), *ad.* at a distance; apart.  
**Alopecy** (al'o-pe-se), *n.* scurf or baldness.  
**Aloud** (a-loud'), *ad.* loudly; with a loud voice.  
**Alpaca** (al-pak'a), *n.* an animal of Peru; a thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca.  
**Alpha** (al'fa), *n.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet; the first or beginning.  
**Alphabet** (al'fa-bet), *n.* the let-

ters of a language;—*v.* to arrange alphabetically.  
**Alphabetic** (al'fa-bet'ik), *a.* relating to or in the order of an alphabet.  
**Alphabetically** (al'fa-bet'ik-al-le), *ad.* in an alphabetical order.  
**Alpine** (al'pin), *a.* pertaining to the Alps; very high.  
**Already** (awl-red'e), *ad.* before this time; now.  
**Also** (awl'sô), *ad.* in like manner; likewise; in addition to.  
**Alt** (alt), *a.* or *n.* the higher part of the scale in music.  
**Altar** (awl'ter), *n.* place for offerings; communion-table.  
**Altarage** (awl'ter-âj), *n.* profits or oblations from the altar.  
**Alter** (awl'ter), *v.* to make a change in; to change or vary.  
**Alterability** (awl'ter-a-bil'e-ty), *n.* being able to be changed.  
**Alterable** (awl'ter-a-bl), *a.* that may be changed or varied.  
**Alterant** (awl'ter-ant), *a.* producing a change;—*n.* an alternative.  
**Alteration** (awl'ter-â'shun), *n.* act of altering; change; variation.  
**Alterative** (awl'ter-a-tiv), *a.* causing alteration;—*n.* a medicine that gradually produces a change for the better.  
**Alterate** (al'ter-kât), *v.* to contend in words.  
**Altercation** (al'ter-kâ'shun), *n.* angry debate; contention; wrangling.  
**Alternate** (al-ter-nât), *a.* being by turns;—*v.* to perform by turns; to act by turns.  
**Alternation** (al-ter-nâ'shun), *n.* reciprocal succession; interchange.  
**Alternative** (al-ter-na-tiv), *n.* that which may be chosen or rejected; the choice of one of two things.  
**Alternatively** (al-ter-na-tiv-le), *ad.* reciprocally.  
**Althea** (al-thé'a), *n.* a plant  
 Although (awl-thô'), *conj.* grant; allow all that; notwithstanding; however.  
**Altimeter** (al-tim'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for taking heights.  
**Altimetry** (al-tim'e-tre), *n.* art of measuring heights.  
**Altitude** (al'te-tûd), *n.* perpendicular elevation; height.

**Alto** (al'to), *n.* the part between the tenor and soprano in singing.  
**Altogether** (awl-to-geth'er), *ad.* wholly; without exception.  
**Aludel** (al'û-del), *n.* a chemical vessel.  
**Alum** (al'um), *n.* a mineral salt.  
**Alumina** (al'û-mi-na), }  
**Alumine** (al'û-min), } *n.* one of the earths; the characteristic ingredient of clay  
**Aluminium** (al'û-min'i-um), }  
**Aluminum** (al'û-mi-num), } *n.* the metallic base of alumina.  
**Aluminous** (al'û-mi-nus), *a.* containing alum.  
**Alumnus** (a-lum'nus), *n.* a pupil; *pl.* alumni.  
**Alveolate** (al've-o-lât), *a.* divided into cells or pits.  
**Alveolus** (al-vé-o-lus), *n.* a hollow channel.  
**Alvine** (al'vin), *a.* belonging to the lower belly.  
**Always** (awl'wâz), *ad.* forever; continually.  
**Am** (am), first person, present tense, of the verb to be.  
**Amain** (a-mân'), *ad.* with energy or force.  
**Amalgam** (a-mal'gam), *n.* a compound of quicksilver and another metal.  
**Amalgamate** (a-mal'ga-mât), *v.* to mix metals with quicksilver; to blend or unite.  
**Amalgamation** (a-mal-ga-mâ'shun), *n.* the act of amalgamating.  
**Amanuensis** (a-man-û-en'sis), *n.* a writer of what a person dictates; *pl.* amanuenses.  
**Amaranth** (am'a-ranth), }  
**Amaranthus** (am-a-ran'thus) } *n.* an unfading flower.  
**Amaranthine** (am-a-ran'th'in), *a.* unfading.  
**Amass** (a-mas'), *v.* to collect into a heap; to accumulate; to heap up.  
**Amassment** (a-mas'ment), *n.* a heap; a collection.  
**Amasthenic** (am-as-then'ik), *a.* uniting the rays of light.  
**Amateur** (um-a-tûr'), *n.* a person devoted to a particular study or science, without pursuing it as a profession.  
**Amativeness** (am'a-tiv-nes), *n.* a propensity to love.  
**Amatory** (am'a-to-re), *a.* influ-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## AMAUROSIS

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## AMPHITHEATRICAL

enced by love.  
**Amaurosis** (am-aw-rō'sis), *n.* decay or loss of sight, without apparent defect in the eye.  
**Amaze** (a-māz'), *v.* to confound; to confuse; to astonish.  
**Amazement** (a-māz'ment), *n.* astonishment; sudden fear.  
**Amazing** (a-māz'ing), *a.* very wonderful.  
**Amazon** (am-a-zun), *n.* a female soldier; a virago.  
**Amazonian** (am-a-zō'ne-an), *a.* resembling an Amazon; warlike.  
**Amazes** (am-bā'jēz), *n.* a circumlocution.  
**Ambassador** (am-bas'a-der), *n.* the representative of a sovereign or state at a foreign court.  
**Amber** (am'ber), *n.* a fossil gum or gum-resin.  
**Ambergis** (am'ber-grēs), *n.* a fragrant drug.  
**Ambidexter** (am-be-dek'ster), *n.* one who uses both hands with equal skill.  
**Ambidexterity** (am-be-dek'ster'e-te), *n.* ability to use both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.  
**Ambient** (am'bē-ent), *a.* encompassing; surrounding.  
**Ambiguity** (am-be-gū'e-te), *n.* doubtfulness; uncertainty of meaning.  
**Ambiguous** (am-big'ū-us), *a.* having more meanings than one; obscure.  
**Ambiguously** (am-big'ū-us-le), *ad.* equivocally; in a doubtful manner.  
**Ambilogy** (am-bil'o-je), *n.* ambiguous discourse.  
**Ambiloquy** (am-bil'o-kwe), *n.* ambiguity of expression.  
**Ambit** (am'bit), *n.* the circuit of anything.  
**Ambition** (am-bish'un), *n.* eager desire of fame, honor, or superiority.  
**Ambitious** (am-bish'us), *a.* desirous to excel; showy.  
**Ambie** (am'bl), *v.* to move with an amble;—*n.* peculiar pace of a horse, when both legs on one side move together.  
**Ambler** (am'bler), *n.* a horse which ambles.  
**Ambrine** (am'bre-in), *n.* the active principle of ambergis.  
**Ambrosia** (am-brō'zhe-a), *n.* the fabled food of the gods; a

plant.  
**Ambrosial** (am-brō'zhe-al), *a.* having the qualities of ambrosia; fragrant.  
**Ambs-ace** } (amz'ās), *n.* a double ace.  
**Ames-ace** }  
**Ambulance** (am'bū-lans), *n.* a movable hospital in battle.  
**Ambulant** (am'bū-lant), *a.* moving from place to place.  
**Ambulation** (am-bū-lā'shun), *n.* walking about.  
**Ambulatory** (am'bū-la-to-re), *a.* walking; moving from place to place.  
**Ambuscade** (am'bus-kād), *n.* a place of surprise.  
**Ambush** (am'bush), *n.* the act of lying in wait.  
**Ameliorate** (a-mēl'yer-āt), *v.* to make better; to improve; to grow better.  
**Amelioration** (a-mēl'yer-ā'shun), *n.* the act of making better.  
**Amen** (a-men'), *so* be it; verily;—*n.* truth.  
**Amenable** (a-mē-na-bl), *a.* liable to give account; responsible; accountable.  
**Amenability** (a-mē-na-bl'e-te), *n.* liability to answer.  
**Amend** (a-mend'), *v.* to make better; to supply a defect; to reform.  
**Amendable** (a-mend'a-bl), *a.* that may be amended.  
**Amendatory** (a-mend'a-to-re), *a.* corrective.  
**Amende** (a-mongd'), *Fr. n.* a fine; reparation; retraction; a forfeit.  
**Amendment** (a-mend'ment), *n.* a change for the better; improvement; reformation.  
**Amends** (a-mendz'), *n.* a recompense; satisfaction.  
**Amnesia** (a-men'she-a), *n.* idiotism; imbecility.  
**Amenity** (a-men'e-te), *n.* pleasantness.  
**Amerce** (a-mers'), *v.* to punish with a fine.  
**Amerceable** (a-mers'a-bl), *a.* liable to amercement.  
**Amercement** (a-uers'ment), *n.* a fine; a penalty.  
**Amercer** (a-mer'ser), *n.* one who sets a fine.  
**Americanism** (a-mer'e-kan-izm), *n.* American idiom, phrase, or word.  
**Americanize** (a-mer'e-kan-iz),

*v.* to render American; to naturalize in America.  
**Amethyst** (am'e-thist), *n.* a precious stone of a deep violet color.  
**Amethystine** (am-e-thist'in), *a.* like an amethyst.  
**Amiable** (ā'me-a-bl), *a.* worthy of love; lovely.  
**Amiability** (ā'me-a-bl-nes), *n.* loveliness; agreeableness.  
**Amiably** (ā'me-a-blē), *ad.* in a friendly manner.  
**Amiant** (am'e-anth), }  
**Amianthus** (am-e-an'thus), } *n.* earth-flax,—an incombustible mineral substance.  
**Amicable** (am'c-kē-bl), *a.* peaceable; harmonious; kind.  
**Amid** (a-mid'), *prep.* in the middle; among.  
**Amis** (a-miss'), *a.* or *ad.* improperly; in error.  
**Amity** (am'e-te), *n.* friendship; agreement; good will; harmony.  
**Ammonia** (am-mō'ne-a), *n.* a volatile alkali.  
**Ammoniac** (am-mō'ne-ak), *a.* pertaining to ammonia;—*n.* a gum resin.  
**Ammunition** (am-raū-nish'un), *n.* military stores.  
**Amnesty** (am'nes-te), *n.* a general pardon.  
**Among** (a-mung'), *prep.* mingled with; amidst.  
**Amerose** (am-o-rō'so), *n.* an ardent lover.  
**Amorous** (am'o-rus), *a.* inclined to love; passionate.  
**Amorphous** (a-mor'fus), *a.* of irregular shape.  
**Amount** (a-mount'), *v.* to rise in value; to result in;—*n.* the sum total; the result.  
**Amour** (a-mōor'), *n.* a love intrigue; gallantry.  
**Amphibian** (am-fib'e-an), *n.* an animal that can live on land or in water.  
**Amphibious** (am-fib'e-us), *a.* able to live on land or in water.  
**Amphibrach** (am'fi-brak'), *n.* in poetry, a foot of three syllables—a short, a long, and a short.  
**Amphitheatre** (am-fe-thē'a-ter), *n.* a theatre of a round or oval form.  
**Amphitheatrical** (am-fe-thē-at'rik-al), *a.* relating to an amphitheatre.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## AMPLE

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## ANGLING

**Ample** (am'pl), *a.* large; extended; liberal; diffusive; wide; spacious.

**Amplification** (am-ple-fi-ká-shun), *n.* enlargement; diffuse discourse.

**Amplifier** (am'ple-fi-er), *n.* one who enlarges.

**Amplify** (am'ple-fi), *v.* to enlarge copiously; to be diffuse in argument.

**Amplitude** (am'ple-túd), *n.* largeness; abundance.

**Amply** (am'ple), *ad.* largely; spaciously.

**Amputate** (am'pu-tát), *v.* to cut off a limb.

**Amputation** (am-pu-tá-shun), *n.* the operation of cutting off a limb.

**Amulet** (am'û-let), *n.* a charm worn to prevent evil.

**Amuse** (a-mûz'), *v.* to entertain agreeably.

**Amusement** (a-mûz'ment), *n.* that which amuses; pastime; entertainment.

**Amusing** (a-mûz'ing), *a.* affording entertainment.

**Amusive** (a-mû'siv), *a.* having power to please.

**Amylaceous** (am-e-lá'shus), *a.* pertaining to starch.

**An** (an), the indefinite article; one; any.

**Anabaptist** (an-a-bap'tist), *n.* one who rejects infant baptism.

**Anachronism** (an-ak'tro-nizm), *n.* an error in the account of events in times past.

**Anaconda** (an-a-kon'da), *n.* a large serpent.

**Anacreontic** (a-nak-re-on'tik), *a.* after Anacreon, a Greek poet; joyous.

**Anæsthetic** (an-es-thet'ik), *a.* depriving of feeling.

**Anglyph** (an'a-gliŋ), *n.* an ornament carved in relief.

**Anagram** (an'a-gram), *n.* a new word formed from the letters of another word.

**Analeptic** (an-a-lep'tik), *a.* restorative.

**Analogical** (an-a-loj'ik-al), *a.* according to analogy.

**Analogsism** (a-nal'o-jizm), *n.* reasoning from cause to effect.

**Analogist** (a-nal'o-jist), *n.* one who adheres to analogy.

**Analogize** (a-nal'o-jiz), *v.* to explain by analogy.

**Analogous** (a-nal'o-gus), *a.* having resemblance.

**Analogue** (an'a-log), *n.* a word or thing bearing analogy to another.

**Analogy** (a-nal'o-je), *n.* an agreement or correspondence in certain respects between things otherwise different; likeness; proportion.

**Analysis** (a-nal'e-sis), *n.* separation of a body or of a subject into its parts.

**Analyst** (an'a-list), *n.* one who analyzes.

**Analytic** (an-a-lit'ik), *a.* pertaining to analysis; resolving into parts.

**Analytics** (an-a-lit'iks), *n.* the science of analysis.

**Analyze** (an'a-liz), *v.* to resolve or separate into first principles.

**Analyzer** (an-a-liz'er), *n.* one who analyzes.

**Anapest** (an'a-pest), *n.* a poetic foot of three syllables.

**Anarchic** (an-ark'ik), *a.* being without government; lawless.

**Anarchist** (an'ar-kist), *n.* one who promotes anarchy.

**Anarchy** (an'ar-ke), *n.* want of government.

**Anathema** (a-nath'e-ma), *n.* an ecclesiastical curse.

**Anathematize** (a-nath'e-ma-tiz), *v.* to excommunicate.

**Anatomical** (an-a-tom'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to anatomy.

**Anatomist** (a-nat'ô-mist), *n.* one skilled in dissecting.

**Anatomize** (a-nat'ô-miz), *v.* to dissect an animal.

**Anatomy** (a-nat'ô-me), *n.* art of dissection; a skeleton.

**Ancestor** (an'es-ter), *n.* one from whom we descend; a forefather.

**Ancestral** (an'es'tral), *a.* claimed from ancestors.

**Anestry** (an'es'tre), *n.* lineage.

**Anchor** (ank'er), *n.* an iron instrument for fastening ships at rest in water;—*v.* to cast anchor.

**Anchorage** (ank'er-aj), *n.* ground for anchoring; duty paid for liberty to anchor.

**Anchorite** (ank'o-rit), *n.* a hermit; a religious recluse.



**Anchovy** (an-chô've), *n.* a dried fish used in seasoning.

**Ancient** (an'shent), *a.* belonging to former times; not modern; old.

**Anciently** (ân'shent-ic), *ad.* in times past.

**Ancients** (an'shents), *n. pl.* persons of former times.

**Ancillary** (an'sil-a-ry), *a.* subservient; subordinate; relating to an handmaid.

**Ancipital** (an-sip'e-tal), *a.* doubly formed.

**And** (and), *con.* signifies addition, and used to join sentences.

**Andante** (an-dan'te), *n.* in music, a word requiring a slow movement.

**Andiron** (and'i-urn), *n.* an iron implement to support wood in a fireplace.

**Anecdote** (an'ek-dôt), *n.* a short story.

**Anecdotal** (an'ek-dô-tal), *a.* relating to anecdotes.

**Anemone** (a-nem'o-ne), *n.* the wind-flower.

**Aneroid** (an'e-roid), *a.* the wind barometer.

**Aneurism** (an'û-rizm), *n.* a rupture of an artery.

**Anew** (a-nû), *ad.* over again; afresh; newly.

**Angel** (ân-jel), *n.* a celestial messenger; a spirit; a beautiful person.

**Angelic** (an-jel'ik), *a.* belonging to or like angels.

**Angelology** (ân-jel-ol'o-je), *n.* doctrine treating of angels.

**Anger** (ang'er), *n.* a passion excited by injury;—*v.* to provoke; to enrage.

**Angina** (an-jî-na), *n.* inflammation of the throat.

**Angiography** (an-je-og-ra-fe), *n.* a description of the vessels of the human body.

**Angle** (ang'l), *n.* a point or corner where two lines meet; a corner;—*v.* to fish for any thing.

**Angler** (ang'ler), *n.* one who fishes with hook and line.

**Anglean** (ang'le-kan), *a.* pertaining to England.

**Anglicism** (ang'le-sizm), *n.* an English idiom.

**Anglicize** (ang'le-siz), *v.* to make English.

**Angling** (ang'ling), *n.* fishing.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ANGRILY

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## ANSWER

with a rod and line.  
**Angrily** (an'gre-le), *ad.* in an angry manner.  
**Angry** (an'gre), *a.* moved with anger; indignant.  
**Anguilliform** (an-gwil'e-fawrm), *a.* formed like an eel or serpent.  
**Anguineal** (an-gwin'e-al), *a.* pertaining to a snake.  
**Anguish** (an'gwish), *n.* extreme pain.  
**Angular** (an'gū-ler), *a.* having corners.  
**Angularity** (an-gū-lar'e-te), *n.* the quality of having angles.  
**Angulated** (an'gū-lā-ted), *a.* formed with corners.  
**Anhelation** (an-he-lā-shun), *n.* being out of breath; panting.  
**Anhydrous** (an-hi'drus), *a.* without water; dry.  
**Anile** (an'il), *a.* old-womanish; imbecile.  
**Aniline** (an'e-lin), *n.* a substance used in dyeing.  
**Anility** (a-nil'e-te), *n.* the old age of woman; dotage.  
**Animadversion** (an-e-mad-ver'shun), *n.* remarks in the way of censure or criticism; reproof; comment.  
**Animadvert** (an-e-mad-vert'), *v.* to turn the mind to; to censure; to criticise.  
**Animal** (an'e-mal), *n.* a living corporeal being, endowed with sensation and motion; —*a.* gross; pertaining to animals.  
**Animalcular** (an-e-mal'ku-ler), *a.* relating to animalcules.  
**Animalcule** (an-e-mal'kūl), *n.* a very small animal, nearly or quite invisible to the naked eye.  
**Animalism** (an'e-mal-izm), *n.* animal nature; sensual indulgence.  
**Animality** (an'e-mal'e-te), *n.* animal existence.  
**Animalize** (an'e-mal-iz), *v.* to endue with animal life.  
**Animate** (an'e-māt), *v.* to give life to; to enliven.  
**Animating** (an'e-mā-ting), *a.* enlivening; giving life.  
**Animation** (an-e-mā'shun), *n.* full of life, spirit and vigor.  
**Animative** (an'e-mā-tiv), *a.* capable of giving life.  
**Animator** (an'e-mā-ter), *n.* one who gives life.  
**Animosity** (an-e-mos'e-te), *n.*

violent malignity; hatred; malevolence.  
**Animus** (an'e-mus), *n.* the feeling that prompts; temper.  
**Anion** (an'e-un), *n.* an electro-negative body.  
**Anise** (an'is), *a.* an aromatic plant.  
**Ankle** (ank'l), *n.* the joint that connects the foot and the leg.  
**Anklet** (ank'let), *n.* an ornament for the ankle.  
**Annalist** (an'nal-ist), *n.* a writer of annals.  
**Annals** (an'nalz), *n. pl.* histories related in order of time; chronicles.  
**Annats** (an'nats), *n.* a year's income of a spiritual living.  
**Anneal** (an-nēl'), *v.* to temper glass or metals by heat.  
**Annex** (an-neks'), *v.* to unite; to subjoin; to affix.  
**Annexation** (an-neks-a'shun), *n.* the act of joining or uniting; addition; union.  
**Annexible** (an-neks'e-bl), *a.* that may be annexed.  
**Annihilable** (an-ni-hi-lā-bl), *a.* that may be annihilated.  
**Annihilate** (an-ni-hi-lāt), *v.* to reduce to nothing; to destroy.  
**Annihilation** (an-ni-hi-lā'shun), *n.* act of reducing to nothing.  
**Anniversary** (an-ne-ver'sa-re), *a.* returning with the year; —*n.* the annual day on which an event is celebrated.  
**Annotate** (an'nō-tāt), *v.* to make comments or notes; to remark.  
**Annotation** (an-nō-tā'shun), *n.* remark; comment.  
**Annotator** (an'nō-tā-ter), *n.* one who writes comments on a book.  
**Annotatory** (an-nō-tā-to-re), *a.* containing annotations.  
**Announce** (an-nouns'), *v.* to give notice of; to proclaim.  
**Announcement** (an-nouns'ment), *n.* a declaration; publication.  
**Annoy** (an-noy'), *v.* to incommodate; to trouble.  
**Annoyance** (an-noy'ans), *n.* that which vexes or molests; something that teases.  
**Annual** (an'nū-al), *a.* yearly; —*n.* a plant that grows and dies within a year; a book published yearly.  
**Annually** (an'nū-al-le), *ad.*

yearly; year by year.  
**Annuitant** (an-nū-i-tant), *n.* one who receives an annuity.  
**Annulity** (an-nū'e-te), *n.* a yearly allowance.  
**Annul** (an-nul'), *v.* to make void; to abolish; to invalidate.  
**Annular** (an'nū-lar), *a.* having the form of a ring; round.  
**Annulet** (an'nū-let), *n.* a little ring; a fillet.  
**Annulment** (an-nul'ment), *n.* the act of making void.  
**Annulose** (an'nū-lōs), *a.* composed of rings.  
**Annunerate** (an-nū-mer-āt), *v.* to add to a former number.  
**Annunciate** (an-nun-se-āt), *v.* to bring tidings; to announce.  
**Annunciation** (an-nun-se-ā'shun), *n.* act of announcing; an announcing.  
**Anode** (an'ōd), *n.* the positive pole of an electric battery.  
**Anodyne** (an'ō-din), *n.* medicine to soothe the pain and dispose to sleep; —*a.* mitigating pain.  
**Anoint** (a-noint'), *v.* to rub or smear with oil; to consecrate.  
**Anointed** (a-noint'ed), *n.* the Messiah.  
**Anointing** (a-noint'ing), *n.* an unction; a consecration.  
**Anointment** (a-noint'ment), *n.* act of anointing.  
**Anomalism** (a-nom'a-lizm), *n.* a deviation from rule; irregularity.  
**Anomalistic** (a-nom-a-list'ik), *a.* irregular.  
**Anomalous** (a-nom'a-lus), *a.* deviating from a common rule or analogy.  
**Anomaly** (a-nom'a-le), *n.* a deviation from rule.  
**Anon** (a-non'), *ad.* soon; quickly; immediately.  
**Anonymous** (a-non'e-mus), *a.* having no name.  
**Anonymously** (a-non'e-mus-le), *ad.* without real name.  
**Another** (an-uth'er), *a.* one more; not the same.  
**Anserine** (an-ser'in), *a.* relating to the goose kind.  
**Answer** (an'ser), *v.* to speak in reply; to satisfy or solve; to comply with; to suit; —*n.* a reply; return; a response; a solution.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ANSWERABLE

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## ANTIQUENESS

**Answerable** (an'ser-a-bl), *a.* able to be answered; accountable; suitable.  
**Answerer** (an'ser-er), *n.* one who answers.  
**Ant** (ant), *n.* a small insect.  
**Antacid** (ant-as'id), *n.* that which neutralizes acidity.  
**Antagonism** (an-tag'o-nizm), *n.* active opposition; contest.  
**Antagonist** (an-tag'o-nist), *n.* an opponent;—*a.* counteracting; opposing.  
**Antagonistic** (an-tag'o-nist'ik), *a.* opposing.  
**Antagonize** (an-tag'o-niz), *v.* to contend against.  
**Antalgic** (an-tal'jik), *a.* alleviating pain.  
**Antarctic** (ant-ark'tik), *a.* opposite to the arctic; relating to the south pole.  
**Ante** (an'te), *before, in place or time.*  
**Anteact** (an'te-akt), *n.* a preceding act.  
**Antecedence** (an-te-séd'ens), *n.* the act of preceding in time.  
**Antecedent** (an-te-séd'ent), *n.* that which goes before;—*a.* going before in time; a man's previous history.  
**Antecessor** (an-te-ses'sor), *n.* one who lived before another.  
**Antechamber** (an'te-cham-ber), *n.* a room leading to another.  
**Antelians** (an-té'shans), *n.* those living in the same latitude and longitude, but on different sides of the equator.  
**Antedate** (an'te-dât), *v.* to date before the true time;—*n.* a prior date.  
**Antediluvial** (an-te-de-lû've-al), *a.* existing before the flood.  
**Antelope** (an'te-lôp), *n.* a genus of quadrupeds between the goat and the deer.  
**Antelucan** (an-te-lû'kan), *a.* before daylight.  
**Antemeridian** (an-te-me-rid'e-an), *a.* before noon.  
**Antemundane** (an-te-mun'dân), *a.* before the creation of the world.  
**Antennæ** (an-ten'é), *n. pl.* the feelers of insects.  
**Antenuptial** (an-te-nup'shal), *a.* before marriage.  
**Antepascal** (an-te-pas'kal), *a.* before Easter.

**Antepast** (an'te-past), *n.* a foretaste; anticipation.  
**Antepenult** (an-te-pe-mult'), *n.* the last syllable of a word but two.  
**Antepenultimate** (an-te-pe-mult'e-mat), *a.* of the last syllable but two.  
**Anterior** (an-té're-er), *a.* before; previous.  
**Anteriority** (an-té-re-or'e-te), *n.* state or being before in time.  
**Anteroom** (an-te-rôom), *n.* a room leading to another.  
**Anthellion** (ant-hè'le-on), *n.* a bright spot opposite the sun.  
**Anthelmintic** (an-thel-min'tik), *a.* destructive to worms;—*n.* the medicine.  
**Anthem** (an'them), *n.* a sacred song or music.  
**Anthér** (an'ther), *n.* the tip of the stamen in a flower.  
**Anthology** (an-thol'o-je), *n.* a discourse on or a collection of flowers.  
**Anthracite** (an'thra-sit), *n.* a hard coal, burning without flame or smoke.  
**Anthraxite** (an-thra-sit'ik), *a.* relating to anthracite.  
**Anthropography** (an-thrô-pog'ra-je), *n.* the science of the distribution of the human species.  
**Anthropology** (an-thrô-pol'o-je), *n.* the natural history of the human species.  
**Anthropomorphite** (an-thrô-pô-mor'fit), *n.* one who attributes a human form to the Deity.  
**Anthropophagi** (an-thro-pof-a-ji), *n. pl.* man-eaters; cannibals.  
**Anthropophagy** (an-thro-pof-a-je), *n.* the practice of eating human flesh.  
**Antibillious** (an-te-bil'yus), *a.* good for bilious complaints.  
**Antic** (an'tik), *a.* odd; fanciful;—*n.* a merry-andrew.  
**Antichrist** (an'te-krist), *n.* one who opposes Christ.  
**Antichristian** (an-te-kris'tyan), *a.* opposing Christianity or opposite it.  
**Anticipate** (an-tis'e-pât), *v.* to take before; to foretaste.  
**Anticipation** (an-tis'e-pâ'shun), *n.* a foretaste.  
**Anticipative** (an-tis'e-pâ'tiv), *a.* foretasting.  
**Anticipatory** (an-tis'e-pa-to-re), *a.* taking beforehand.

**Anticlimax** (an-te-kli'maks), *n.* the opposite of climax; a sentence in which the ideas become less important at the close.  
**Antidotal** (an'te-dô-tal), *a.* expelling the effects of poison.  
**Antidote** (an'te-dôt), *n.* a remedy against poison.  
**Antifebrile** (an-te-febr'il), *a.* good against fevers.  
**Antilogy** (an-til'o-je), *n.* contradiction between the words or passages of an author.  
**Antimonarcheal** (an-te-mô-nark'ik-al), *a.* hostile to monarchy.  
**Antimonial** (an-te-mô'ne-al), *a.* composed of antimony.  
**Antimony** (an'te-mun-e), *n.* a metal of a tin-white color; a metallic ore.  
**Antinomian** (an-te-nô'me-an), *n.* one who denies the obligation of the moral law.  
**Antinomy** (an'te-no-me), *n.* an opposition between two laws.  
**Antipapal** (an-te-pâ'pû), *a.* opposing popery.  
**Antipathy** (an'tip'a-the), *n.* natural aversion.  
**Antipe-tillential** (an-te-pes-ten'shal), *a.* counteracting contagion.  
**Antiphon** (an'te-fôn), *n.* }  
**Antiphony** (an-tifô-ne), *n.* } alternate chanting or singing.  
**Antiphonal** (an-tifô-nal), *a.* relating to alternate singing.  
**Antiphrasis** (an-tifra-sis), *n.* using words in a sense opposite to the true one.  
**Antipodal** (an-tip'o-dal), *a.* relating to the antipodes.  
**Antipodes** (an-tip'o-déz), *n. pl.* those who live on the opposite side of the globe.  
**Antiquarian** (an-te-kwâ're-an), *a.* relating to antiquity.  
**Antiquary** (an'te-kwa-re), *n.* one who studies or collects ancient things.  
**Antiquate** (an'te-kwât), *v.* to make old; to put out of use.  
**Antiquated** (an-te-kwa-ted), *a.* out of fashion; old.  
**Antique** (an'tek'), *a.* ancient; old;—*n.* a remnant of antiquity.  
**Antiquity** (an-tik'we-te), *n.* old times; a relic of old times.  
**Antiqueness** (an-ték'nes), *n.* ancientness.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## ANTISCIANS

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## APPAREL

**Antislans** (an-tish'e-anz), }  
**Antisell** (an-tish'e-i), } *n.*

people who live on different sides of the equator.

**Antiscorbutic** (an-te-skor-bû-tik), *a.* counteracting scurvy.

**Antiscriptural** (an-te-skip'rî-tû-ral), *a.* not according to the Scriptures.

**Antiseptic** (an-te-sep'tik), *n.* that prevents putrefaction.

**Antispasmodic** (an-te-spaz-mod'ik), *a.* opposing spasm.

**Antistrophe** (an-tis'tro-fe), *n.* the stanza of a stanza or ode succeeding the strophe.

**Antithesis** (an-tith'e-sis), *n.* opposition of words; contras.

**Antithetic** (an-te-thet'ik), *a.* placed in contrast.

**Antitype** (an'te-tip), *n.* that which corresponds to the type.

**Antitypical** (an-te-tip'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to an antitype.

**Antler** (an'tler), *n.* a branch of a stag's horn.

**Anvil** (an'-vil), *n.* an iron block on which metals are hammered.



**Anxiety** (ank-zî'e-te), *n.* trouble of mind from doubt; solicitude; concern.

**Anxious** (ank'shus), *a.* solicitous; much concerned.

**Anxiously** (ank'shus-le), *ad.* with anxiety.

**Any** (en'ne), *a.* one; every; whoever; whatever.

**Aorta** (â-or'ta), *n.* the great artery of the heart.

**Apsee** (a-pâs'), *ad.* quickly; hastily; fast; swiftly.

**Apagoge** (ap'a-gô-je), *n.* an argument or proposition not very evident; the step leading from one proposition to another.

**Apart** (a-part'), *ad.* separately; aside.

**Apartment** (a-part'ment), *n.* a room.

**Apathetic** (ap-a-thet'ik), *a.* void of feeling; insensible; indifferent.

**Apathist** (ap'a-thist), *n.* one destitute of feeling.

**Apathy** (ap'a-the), *n.* want of feeling; indifference; stoicism.

**Ape** (âpe), *n.* a kind of mon-

key; a mimic or imitator;—*v.* to imitate servilely; to act like an ape.

**Aperient** (a-pê-re-ent), *a.* gently purgative;—*n.* a laxative or purgative.

**Aperture** (ap'er-tûr), *n.* an opening; an orifice.

**Petalous** (a-pet'a-lus), *a.* having no petals.

**Apex** (a'peks), *n.* the summit of a thing.

**Aphellon** (a-fel'yun), *n.* the point of a planet's orbit farthest away from the sun.

**Aphlegistic** (af'lô-jis'tik), *a.* flameless.

**Aphorism** (af'o-rizm), *n.* a detached precept in a few words; a maxim.

**Aphoristic** (af-o-ris'tik), *a.* like an aphorism.

**Aphthong** (af'thong), *n.* silent letter or letters.

**Apiary** (â'pe-a-re), *n.* a place for bees.

**Apiece** (a-pês'), *ad.* to each one's share; for each.

**Apish** (âp'ish), *a.* like an ape.

**Apishly** (âp'ish-le), *ad.* in an apish manner.

**Apnoea** (ap-nê'a) *n.* suffocation.

**Apocalypse** (a-pok'a-lips), *n.* the book of the revelation.

**Apocalyptic** (a-pok-a-lip'tik), *a.* pertaining to revelation.

**Apocope** (a-pok'o-pe), *n.* the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

**Apocrypha** (a-pok're-fa), *n.* books whose inspiration is doubted.

**Apoeryphal** (a-pok're-fal), *a.* not canonical; doubtful.

**Apodal** (ap'o-dal), *a.* having no feet.

**Apodixis** (ap-ô-dix'is), *n.* full demonstration.

**Apodictic** (ap-ô-dik'tik), *a.* beyond contradiction.

**Apogee** (ap'ô-jê), *n.* the point in the moon's orbit most remote from the earth.

**Apologetic** (a-pol-ô-jet'ik), *a.* said in defence or excuse.

**Apologist** (a-pol'ô-jist), *n.* one who makes an apology.

**Apologize** (a-pol'ô-jiz), *v.* to make an excuse for.

**Apologue** (ap'o-log), *n.* a moral tale; a fable.

**Apology** (a-pol'ô-je), *n.* a defence; an excuse.

**Apoplectic** (ap-ô-plek'tik), *a.* relating to apoplexy.

**Apoplexy** (ap'ô-plek-se), *n.* a disease which suddenly deprives of sense and motion.

**Apostacy** (a-pos'ta-se), *n.* a departure from professed principles or desertion from a party.

**Apostate** (a-pos'tât), *n.* one who forsakes his religion or party.

**Apostatize** (a-pos'ta-tiz), *v.* to abandon one's religion or party.

**Apostemate** (a-pos'te-mât), *v.* to form into an abscess full of pus.

**Aposteme** (ap'os-têm), *n.* an abscess.

**Apostle** (a-pos'tl), *n.* a messenger sent to preach the gospel.

**Apostleship** (a-pos'tl-ship), *n.* the office of an apostle.

**Apostolic** (ap-os-tol'ik), }  
**Apostolical** (ap-os-tol'ik-ly), } *a.* relating to or like apostles; agreeing with their doctrines.

**Apostrophe** (a-pos'tro-fe), *n.* a mark (') used to denote the omission of a letter or letters in a word, and to denote the possessive case of nouns.

**Apostrophic** (ap-os-trof'ik), *a.* pertaining to an apostrophe.

**Apostrophize** (a-pos'tro-fiz), *v.* to address by apostrophe.

**Apothecary** (a-poth'e-ka-re), *n.* a compounder of medicines from drugs.

**Apothegm** (ap'o-them), *n.* a remarkable saying; a maxim.

**Apothegmatic** (ap-ô-theg-mat'ik), *a.* after the manner of an apothegm.

**Apotheosis** (ap-ô-thê'ô-sis), *n.* placing among the gods; deification.

**Apotheosize** (ap-ô-thê'ô-siz), *v.* to deify.

**Apotome** (a-pot'o-mê), *n.* the difference between two incommensurable quantities.

**Appall** (ap-pawl'), *v.* to smite with terror; to dismay.

**Appalling** (ap-pawl'ing), *a.* filling with terror.

**Appanage** (ap'pan-âj), *n.* lands set apart by a prince for his younger son.

**Apparatus** (ap-pa-râ'tus), *n.* tools; furniture; instruments.

**Apparel** (ap-par'el), *n.* clothing;

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## APPARENT

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## APPROXIMATION

ralment;—*v.* to dress; to clothe; to deck.  
**Apparent** (ap-par'ent), *a.* within view; obvious.  
**Apparently** (ap-par'ent-le), *ad.* in appearance.  
**Apparition** (ap-pa-rish'un), *n.* an appearance; a ghost.  
**Apparitor** (ap-par'i-ter), *n.* an officer in the spiritual courts.  
**Appeal** (ap-pél), *n.* removal of a cause to a higher court;—*v.* to remove to a superior judge.  
**Appealable** (ap-pél'a-bl), *a.* that may be appealed.  
**Appear** (ap-pér'), *v.* to be in sight; to seem.  
**Appearance** (ap-pér'ans), *n.* a coming in sight; things seen; show.  
**Appeasable** (ap-péz'a-bl), *a.* that may be appeased.  
**Appease** (ap-péz'), to quiet; to calm; to pacify.  
**Appeasement** (ap-péz'ment), *n.* act of appeasing.  
**Appensive** (ap-pér'iv), *a.* quieting.  
**Appellant** (ap-pel'ant), *n.* one who appeals.  
**Appellation** (ap-pel-la'shun), *n.* the word by which a thing is called.  
**Appellative** (ap-pel-la-tiv), *a.* common to many; general;—*n.* a mark to show a common name.  
**Appellee** (ap-pel-lé'), *n.* the defendant in an appeal.  
**Appellor** (ap-pel'lor), *n.* the plaintiff in an appeal.  
**Append** (ap-pend'), *v.* to attach to; to annex.  
**Appendage** (ap-pead'j), *n.* an addition.  
**Appendant** (ap-pend'ant), *a.* hanging to; annexed.  
**Appendicle** (ap-pen'de-kl), *n.* a small appendage.  
**Appendix** (ap-pen'diks), *n.* something annexed.  
**Appertain** (ap-per-tân'), *v.* to belong to; to relate.  
**Appetence** (ap-pe-tens), *n.* sensual desire; appetite.  
**Appetite** (ap-pé-tit), *n.* desire for food.  
**Appetizing** (ap-pé-tiz'ing), *a.* promoting the appetite.  
**Applaud** (ap-plawd'), *v.* to praise by clapping of hands; to commend.  
**Applause** (ap-plawz'), *n.* appro-

bation loudly expressed.  
**Applausive** (ap-plawz'iv), *a.* containing applause.  
**Apple** (ap'pl), *n.* fruit of the apple-tree; pupil of the eye.  
**Appliance** (ap-pli'ans), *n.* thing applied.  
**Appliability** (ap-ple-ka-bil'e-le), *n.* fitness or quality of being applicable.  
**Applicable** (ap'ple-ka-bl), *a.* fit to be applied.  
**Applicant** (ap'ple-kant), *n.* one who applies.  
**Application** (ap-ple-ka'shun), *n.* act of applying; continual industry.  
**Apply** (ap-plif'), *v.* to put to; to study; to address; to keep at work.  
**Appoggiatura** (ap-pod'ja-too-ra), *n.* a small note in music between other notes.  
**Appoint** (ap-point'), *v.* to settle; to name and commission to an office.  
**Appointable** (ap-point'a-bl), *a.* that may be appointed.  
**Appointee** (ap-point'é'), *n.* one who is appointed.  
**Appointment** (ap-point'ment), *n.* act of appointing; an order; decree; situation; office.  
**Apportion** (ap-por'shun), *v.* to divide or share out.  
**Apportionment** (ap-por'shun-ment), *n.* a dividing into just portions.  
**Apposite** (ap-pó-zit), *a.* proper; suitable; fit.  
**Appositely** (ap-pó-zit-le), *ad.* properly; suitably; fitly.  
**Appositeness** (ap-po-zit-nes), *n.* fitness; suitability.  
**Apposition** (ap-po-zish'un), *n.* addition; of the same meaning; placing two nouns in the same case.  
**Appraisal** (ap-práz'al), *n.* a valuation by authority.  
**Appraise** (ap-práz'), *v.* to set a price on; to value.  
**Appraisement** (ap-práz'ment), *n.* act of appraising.  
**Appraiser** (ap-práz'er), *n.* a valuer of goods.  
**Appreciable** (ap-pré'she-a-bl), *a.* that may be properly valued.  
**Appreciate** (ap-pré'she-át), *v.* to value; to prize.  
**Appreciation** (ap-pré-she-á'shun), *n.* act of valuing; a just estimate.

**Apprehend** (ap-pre-head'), *v.* to seize; to understand; to fear.  
**Apprehensible** (ap-pre-hen'se-bl), *a.* that may be apprehended or feared.  
**Apprehension** (ap-pre-hen'shun), *n.* faculty of conceiving ideas; fear.  
**Apprehensive** (ap-pre-hen'siv), *a.* quick to understand; fearful.  
**Apprentice** (ap-pren'tis), *n.* one bound by indenture;—*v.* to bind as an apprentice.  
**Apprenticeship** (ap-pren'tis-ship), *n.* the time an apprentice has to serve.  
**Apprise** (ap-priz'), *v.* to give notice of; to inform.  
**Approach** (ap-próch'), *v.* to come or draw near; to advance to;—*n.* act of drawing near; access.  
**Approachable** (ap-próch'a-bl), *a.* that may be approached; accessible.  
**Approbation** (ap-pró-bá'shun), *n.* the act of approving; a liking.  
**Approbative** (ap-pró-bá-tiv), *a.* implying approbation.  
**Approbativeness** (ap-pró-bá-tiv-nes), *n.* love of approbation.  
**Appropriable** (ap-pró-pre-a-bl), *a.* that may be appropriated.  
**Appropriate** (ap-pró-pre-át), *v.* to set apart for a special use; to assign;—*a.* set apart for a person.  
**Appropriated** (ap-pró-pre-át-ed), *a.* set apart to a particular use.  
**Appropriately** (ap-pró-pre-át-le), *ad.* properly.  
**Appropriateness** (ap-pró-pre-át-nes), *n.* a peculiar fitness; suitability.  
**Appropriation** (ap-pró-pre-á'shun), *n.* application to a particular use.  
**Approvable** (ap-próv'a-bl), *a.* worthy of approbation.  
**Approval** (ap-próv'al), *n.* approbation; commendation; sanction.  
**Approve** (ap-próv'), *v.* to like or allow of; to justify; to commend.  
**Approximate** (ap-proks'e-mát), *v.* to bring or draw near;—*a.* near to.  
**Approximation** (ap-proks'e-





# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## APPROXIMATIVE

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## ARDENT

**ma'shun**, *n.* approach to; an advancing near.  
**Approximative** (ap-proks'e-mä-tiv), *a.* approaching.  
**Appulse** (ap-puls'), *n.* act of striking against.  
**Appulsion** (ap-pul'shun), *n.* striking against.  
**Appurtenance** (ap-pur'te-nans), *n.* that which pertains to something else; an adjunct.  
**Appurtenant** (ap-pur'te-nant), *a.* pertaining to, of right.  
**Apricot** (ä-pre-kot), *n.* a stone fruit.  
**April** (ä-pril), *n.* fourth month of the year.  
**Apron** (ä-prun), *n.* a part of dress.  
**Appropos** (ap-ro-pö'), *ad.* opportunely; seasonably.  
**Apt** (apt), *a.* liable to; fit; ready; qualified.  
**Apterus** (ap'ter-us), *a.* destitute of wings.  
**Aptitude** (ap-te-tüd), *n.* fitness; adaptation; tendency.  
**Aptly** (apt'le), *ad.* properly; fitly.  
**Aptness** (apt'nes), *n.* fitness; readiness in learning; tendency.  
**Appyrenus** (ä-pé're-nus), *n.* fruit which produces no seeds.  
**Appyretic** (äp-e-ret'ik), *a.* without fever.  
**Apron** (ä-pi'rus), *a.* fireproof; incombustible.  
**Aquafortis** (ä-kwa-for'tis), *n.* nitric acid.  
**Aquarium** (ä-quä're-um), *n.* a tank for plants and animals.  
**Aquatic** (ä-kwat'ik), *a.* living in water; —*n.* a plant growing in water.  
**Aqueduct** (ä-kwé-duk't), *n.* an artificial channel for conducting water.  
  
**Aqueous** (ä-kwé-us), *a.* watery; caused by water.  
**Aquiline** (ä-kwé-lin), *a.* curved like the beak of an eagle.  
**Arab** (är'äb), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Arabia.  
**Arabesque** (är-a-besk), *a.* after the manner of Arabian sculpture.  
**Arabian** (ä-rä'be-an), *a.* per-

taining to Arabia.  
**Arabic** (är'a-bik), *n.* the language of the Arabians.  
**Arable** (är'a-bl), *a.* fit for ploughing.  
**Araucous** (ä-rä'ne-us), *a.* resembling a cobweb.  
**Arbalist** (är'ba-list), *n.* a cross-bow.  
**Arbiter** (är'be-ter), *n.* an umpire or judge.  
**Arbitrable** (är'be-tra-bl), *a.* arbitrary; determinable.  
**Arbitrament** (är-bit'ra-ment), *n.* will; decision of arbitrators; award.  
**Arbitrary** (är'be-tra-re), *a.* dictated by will; despotic; absolute.  
**Arbitrate** (är'be-trät), *v.* to hear and judge of.  
**Arbitration** (är-be-trä'shun), *n.* the hearing and deciding of a disputed matter by one or more persons.  
**Arbitrator** (är'be-trä-tor), *n.* an umpire; an arbiter.  
**Arbor** (är'ber), *n.* a shady bowyer; a seat in a garden surrounded by foliage.  
**Arborator** (är-bo-rä-tor), *n.* one who grows trees.  
**Arboreous** (är-bö're-us), *a.* belonging to trees.  
**Arborescence** (är-bo-res'ens), *a.* growing like a tree.  
**Arboret** (är'bo-ret), *n.* a small tree or shrub.  
**Arboretum** (är-bo-ré'tum), *n.* place for growing rare trees.  
**Arboriculture** (är-bor-e-kult-yur), *n.* art of cultivating trees and shrubs.  
**Arbuseular** (är-bus'kü-lar), *a.* shrub-like.  
**Arc** (ärk), *n.* part of a circle.  
**Arcade** (är-käd'), *n.* a walk arched above.  
**Arcanum** (är-kä'num), *n.* a secret; *pl.* arcana; secret things.  
**Arch** (ärch), *a.* chief; waggish; —*n.* part of a circle; —*v.* to form an arch.  
  
**Archaeology** (är-ké-öl-o-jé), *n.* the science of antiquities.  
**Archæic** (är-kä'ik), *a.* ancient; obsolete.  
**Archæism** (är-kä-izm), *n.* an obsolete word or phrase.  
**Archangel** (ärk-än-jel), *n.* an angel of the highest order.

**Archbishop** (ärch-bish'up), *n.* a chief bishop.  
**Archbishopric** (ärch-bish'up-rik), *n.* diocese or office of an archbishop.  
**Archdeacon** (ärch-dé'kn), *n.* a bishop's deputy.  
**Archduchess** (ärch-duch'es), *n.* a princess of the house of Austria.  
**Archduke** (ärch-dük'), *n.* a chief duke of Austria.  
**Arched** (ärcht), *a.* bent in form of an arch.  
**Archer** (ärch'er), *n.* one who shoots with a bow.  
**Archery** (ärch-er-é), *n.* art of using the bow.  
**Archetypal** (ärk'e-tip-al), *a.* original.  
**Archetype** (ärk'e-tip), *n.* the original; a pattern.  
**Archiepiscopal** (är-ke-ë-pis'ko-pal), *a.* belonging to an archbishop.  
**Archipelago** (är-ke-pel'a-gó), *n.* a sea with many isles; the Ægean sea.  
**Architect** (är'ke-tekt), *n.* one skilled in building.  
**Architective** (är-ke-tekt'iv), *a.* relating to architecture.  
**Architectural** (är-ke-tekt'ür-al), *a.* according to the rules of building.  
**Architecture** (är'ke-tekt'ür), *n.* the science of building; structure.  
**Architrave** (är'ke-träv), *n.* a moulding round a door or window.  
**Archival** (ärch'val), *a.* of or containing archives.  
**Archives** (ärk'ivz), *n. pl.* public records; places where acts or records are kept.  
**Archivist** (är-kiv'ist), *n.* a keeper of records.  
**Archly** (ärch'ly), *ad.* shrewdly; mirthfully.  
**Archness** (ärch'nes), *n.* sly humor; *re* ishly.  
**Archway** (ärch'wä), *n.* a passage under an arch.  
**Arctic** (ärk'tik), *a.* lying far to northern regions.  
**Arcuate** (ärkü-ät), *a.* bent; bow-like.  
**Arcuation** (ärk-ü-ä'shun), *n.* the act of bending.  
**Arcency** (är-den-se), *n.* zeal; warmth of passion; eagerness.  
**Ardent** (är'dent), *a.* hot; fierce;

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## ARDOR

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## ARREST

zealous.  
**Ardor** (ár'der), *n.* warmth; eagerness; affection.  
**Arduous** (ár'dú-us), *a.* high; lofty; laborious.  
**Area** (á-ré-a), *n.* an open or inclosed surface; superficial contents.  
**Arefaction** (ar-e-fak'shun), *n.* growing dry.  
**Arefy** (ar'e-fi), *v.* to dry.  
**Arena** (a-ré-na), *n.* an open space of ground; any place of public contest.  
**Arenaceous** (ar-e-ná'shus), *a.* consisting of sand.  
**Arenose** (ar'e-nós), } *a.* sandy.  
**Arenous** (ar'e-nus), }  
**Areola** (a-ré-o-la), *n.* the colored circle round the nipple or a pustule.  
**Areolate** (a-ré-o-lát), *a.* marked by areolations.  
**Areometry** (a-re-om'e-tre), *n.* art of measuring the specific gravity of liquids.  
**Argal** (ár'gal), *n.* unrefined or crude tartar.  
**Argent** (ár'jent), *a.* silvery; white.  
**Argentine** (ár'jen-tin), *a.* like silver.  
**Argil** (ár'jil), *n.* potter's clay; alumine.  
**Argillaceous** (ár-jil-lá'shus), *a.* clayey.  
**Argosy** (ár'go-se), *n.* a merchant ship.  
**Argue** (ár'gú), *v.* to debate or discuss; to persuade; to reason.  
**Arguer** (ár'gú-er), *n.* a reasoner.  
**Argument** (ár'gú-ment), *n.* reason alleged to cause belief; debate; plea.  
**Argumental** (ár'gú-ment'al), *a.* belonging to argument.  
**Argumentation** (ár'gú-men-tá'shun), *n.* actor art of reasoning.  
**Argumentative** (ár'gú-ment'a-tiv), *a.* consisting of argument.  
**Argus** (ár'gus), *n.* a fabulous being of antiquity, said to have a hundred eyes.  
**Arian** (á-re-an), *n.* one who denies the divinity of Christ.  
**Arianism** (á-re-an-izm), *n.* the doctrine of the Arians.  
**Arid** (ar'id), *a.* dry; parched with heat.  
**Aridity** (ar-id'e-te), *n.* dryness; without moisture.

**Aries** (á-re-éz), *n.* the ram, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.  
**Arise** (a-rít), *ad.* rightly.  
**Arise** (a-ríz), *v.* to rise; to mount upward.  
**Aristocracy** (ar-is-tok'ra-se), *n.* government by nobles; the peers.  
**Aristocrat** (ar-is'to-krat), *n.* one who favors or belongs to the aristocracy.  
**Aristocratic** (ar-is-to-krat'ik), *a.* partaking of aristocracy.  
**Arithmancy** (ar'ith-man-se), *n.* divination by numbers.  
**Arithmetie** (a-rith'me-tik), *n.* the science of computation.  
**Arithmetical** (ar-ith-met'ik-al), *a.* according to the rules of arithmetic.  
**Arithmetician** (a-rith-me-tish'an), *n.* one skilled in arithmetic.  
**Ark** (árk), *n.* a large vessel; chest.  
**Arm** (árm), *n.* a limb of the body; an inlet of water;—*v.* to furnish with arms.  
**Armada** (ár-má-da), *n.* a fleet of armed ships.  
**Armadillo** (ár-má-dil'lo), *n.* a small quadruped of South America.  
**Armament** (ár'ma-ment), *n.* forces equipped for war.  
**Armature** (ár'ma-túr), *n.* armor; defence; a piece of iron applied to the magnet.  
**Armentine** (ár'men-tin), *a.* of a herd of cattle.  
**Armful** (ár'm'ful), *n.* what the arms can hold.  
**Armigerous** (ár-mij'e-rus), *a.* bearing arms.  
**Armill** (ár'mil), *n.* a kind of sundial.  
**Armilla** (ár-mil'la), *n.* an iron ring, hoop, or brace; a ligament of the hand.  
**Armillary** (ár'mil-la-re), *a.* consisting of rings or circles.  
**Arminian** (ár-min'yan), *n.* one who denies the doctrine of predestination, and holds to free will and universal redemption.  
**Arminianism** (ár-min'yan-izm), *n.* the doctrines of the Arminians.  
**Armipotent** (ar-mip'o-tént), *a.* mighty in war.  
**Armistice** (ár'mis-tis), *n.* a cessation of hostilities.

**Armlet** (ár'm'let), *n.* a bracelet or ornament worn on the arm.  
**Armor** (ár'mor), *n.* military weapons or cover.  
**Armorer** (ár'mor-er), *n.* a person that makes or sells or has the care of arms.  
**Armorial** (ár-mo'r-al), *a.* belonging to the escutcheon of a family.  
**Armory** (ár'mo-re), *n.* a repository of arms.  
**Arm-pit** (ár'm-pit), *n.* the hollow place under the shoulder.  
**Arms** (ármz), *n. pl.* weapons; armorial signs.  
**Army** (ár'me), *n.* a body of armed men.  
**Aroma** (a-ró-ma), *n.* the fragrance of plants.  
**Aromatic** (ar-ó-mat'ik), *a.* spicy; fragrant.  
**Aromatics** (ar-ó-mat'iks), *n. pl.* spices or perfumes.  
**Aromatize** (a-ró-ma-tíz), *v.* to impregnate with fragrant odors.  
**Around** (a-round'), *prep.* and *ad.* in a circle; on all sides; about.  
**Arouse** (a-rouz'), *v.* to awaken suddenly; to animate; to stir up.  
**Arpeggio** (ar-ped'jó), *n.* notes of a chord struck quickly; a harp accompaniment.  
**Arquebus** (ár'kwe-bus), *n.* an old-fashioned hand-gun.  
**Arrack** (ár'ak), *n.* spirituous liquor distilled from the coconut, rice, &c.  
**Arraign** (ar-rán'), *v.* to call to answer in court.  
**Arraignment** (ar-rán'ment), *n.* act of arraiguing.  
**Arrange** (ar-ránj'), *v.* to put in proper order.  
**Arrangement** (ar-ránj'ment), *n.* orderly disposition; putting in order.  
**Arrant** (ar'ránt), *a.* infamous; very bad.  
**Arras** (ar'ras), *n.* hangings of tapestry.  
**Array** (ar-rá'), *n.* order of men for battle; dress;—*v.* to put in order to envelop.  
**Arrearage** (ar-rér'áj), *n.* part of a debt unpaid.  
**Arrears** (ar-rérz'), *n. pl.* a sum of money past due.  
**Arrest** (ar-rest'), *v.* to seize by warrant; to detain;—*n.* a seizure by legal warrant; stay

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ARRESTMENT

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## ASLANT

of judgment after verdict.  
**Arrestment** (ar-rest'ment), *n.* an order from a judge to hinder or detain.  
**Arrival** (ar-riv'al), *n.* act of coming to a place.  
**Arrive** (ar-riv'), *v.* to come to a place; to reach.  
**Arrogance** (ar'rô-gans), *n.* insolence of bearing; haughtiness; overbearing conceit.  
**Arrogant** (ar'rô-gant), *a.* haughty; proud; insolent; overbearing.  
**Arrogantly** (ar'rô-gant-le), *ad.* proudly; haughtily.  
**Arrogate** (ar'rô-gât), *v.* to claim unjustly; to assume from pride.  
**Arrogation** (ar-rô-gâ'shun), *n.* assuming unjustly or proudly.  
**Arrogative** (ar'rô-gâ-tiv), *a.* making unjust claims.  
**Arrow** (ar'rô), *n.* a pointed weapon for a bow.  
**Arsenal** (âr-sê-nal), *n.* a magazine for military or naval stores.  
**Arsenic** (âr-sen-ik), *n.* a mineral poison.  
**Arsenical** (âr-sen'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to arsenic.  
**Arsenicate** (âr-sen'e-kât), *v.* to combine with arsenic.  
**Arson** (âr'sun), *n.* the malicious burning of buildings.  
**Art** (âr't) *n.* anything done by human skill; the opposite of nature; profession or trade; cunning; artifice; dexterity.  
**Artificial** (âr-tê-re-al), *a.* belonging to an artery.  
**Artificialize** (âr-tê-re-al-iz), *v.* to communicate the qualities of arterial blood to venous blood.  
**Arteriotomy** (ar-tê-re-ot'o-mie), *n.* opening an artery.  
**Artery** (âr'te-re), *n.* a tube which conveys blood from the heart.  
**Artesian** (ar-tê-zhan), *a.* applied to wells made by boring into the earth till water is found.  
**Artful** (âr'tful), *a.* skillful; cunning; dexterous.  
**Arthritis** (âr-thrit'ik), *a.* pertaining to the gout.  
**Artichoke** (âr'te-chôk), *n.* a garden vegetable.  
**Article** (âr'te-kl), *n.* a particular substance; a single item, clause, or term; a part of

speech;—*v.* to covenant; to bind by articles.  
**Articular** (âr-tik'û-ler), *a.* belonging to articles or joints.  
**Articulata** (âr-tik'û-lâ'ta), *n.* one of the divisions of the animal kingdom, embracing all creatures having jointed rings, as worms, lobsters, &c.  
**Articulate** (âr-tik'û-lât), *a.* jointed; clear; distinct;—*v.* to pronounce distinctly.  
**Articulation** (âr-tik'û-la'shun), *n.* distinct utterance; a joining of the bones.  
**Artifice** (âr'te-fis), *n.* artful contrivance; a device; fraud; a trick.  
**Artificer** (âr-tife-ser), *n.* a skillful workman in some art; a mechanic.  
**Artificiality** (ar-te-fish-e-al'ite), *n.* appearance or result of art.  
**Artificial** (âr-te-fish'al), *a.* made by art; not natural; feigned.  
**Artificially** (âr-te-fish'al-le), *ad.* by art.  
**Artillerist** (âr-til'ler-ist), *n.* one proficient in gunnery.  
**Artillery** (âr-til'ler-e), *n.* weapons for war; troops who manage cannon.  
**Artisan** (âr'te-zan), *n.* a mechanic.  
**Artist** (âr'tist), *n.* one skilled in some art,—especially painters, sculptors, &c.  
**Artiste** (âr-test'), *n.* one skilled in any art,—a French word, and should not be confounded with the English word *artist*;—commonly but erroneously applied to female artists.  
**Artless** (âr'tles), *a.* without art; simple.  
**Artlessness** (âr'tles-nes), *n.* unskillful; natural.  
**Arundinaceous** (a-run-dê-nâ'shus), *a.* having the structure of reeds.  
**Arundineous** (ar-un-din'e-us), *a.* abounding with reeds.  
**As** (az), *ad.* even; in like manner; for example; similar; in respect of.  
**Asafoetida** (as-a-fet'i-da), *n.* a fetid gum-resin.  
**Asbestos** (as-bes'tin), *a.* of or like asbestos.  
**Asbestos** (as-bes'tos), *n.* a mineral fibrous substance, incombustible.

**Ascend** (as-sen't), *v.* to move upward; to rise.  
**Ascendant** (as-sen'dant), *a.* superior;—*n.* superior influence; height.  
**Ascendency** (as-sen'den-se), *n.* superior influence.  
**Ascension** (as-sen'shun), *n.* the act of ascending.  
**Ascensive** (as-sen'siv), *a.* rising or tending up.  
**Ascent** (as-sen't), *n.* an eminence; rise; acclivity.  
**Ascertain** (as-ser-tân), *v.* to make certain; to establish; to determine.  
**Ascertainable** (as-ser-tân'a-bl), *a.* that may be certainly known.  
**Ascertainment** (as-ser-tân'ment), *n.* a gaining of certainty.  
**Ascelic** (as-set'ik), *n.* a devout recluse; a hermit;—*a.* austere.  
**Ascelicism** (as-set'e-sizm), *n.* the state of ascetics.  
**Asclitic** (as-sit'ik), *a.* tendency to dropsy of the abdomen.  
**Asclittious** (as-sê-tish'us), *a.* additional; supplemental.  
**Ascribable** (as-krib'a-bl), *a.* capable of being ascribed or attributed.  
**Ascribe** (as-krib'), *v.* to attribute to; to impute.  
**Ascription** (as-krip'shun), *n.* the act of ascribing; the thing ascribed.  
**Ash** (ash), *n.* a species of tree; wood of the ash-tree.  
**Ashamed** (a-shâmd'), *a.* affected by shame.  
**Ashes** (ash'ez), *n.* pl. the remains of what is burnt.  
**Ashore** (a-shôr'), *ad.* at or on shore.  
**Ashy** (ash'e), *a.* ash-colored; like ashes.  
**Asiatic** (â-she-at'ik), *a.* pertaining to Asia.  
**Aside** (a-sid'), *ad.* on one side; in private.  
**Asinine** (as'e-nin), *a.* relating to an ass; stupid.  
**Ask** (ask), *v.* to make request to; to solicit; to beg; to invite; to demand.  
**Astake** (a-skans'), *ad.* awry; sideways; toward one corner of the eye.  
**Askew** (a-skû'), *ad.* obliquely; on one side. [side.]  
**Aslant** (a-slant'), *ad.* on one

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ASLEEP

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## ASSUASIVE

**Asleep** (a-slep'), *ad.* in a sleeping state; dead.

**A-slope** (a-slop'), *ad.* in a slanting manner; with declivity of descent.

**A-somnious** (a-som'a-tus), *a.* without a material body; purely spiritual.

**Asp** (asp), *n.* a small poisonous serpent.

**Asparagus** (as-par'a-gus), *n.* a culinary plant.

**Aspect** (as'pekt), *n.* a look; air; appearance to the eye.

**Aspen** (as'pen), *n.* a species of the poplar-tree.

**Asperity** (as-per'e-te), *n.* roughness; harshness; moroseness; sourness.

**Aspermous** (a-sper'mus), *a.* without seed.

**Asperse** (as-pers'), *v.* to calumniate; to slander.

**Asperser** (as-pers'er), *n.* one who vilifies or slanders.

**Aspersum** (as-per'shun), *n.* a sprinkling; slander.

**Aspersory** (as-per'so-re), *a.* defamatory.

**Asphalt** (as-falt'), *n.* a bituminous substance.

**Asphaltic** (as-falt'ik), *a.* bituminous.

**Asphyxia** (as-fiks'e-a), *n.* a fainting; suspended life.

**Asphyxiated** (as-fiks'e-a-ted), *a.* suffocated, as by drowning, &c.

**Aspidium** (as-pid'i-um), *n.* a genus of ferns.

**Aspirant** (as-pir'ant), *n.* one who aspires.

**Aspirate** (as-pe-rât), *n.* a letter which is aspirated;—*v.* to pronounce with full breath.

**Aspiration** (as-pe-râ'shun), *n.* a breathing after; an ardent wish.

**Aspiratory** (as-pî-râ-to-re), *a.* pertaining to breathing.

**Aspire** (as-pîr'), *v.* to desire eagerly; to aim at.

**Aspiring** (as-pîr'ing), *a.* aiming at greatness.

**Asportation** (as-por-tâ'shun), *n.* the act of carrying away.

**Asquint** (a-skwin't), *ad.* on squint; obliquely.

**Ass** (ass), *n.* a beast of burden, a dolt.

**Assail** (as-sâl'), *v.* to assault; to attack.

**Assailable** (as-sâl'a-bl), *a.* that may be attacked or invaded.

**Assailant** (as-sâl'ant), *n.* one who attacks.

**Assassin** (as-sas'sin), *n.* one who kills by secret attack.

**Assassinate** (as-sas'sin-ât), *v.* to murder by secret assault or surprise.

**Assassination** (as-sas-sin-â't-shun), *n.* the act of murdering by surprise.

**Assassinator** (as-sas'sin-â-tor), *n.* a murderer.

**Assault** (as-sawlt'), *n.* violent onset; storm of a fort;—*v.* to attack with violence; to charge; to storm.

**Assailable** (as-sawlt'a-bl), *a.* that may be assaulted.

**Assay** (as-sâ'), *v.* to try; to prove, as metals.

**Assayer** (as-sâ'er), *n.* one who tries metals.

**Assesment** (as-sem'blāj), *n.* a collection of persons.

**Asssemble** (as-sem'bl), *v.* to bring or call together; to meet.

**Assembly** (as-sem'ble), *n.* a company assembled; a legislature; a congregation; a convention.

**Assent** (as-sent'), *v.* to agree to as true;—*n.* the act of agreeing.

**Assert** (as-sert'), *v.* to affirm; to maintain; to claim; to declare.

**Assertor** (as-sert'er), *n.* one who affirms or asserts.

**Assertion** (as-ser'shun), *n.* positive declaration or averment.

**Assertive** (as-sert'iv), *a.* that affirms positively.

**Assess** (as-ses'), *v.* to fix the amount of a tax; to value.

**Assessable** (as-ses'a-bl), *a.* that may be assessed.

**Assessment** (as-ses'ment), *n.* a valuation for taxation; a tax.

**Assessor** (as-ses'er), *n.* one that apportions taxes.

**Assets** (as'sets) *n. pl.* property available for the payment of debts, &c.

**Assesvate** (as-sev'er-ât), *v.* to declare positively.

**Assesvoration** (as-sev'er-â'shun), *n.* a solemn affirmation.

**Assiduity** (as-se-dû'e-te), *n.* application; diligence.

**Assiduous** (as-sid'û-us), *a.* constant in application; diligent; persevering.

**Assign** (as-sin'), *v.* to mark out;

to allot; to appropriate; to make over.

**Assignable** (as-sin'a-bl), *a.* that may be transferred.

**Assignment** (as-sig-nâ'shun), *n.* appointment to meet; a making over.

**Assignee** (as-se-nê'), *n.* a person to whom something is assigned.

**Assigner** (as-sin'er), *n.* one who assigns.

**Assignment** (as-sin'ment), *n.* a transfer of title or interest.

**Assimilate** (as-sim'i-lât), *v.* to make or become quite similar.

**Assimilation** (as-sim-i-lâ'shun), *n.* the act of making alike.

**Assimilative** (as-sim'i-lâ-tiv), *a.* having power to become alike.

**Assist** (as-sist'), *v.* to help; to succor; to sustain; to relieve; to aid.

**Assistance** (as-sist'ans), *n.* help; aid; relief; succor.

**Assistant** (as-sist'ant), *n.* one who helps;—*a.* helping; lending aid.

**Assize** (as-siz'), *n.* a court of justice;—*v.* to fix measures or rates by authority.

**Assizer** (as-siz'er), *n.* an officer who inspects weights and measures.

**Associable** (as-sô'sha-bl), *a.* that may be associated; sociable.

**Associate** (as-sô'she-ât), *v.* to join in company; to unite with;—*a.* joined in interest;—*n.* a companion; partner; partaker; friend, or ally.

**Association** (as-sô'she-â'shun), *n.* union; a society, or body of persons.

**Associational** (as-sô'she-â'shun-al), *a.* belonging to an association.

**Associative** (as-sô'she-a-tiv), *a.* companionable.

**Assonance** (as-sô-nans), *n.* resemblance of sounds.

**Assort** (as-sort'), *v.* to put into classes; to suit; to range or distribute into suit; to agree.

**Assortment** (as-sort'ment), *n.* a mass or quantity of things assorted.

**Assuage** (as-swâj'), *v.* to allay; to soothe; to reduce, as pain.

**Assuagement** (as-swâj'ment), *n.* abatement; mitigation.

**Assuasive** (as-swâ'siv), *a.* soft-



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ASSUETUDE

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## ATTACHABLE

ening; allaying; mitigating.  
**Assuetude** (as-we-tud), *n.* custom; habit.  
**Assume** (as-sûm'), *v.* to take; to arrogate; to claim more than is due.  
**Assuming** (as-sûm'ing), *a.* arrogant; haughty;—*n.* presumptuous.  
**Assumption** (as-sum'shun), *n.* a taking upon one's self; a supposition.  
**Assumptive** (as-sum'tiv), *a.* that may be assumed.  
**Assurance** (ash-shôor'ans), *n.* certain expectation; freedom from doubt; want of modesty; security.  
**Assure** (ash-shôor'), *v.* to make certain; to assert positively; to insure.  
**Assurer** (ash-shôor'er), *n.* one that assures.  
**Astale** (as-tat'ik), *a.* being without polarity, as a magnetic needle.  
**Aster** (as'ter), *n.* a genus of plants.  
**Asteriated** (as-tê're-â-ted), *a.* radiated; star-like.  
**Asterisk** (as'ter-isk), *n.* the figure \*, in printing.  
**Asterism** (as'ter-izm), *n.* a small cluster of fixed stars; three asterisks, \*,\*,\*, in printing.  
**Astern** (a-stern'), *ad.* in or at the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.  
**Asteroid** (as'ter-oid), *n.* a small planet.  
**Asthenic** (as-then'ik), *a.* weak debilitated.  
**Asthma** (ast'ma), *n.* difficult breathing.  
**Asthmatic** (ast-mat'ik), *a.* affected by asthma.  
**Astomatous** (as-tom'a-tus), } *a.*  
**Astomus** (as-tô-mus), } mouthless.  
**Astonish** (as-ton'ish), *v.* to surprise; to amaze; to confound.  
**Astonishing** (as-ton'ish-ing), *a.* wonderful.  
**Astonishment** (as-ton'ish-ment), *n.* emotion created by a wonderful event.  
**Astound** (as-tound'), *v.* to strike with amazement.  
**Astraddle** (a-strad'dl), *ad.* the legs on opposite sides.  
**Astragal** (as'tra-gal), *n.* the moulding round the top and bottom of a column.

**Astral** (as'tral), *a.* belonging to the stars; starry.  
**As-tray** (a-strâ'), *ad.* out of the right way or proper place.  
**Astriction** (as-trik'shun), *n.* act of binding close.  
**Astrictive** (as-trikt'iv), *a.* binding.  
**Astride** (a-strid'), *ad.* across; with legs apart.  
**Astringe** (as-trinj'), *v.* to draw together; to brace; to bind fast.  
**Astringency** (as-trin'jen-se), *n.* power of contracting or binding.  
**Astringent** (as-trinj'ent), *a.* binding;—*n.* a medicine which strengthens.  
**Astrography** (as-trog'ra-fe), *n.* a description of the stars.  
**Astrologer** (as-trol'o-ger), *n.* a professor of astrology.  
**Astrological** (as-trô-loj'ik-al), *a.* relating to astrology.  
**Astrology** (as-trol'o-je), *n.* the art of foretelling events by the aspects of the stars.  
**Astronomer** (as-tron'o-mer), *n.* one versed in astronomy.  
**Astronomical** (as-trô-nom'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to astronomy.  
**Astronomy** (as-tron'o-me), *n.* the laws or science of the stars.  
**Astute** (as-tût'), *a.* shrewd; sagacious; penetrating.  
**As-tuteness** (as-tût'nes), *n.* shrewdness; cunning.  
**Asunder** (a-sun'der), *ad.* apart; separately.  
**Asylum** (a-sil'um), *n.* a refuge; retreat; an institution for the unfortunate.  
**Asymmetrical** (as-im-met're-kal), *a.* not agreeing; unharmonious.  
**Asymptote** (as-im'tôt'), *n.* a line which, continually approaching a curve, never meets it.  
**Asyndeton** (a-sin'de-ton), *n.* a figure in rhetoric which keeps the parts of speech together without the conjunction.  
**At** (at), *prep.* in; by; near by; towards.  
**Ataxic** (a-tak'sik), *a.* wanting order; irregular.  
**Atheism** (â-thê-izm), *n.* disbelief in a God.  
**Atheist** (â-thê-ist), *n.* one who disbelieves the existence of a God.

**Atheistical** (â-thê-ist'ik-al), *a.* denying a God; ungodly.  
**Atheism** { (â-thê-nê-un), *n.*  
**Athenæum** { a place of public instruction and literary and scientific resort.  
**At-hirst** (a-ther'st'), *a.* thirsty.  
**Athlete** (ath'lêt'), *n.* a contender for victory by feats of strength. [vigorous].  
**Athletic** (ath-lêt'ik), *a.* strong.  
**Athwart** (a-thwart'), *ad.* and *prep.* across.  
**A-tilt** (a-tilt'), *ad.* like one making a thrust; raised up.  
**Atlantean** (at-lan-tô'an), *a.* resembling Atlas; strong; gigantic.  
**Atlantic** (at-lan'tik), *a.* of the Atlantic ocean.  
**Atlas** (at'las), *n.* a number of maps.  
**At-mology** (at-mol'o-je), *n.* the science of vapor.  
**Atmosphere** (at-mos-fêr), *n.* the mass of air that surrounds the earth.  
**Atmospheric** (at-mos-fêr'ik), *a.* belonging to the atmosphere.  
**Atom** (at'um), *n.* a very small particle.  
**Atomic** (a-tom'ik), *a.* relating to atoms.  
**Atomism** (at'um-izm), *n.* the doctrine of atoms.  
**Atomize** (at'om-iz), *v.* to reduce to atoms.  
**Atone** (a-tôn'), *v.* to expiate; to make satisfaction for; to agree; to reconcile.  
**Atonement** (a-tôn-ment), *n.* explanation; reconciliation.  
**Atonic** (a-ton'ik), *a.* lacking tone; debilitated.  
**Atop** (a-top'), *ad.* on the top.  
**A-trabiliar** (at-ra-bil'ë-ar),  
**At-rabiliary** (at-ra-bil'ë-a-re), { *a.* melancholy; hypochondriac.  
**Atrocious** (a-trô'ê-ous), *a.* heinous; very wicked or cruel; enormous.  
**Atrociously** (a-trô'ê-ous-le), *ad.* cruelly wicked.  
**Atrocity** (a-tros'ë-te), *n.* horrible wickedness.  
**Atrophy** (at'rô-fe), *n.* a wasting of the body.  
**Attach** (at-tach'), *v.* to seize by legal process; to win or gain over.  
**Attachable** (at-tach'a-bl), *a.* that may be taken by attachment.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**Attache** (at-ta-shā'), *n.* one attached to the suite of an ambassador.

**Attachment** (at-tach'ment), *n.* the taking by legal process; affection; fidelity.

**Attack** (at-tak'), *v.* to assault; to invade;—*n.* an assault; onset.

**Attain** (at-tān'), *v.* to reach by efforts; to arrive at; to gain.

**Attainable** (at-tān'a-bl), *a.* that may be attained.

**Attainableness** (at-tān'a-bl-nes), *n.* the being attainable.

**Attainder** (at-tān'der), *n.* the act of attainting in law; loss of civil rights.

**Attainment** (at-tān'ment), *n.* act of attaining; thing attained; acquisition.

**Attaint** (at-tānt'), *v.* to corrupt; to find guilty of treason;—*n.* a stain; spot.

**Attemper** (at-tem'per), *v.* to reduce by mixture.

**Attempt** (at-tem't'), *n.* a trial; effort;—*v.* to try; to endeavor; to essay.

**Attend** (at-tend'), *v.* to accompany; to wait on; to regard attentively.

**Attendance** (at-tend'ans), *n.* the act of waiting on.

**Attendant** (at-tend'ant), *a.* accompanying one that attends or waits on.

**Attention** (at-ten'shun), *n.* act of heeding; civility; mental application.

**Attentive** (at-tent'iv), *a.* heedful; regardful.

**Attentively** (at-tent'iv-le), *ad.* with attention.

**Attenuant** (at-ten'ū-ant), *a.* making thin; diluting.

**Attenuate** (at-ten'ū-āt), *v.* to make thin or lean.

**Attenuation** (at-ten'ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of making thin or slender.

**Attest** (at-test'), *v.* to bear witness; to certify.

**Attestation** (at-tes-tā'shun), *n.* testimony; witness.

**Attester** (at-test'er), *n.* one who attests.

**Attile** (at'tik), *a.* pertaining to Attica; chaste; classical;—*n.* an upper room; a garret.

**Attileism** (at'te-sizm), *n.* elegant Greek.

**Attire** (at'tir'), *v.* to dress; to adorn;—*n.* clothes.

**Attitude** (at'te-tūd), *n.* a posture; position.

**Attitudinize** (at-te-tū'di-niz), *v.* to assume affected attitudes.

**Attolent** (at-to'lent), *a.* raising or lifting up.

**Attorney** (at-tur'ne), *n.* one who acts for another in matters of law.

**Attract** (at-trakt'), *v.* to draw to; to allure.

**Attractable** (at-trakt'a-bl), *a.* that may be attracted.

**Attracting** (at-trakt'ing), *a.* inviting; alluring.

**Attraction** (at-trak'shun), *n.* act or power of drawing to; allurements.

**Attractive** (at-trakt'iv), *a.* drawing to; alluring;—*n.* that which draws.

**Attractiveness** (at-trakt'iv-nes), *n.* the quality of being attractive.

**Attractor** (at-trakt'er), *n.* one who attracts.

**Attrahent** (at'tra-hent), *a.* drawing or attracting.

**Attributable** (at-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* that may be ascribed.

**Attribute** (at-trib'ūt), *v.* to ascribe; to impute; to apportion to.

**Attribute** (at'tre-būt), *n.* inherent quality.

**Attribution** (at-tre-bū'shun), *n.* the act of attributing; commendation.

**Attributive** (at-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* expressing an attribute;—*n.* a word which expresses quality.

**Attrite** (at-trit'), *a.* worn by rubbing; grieved for sin.

**Attrition** (at-trish'un), *n.* the act of wearing by friction.

**Attune** (at-tūn'), *v.* to put in tune; to make musical.

**Auburn** (aw'burn), *a.* reddish brown.

**Auction** (aw'k'shun), *n.* the sale of goods to the highest bidder.

**Auctioneer** (aw'k-shun-ēr'), *n.* one who sells by auction.

**Audacious** (aw-dā'shus), *a.* bold; impudent; daring.

**Audaciously** (aw-dā'shus-le), *ad.* boldly; impudently.

**Audacity** (aw-das'e-te), *n.* boldness; daring spirit.

**Audible** (aw-de-bl), *a.* that may be heard.

**Audibly** (aw'de-ble), *ad.* so as to be heard.

**Audience** (aw'de-ens), *n.* a hearing; an assembly of hearers; an interview.

**Audit** (aw'dit), *n.* the settling of accounts;—*v.* to examine and adjust accounts.

**Auditor** (aw'di-ter), *n.* a hearer; an examiner of accounts.

**Auditory** (aw'di-to-ri), *n.* an audience;—*a.* relating to the sense of hearing.

**Auger** (aw'ger), *n.* a tool for boring holes.

**Aught** (aw't), *n.* anything.

**Augment** (aw'gment'), *v.* to increase; to grow larger.

**Augmentation** (aw'gment-tā'shun), *n.* the act of increasing; addition.

**Augmentative** (aw'gment'a-tiv), *a.* that augments.

**Augur** (aw'ger), *v.* to judge by augury; to predict.

**Augural** (aw'gū-ral), *a.* relating to augurs.

**Augury** (aw'gū-re), *n.* a prediction; an omen.

**August** (aw'gust), *n.* eighth month of the year.

**August** (aw'gust'), *a.* grand; magnificent; awful.

**Aulle** (aw'lik), *a.* relating to a royal court.

**Aunt** (ant), *n.* a father or mother's sister.

**Aura** (aw'ra), *n.* a gentle breeze; an invisible vapor said to proceed from the body.

**Aurated** (aw'rā-ted), *a.* like gold.

**Aurella** (aw-rē-le-a), *n.* the chrysalis of an insect.

**Aurelian** (aw-rē-le-an), *n.* an amulett collection of insects.

**Aureola** (aw-rē'ō-la), *n.* a circle of gold-colored rays.

**Auric** (aw'rik), *a.* of or from gold.

**Auricle** (aw're-kl), *n.* the external ear; cavity of the heart.

**Auricular** (aw-rik'ū-ler), *a.* within hearing.

**Auriculate** (aw-rik'ū-lāt), *a.* ear-shaped.

**Auriferous** (aw-ri'fer-us), *a.* containing or producing gold.

**Auriform** (aw're-form), *a.* shaped like an ear.

**Aurist** (aw'rist), *n.* one skilled in ear diseases.

**Aurora** (aw-rō'ra), *n.* the dawn of day.

**Aurora Borealis** (aw-rō'ra bo-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## AUSCULTATION

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## AWAKENING

re-á'lis), *n.* the northern lights.  
**Auscultation** (aws-kul-tá'shun), *n.* the using of the ear to discover diseases of the lungs.  
**Auspice** (aw'spís), *n.* omens; influence; protection.  
**Auspicious** (aw-spish'us-le), *a.* omens of success; lucky.  
**Auspiciously** (aw-spish'us-le), *ad.* prosperously.  
**Austere** (aw-stér'), *a.* severe; rigid; harsh.  
**Austerly** (aw-stér'le), *ad.* harshly; sternly.  
**Austerity** (aw-stér'e-te), *n.* severity; harsh discipline.  
**Austral** (aws'tral), *a.* southern.  
**Authentic** (aw-then'tík), *a.* genuine; original; true.  
**Authenticate** (aw-then'te-kát), *v.* to prove by authority.  
**Authentication** (aw-then-te-ká'shun), *n.* confirmation by proof.  
**Authenticity** (aw-then-tis'e-te), *n.* genuineness; reality; authority.  
**Author** (aw'ther), *n.* the first framer or inventor; an original writer.  
**Authoress** (aw'ther-es), *n.* a female author.  
**Authoritative** (aw-thor'i-tatív), *a.* having authority.  
**Authority** (aw-thor'e-te), *n.* legal power or right; warrant; rule.  
**Authorization** (aw-thor-e-zá'shun), *n.* the giving authority.  
**Authorize** (aw'thor-íz), *v.* to empower; to make legal; to justify.  
**Authorship** (aw'ther-ship), *n.* state of being an author.  
**Autobiographer** (aw-tó-bi-og'ra-fer), *n.* one who writes his own life.  
**Autobiography** (aw-tó-bi-og'ra-fe), *n.* a life written by a person himself.  
**Autobiographical** (aw-tó-bi-og'ra-fik-al), *a.* pertaining to autobiography.  
**Autocracy** (aw-tok'ra-se), *n.* unlimited power in one person. [solite monarch.  
**Autoerat** (aw-to-krat), *n.* an ab-  
**Autoeratic** (aw-to-krat'ík), *a.* pertaining to autocracy.  
**Auto-da-fe** (aw-to-da-fá'), *n.* the punishment of a heretic by burning.

**Autogeneal** (aw-tó-gé-ne-al), }  
**Autogenous** (aw-tog'e-nns), }  
*a.* self-begotten or self-generating.  
**Autograph** (aw'tó-graf), *n.* one's own handwriting.  
**Autographic** (aw-tó-graf'ík), *a.* comprising one's own handwriting.  
**Autography** (aw'tog-ra-fe), *n.* a process of printing; original of a treatise.  
**Automath** (aw'to-math), *n.* one self-taught.  
**Automatic** (aw-tó-mat'ík), *a.* of an automaton.  
**Automaton** (aw-tom'a-ton), *n.* a self-moved machine.  
**Automatous** (aw-tom'a-tus), *a.* power of self-motion.  
**Autonomy** (aw-ton'o-mo), *n.* self-government.  
**Autonomous** (aw-ton'o-mus), *a.* under self-government.  
**Autopsy** (aw'top-se), *n.* seeing a thing one's self; ocular observation.  
**Autumn** (aw'tum), *n.* third season of the year.  
**Autumnal** (aw-tum'nal), *a.* belonging to autumn.  
**Auxesis** (awks'é-sis), *n.* a figure in rhetoric by which anything is magnified too much.  
**Auxiliaries** (awg-zil'ya-riz), *n. pl.* soldiers helping another nation.  
**Auxiliary** (awg-zil'ya-re), *a.* helping; assisting; — *n.* a helping verb.  
**Avail** (a-vál'), *v.* to profit; to assist; to promote; — *n.* advantage; profit; benefit.  
**Available** (a-vál'a-bl), *a.* that can be turned to advantage.  
**Avalanche** (av-a-lansh'), *n.* a snow or ice slide.  
**Avarice** (av'a-ris), *n.* extreme love of gain.  
**Avaricious** (av-a-rish'us), *a.* greedy of gain; covetous.  
**Avast** (a-vast'), *interj.* cease; hold; stop.  
**Avant** (a-vawnt'), *interj.* get away; begone.  
**Ave Mary** (á've má're), *n.* a prayer to the Virgin Mary.  
**Avenaceous** (av-e-ná'shus), *a.* of or like oats.  
**Avenge** (a-venj'), *v.* to take just satisfaction; to punish; to vindicate; to defend.  
**Avenger** (a-ven'jer), *n.* one who avenges.

**Avenne** (av'e-nú), *n.* an entrance; way; a passage.  
**Aver** (a-ver'), *v.* to declare positively; to assert.  
**Average** (av'er-aj), *n.* a mean proportion; medium; — *a.* medial; — *v.* to reduce to a medium.  
**Averment** (a-ver'ment), *n.* positive declaration.  
**Averse** (a-vers'), *a.* disinclined to; not favorable.  
**Aversion** (a-ver'shun), *n.* hatred; dislike.  
**Avert** (a-vert'), *v.* to turn aside or away.  
**Aviary** (á've-a-re), *n.* an inclosure for keeping birds.  
**Avidious** (a-vid'e-us), *a.* eager; greedy.  
**Avidity** (a-vid'e-te), *n.* greediness; eagerness; intense appetite.  
**Avocation** (av-dó-ká'shun), *n.* the lawful business that calls away.  
**Avoid** (a-void'), *v.* to keep at a distance from; to escape from.  
**Avoidable** (a-void'a-bl), *a.* that may be avoided.  
**Avoidance** (a-void'ans), *n.* the act of shunning.  
**Avoider** (a-void'er), *n.* one who avoids.  
**Avoldupols** (av-er-du-polz'), *n.* a weight of sixteen ounces to the pound.  
**Avouch** (a-vouch'), *v.* to affirm; to declare; to maintain.  
**Avouchment** (a-vouch'ment), *n.* act of avouching.  
**Avow** (a-vow'), *v.* to declare openly; to own.  
**Avowable** (a-vow'a-bl), *a.* that may be justified.  
**Avowal** (a-vow'al), *n.* a frank declaration.  
**Avowedly** (a-vow'ed-le), *ad.* in an open manner.  
**Avower** (a-vow'er), *n.* one who avows.  
**Avulsion** (a-vul'shun), *n.* act of tearing away.  
**Await** (a-wát'), *v.* to wait or look for; to expect.  
**Awake** (a-wák'), *a.* not sleeping; — *v.* to rouse from sleep; to cease to sleep; to bestir.  
**Awaken** (a-wák'n), *v.* to rouse from sleep.  
**Awakening** (a-wák'n-ing), *n.* the act of rousing; rousing from sleep.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## AWARD

**Award** (a-ward'), *v.* to adjudge; —*n.* a judgment; a sentence.  
**Aware** (a-ware'), *a.* foreseeing; watchful; vigilant.  
**Away** (a-wā'), *ad.* at a distance; —*interj.* begone.  
**Awe** (aw), *n.* reverential fear; —*v.* to strike with fear.  
**Aweary** (a-wē're), *a.* weary; tired.  
**Awful** (aw'ful), *a.* that strikes  
**Awfulness** (aw'ful-nes), *n.* the quality of being awful.  
**Awkward** (awk'ward), *a.* clumsy; unhandy; bungling; unskillful.  
**Awkwardness** (aw'ward-nes), *n.* inelegance; clumsiness.  
**Awl** (awl), *n.* a tool for piercing holes.  
**Awning** (awn'ing), *n.* a covering to keep off the sun or weather.  
**Awry** (a-ri'), *a.* or *ad.* obliquely; unevenly; aside.  
**Axe** (aks), *n.* a sharp tool for  
**Ax** (aks) cutting wood.  
**Axial** (aks'e-al), *a.* pertaining to an axis.  
**Ax-form** (aks'-form), *a.* the shape of an axe.  
**Axillary** (aks'i-le-re), *a.* belonging to the armpit.  
**Axiom** (aks'e-um), *n.* a self-evident truth.  
**Axiomatic** (aks-e-o-mat'ik), *a.* of the nature of an axiom.  
**Axis** (aks'is), *n.* the line on which a body revolves.  
**Axle** (aks'l), *n.* a shaft on which carriage-wheels turn.  
**Axunge** (ak'sun'), } *n.* the  
**Axungia** (ak-sun'je-a), } hardest part of the fat of animals.  
**Ay** (æ), *ad.* yes; yea; ex-  
**Aye** (æ), *ad.* always; ever.  
**Azole** (a-zō'lk), *a.* without life.  
**Azote** (a-zōt'), *n.* nitrogen gas.  
**Azure** (ā'zhur or ash'ur), *a.* faint blue; sky-colored; —*n.* a light blue; the sky.  
**Azygous** (az'e-gus), *a.* without a corresponding part.  
**Azymous** (az'e-mus), *a.* unfermented or unleavened.

## B.

**B** is the second letter and the first consonant in the English alphabet. It is mute and labial.

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## BAIL-BOND

**Baa** (bah), *v.* to cry or bleat as a sheep; —*n.* the cry of a sheep.  
**Babble** (bab'bl), *v.* to talk idly or childishly; —*n.* senseless talk.  
**Babbler** (bab'bler), *n.* an idle or great talker.  
**Babbling** (bab'bling), *a.* loquacious; —*n.* idle or foolish talk.  
**Babe** (bāb), *n.* an infant; a child.  
**Baboon** (bab-bōn'), *n.* a large monkey.  
**Baby** (bā'be), *n.* an infant; a doll.  
**Babylsh** (bā'be-ish), *a.* like a babe; childish.  
**Baccalaureate** (bak-ka-law're-āt), *n.* the degree of bachelor of arts.  
**Baccate** (bak'kāt), *a.* resembling berries.  
**Baccated** (bak'ka-ted), *a.* having many berries.  
**Bacchanal** (bak'ka-nal), *n.* one who indulges in drunken revels.  
**Bacchanalian** (bak-ka-nā'le-an), *a.* reveling in drunkenness.  
**Bacchus** (bak'kus), *n.* the god of wine.  
**Bacciferous** (bak-sifer-us), *a.* producing berries.  
**Baccivorous** (bak-siv'e-rus), *a.* berry-eating.  
**Bachelor** (bach'e-ler), *n.* an unmarried man; an undergraduate.  
**Back** (bak), *n.* the hinder part of the human body, or, the upper part of animals; the rear: —*v.* to place upon the back; to cause to recede; to support.  
**Backbite** (bak'bit), *v.* to revile an absent person.  
**Backbiter** (bak'bit-er), *n.* one who slanders the absent.  
**Backbiting** (bak'bit-ing), *n.* secret calumny.  
**Backbone** (bak'bōn), *n.* the spine.  
**Backdoor** (bak'dōr), *n.* door behind a house.  
**Backer** (bak'er), *n.* one who supports another.  
**Backgammon** (bak-gam'mun), *n.* a game played with box and dice.  
**Background** (bak'ground), *n.* ground behind; a place of obscurity or shade.  
**Backside** (bak'sid), *n.* the hinder part of anything; the rear.

**Backslide** (bak-slid'), *v.* to fall away; to apostatize.  
**Backslider** (bak-slid'er), *n.* one who recedes from his faith.  
**Backstaff** (bak'staf), *n.* an instrument for taking altitudes.  
**Backward** (bak'ward), *a.* unwilling; slow; dull.  
**Backwardly** (bak'ward-le), *ad.* unwillingly; slowly.  
**Backwardness** (bak'ward-nes), *n.* a want of will; dullness; slowness.  
**Backwoodsman** (bak-woods'-man), *n.* one living in outlying districts of a new country.  
**Bacon** (bā'kn), *n.* hog's flesh salted and dried.  
**Baculometry** (bak-ū-lom'e-tre), *n.* art of measuring by staves or rods.  
**Bad** (bad), *a.* ill; not good; wicked; hurtful; evil.  
**Badge** (badj), *n.* a token of distinction.  
**Badger** (baj'er), *n.* a wild quadruped; —*v.* to tease; to worry; to annoy.  
**Badinage** (bad in-azh), *n.* playful discourse.  
**Badly** (bad'le), *ad.* not well.  
**Baffle** (baf'fl), *v.* to elude by artifice; to frustrate.  
**Baffler** (baf'fler), *n.* one who baffles.  
**Bag** (bag), *n.* a sack; pouch; purse; an udder; —*v.* to put into a bag.  
**Bagasse** (ba-gas'), *n.* refuse of sugar-cane, —used as fuel.  
**Bagatelle** (bag-a-tel'), *n.* a thing of no importance; a trifle; a kind of game.  
**Baggage** (bag'gaj), *n.* necessaries of an army; clothing; luggage.  
**Bagging** (bag'ging), *n.* cloth for making bags.  
**Bagnio** (ban'yo), *n.* a bathing-house; a brothel.  
**Bagpipe** (bag'pip), *n.* a musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag and pipes.  
**Bail** (bāl), *n.* surety for another; the handle of a kettle, &c.: —*v.* to give security; to set free on security; to free from water.  
**Bailable** (bāl'a-bl), *a.* that may be bailed.  
**Bail-bond** (bāl'bond), *n.* a bond given by a prisoner and his surety.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## BAILEE

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## BANTER

**Bailee** (bái'è), *n.* one to whom goods are delivered in trust.  
**Bailiff** (bái'f), *n.* an executive officer who serves writs; an under steward.  
**Bailiwick** (bái'e-wík), *n.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff.  
**Bailment** (bái'ment), *n.* delivery of goods in trust.  
**Bailer** (bái'er), *n.* one who delivers goods in trust.  
**Bait** (bái), *v.* to put on a bait; to give or take refreshment; to set dogs upon;—*n.* refreshment; a lure for fishes.  
**Balze** (báz), *n.* a coarse woolen stuff.  
**Bake** (bák), *v.* to cook in an oven; to heat or harden.  
**Bakehouse** (bák'hou), *n.* a place for baking bread, &c.  
**Baker** (bák'er), *n.* a man whose trade is to bake.  
**Bakery** (bák'er-e), *n.* a place for baking bread, &c.  
**Baking** (bák'ing), *n.* drying by heat; quantity baked at one time.  
**Balance** (bal'ans), *n.* a pair of scales; equality of weights, power, or force; a constellation; the difference of accounts;—*v.* to make equal; to settle, regulate, or adjust.  
**Balance-sheet** (bal'ans-shét), *n.* a paper showing a summary and balance of accounts.  
**Balcony** (bal'ko-ne), *n.* a gallery before a house.  
**Bald** (bawld), *a.* without hair; naked; flat; inelegant.  
**Baldachin** (bal'da-kin), *n.* a structure within a building in the form of a canopy.  
**Balderdash** (bawld'er-dash), *n.* idle or senseless talk.  
**Baldness** (bawld'nes), *n.* destitute of hair.  
**Baldrie** (bawld'rík), *n.* a girdle; a warrior's belt.  
**Bale** (bái), *n.* a package of goods; misery; calamity;—*v.* to make up into bales.  
**Baleful** (bái'ful), *a.* sorrowful; sad; pernicious.  
**Balk** (bawk), *n.* a ridge of unplowed land; a rafter; beam; failure;—*v.* to disappoint; to frustrate.  
**Ball** (baw), *n.* a round body; a bullet; a globe; a dancing party.  
**Ballad** (bal'lád), *n.* a short narrative, in song.

**Ballast** (bal'last), *n.* weight to steady a ship;—*v.* to load with ballast; to steady.  
**Ballet** (bal'lá), *n.* a mimic dance.  
**Balloon** (bal-lóon'), *n.* a large spherical bag, which, being inflated with gas, floats in the air.  
**Ballon** (bal'lon), *n.* a globe on the top of a pillar; a vessel used in distilling.  
**Ballot** (bal'lót), *n.* a ball or ticket used in voting; act of voting;—*v.* to choose or vote by ballot.  
**Ballot-box** (bal'lót-box), *n.* a box for holding ballots.  
**Balloting** (bal'lót-ing), *n.* voting by ballot.  
**Balm** (bám), *n.* a fragrant plant; a soothing ointment.  
**Balmy** (bám'e), *a.* sweet; fragrant; mild; soothing.  
**Balsam** (bal'sam), *n.* an aromatic substance flowing from trees.  
**Balsamic** (bal-sam'ík), *a.* healing; soft; unctuous.  
**Baluster** (bal'us-ter), *n.* a rail; a small pillar.  
**Balustrade** (bal'us-trád), *n.* a row of balusters or rails.  
**Bamboo** (bam-bóó'), *n.* a plant of India.  
**Bamboozle** (bam-bóó'z), *v.* to impose upon; to deceive.  
**Ban** (ban), *n.* a public notice; interdiction; curse.  
**Banana** (ba-ná'na), *n.* a tropical tree and its fruit.  
**Banco** (bank'kó), *n.* the difference between bank and current money; a bank.  
**Band** (band), *n.* anything that binds; a company; a cord; a fillet;—*v.* to unite or tie together.  
**Bandage** (band'áj), *n.* a fillet, roller, or swath, for a wound.  
**Bandana** (ban-dan'a), *n.* an Indian silk; a colored handkerchief.  
**Bandbox** (band'box), *n.* a light box for bands, ribbons, &c.  
**Bandit** (band'ít), *n.* an outlaw; a robber; a highwayman.  
**Bandoleer** (ban-dó-lér'), *n.* a leathern belt.  
**Bandore** (ban'dór), *n.* a stringed musical instrument.  
**Bandorele** (ban'de-ról), *n.* a little flag or streamer.



**Bandy** (ban'de), *n.* a club for striking a ball;—*v.* to beat about; to exchange.  
**Bandy-legged** (ban'de-legd), *a.* having crooked legs.  
**Bane** (bán), *n.* poison; mischief; ruin.  
**Baneful** (ban'ful), *a.* poisonous; hurtful; destructive.  
**Bang** (bang), *v.* to thump;—*n.* a blow with a club; a thump.  
**Baniam** (ban'yan), *n.* the Indian fig-tree; a Hindoo of the trading caste; days on which sailors get no meat.  
**Banish** (ban'ish), *v.* to force to leave a country; to expel or drive away.  
**Banishment** (ban'ish-ment), *n.* expulsion from a country.  
**Bank** (bank), *n.* a mound, pile, or ridge, of earth; side of a stream; place where money is deposited;—*v.* to raise a bank.  
**Bankable** (bank'a-bl), *a.* receivable at a bank.  
**Bank-bill** (bank'bil), *n.* a promissory note issued by a bank; a bill of exchange.  
**Bank-book** (bank'book), *n.* a book for bank accounts.  
**Banker** (bank'er), *n.* one who deals in money.  
**Banking** (bank'ing), *n.* the business of a banker;—*a.* pertaining to a bank.  
**Bankrupt** (bank'rúpt), *n.* an insolvent; one who cannot pay his debts;—*a.* insolvent;—*v.* to render unable to pay debts.  
**Bankruptcy** (bank'rúpt-se), *n.* state of a bankrupt; failure in trade; inability to pay all debts.  
**Bank-stock** (bank'stok), *n.* shares in a bank.  
**Banner** (ban'ner), *n.* a military ensign.  
**Bannock** (ban'nok), *n.* a cake made of meal.  
**Banquet** (ban'kwet), *n.* a sumptuous feast;—*v.* to give a feast.  
**Banqueting** (ban'kwet-ing), *pr.* feasting;—*n.* act of feasting.  
**Bans** (banz), *n. pl.* public notice of a proposed marriage.  
**Bantam** (ban'tam), *n.* a small fowl.  
**Banter** (ban'ter), *v.* to rally; to ridicule; to joke, or jest at;—*n.* rally.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## BANTLING

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## BASELESS

**Bantling** (bant'ling), *n.* an infant, or young child.  
**Baptism** (bap'tizm), *n.* a religious ceremony of admission to church membership.  
**Baptismal** (bap'tiz mal), *a.* relating to baptism.  
**Baptist** (bap'tist), *n.* one who holds to baptism by immersion.  
**Baptistery** (bap'tis-ter-ē), *n.* a place for baptizing.  
**Baptize** (bap'tiz'), *v.* to administer baptism.  
**Bar** (bar), *n.* a bolt; an obstacle; a bank of sand in a river or harbor; a tribunal; a place where liquors are sold.  
**Barb** (bārb), *n.* that which resembles a beard; the jag on the point of an arrow, fish hook, &c.; horse-armor; a Barbary horse;—*v.* to arm with barbs.  
**Barbican** (bar'ba-kan), *n.* a watch-tower; a fort.  
**Barbarian** (bār'ba-rian), *n.* a savage; a brutal man;—*a.* savage; cruel; inhuman.  
**Barbaric** (bār'ba-rik), *a.* uncivilized; rude.  
**Barbarism** (bār'ba-rizm), *n.* savageness; rudeness.  
**Barbarity** (bār'ba-ri-ty), *n.* a savage state; inhumanity.  
**Barbarize** (bār'ba-riz), *v.* to make or render barbarous.  
**Barbarous** (bār'ba-rus), *a.* rude; cruel; uncivilized.  
**Barbated** (bār'ba-ted), *a.* bearded.  
**Barbecue** (bār'be-kü), *n.* a social gathering in the open air, at which an ox, &c., is roasted whole.  
**Barbed** (bārbd), *a.* bearded, armed.  
**Barber** (bār'ber), *n.* one who shaves heads and cuts and dresses hair.  
**Barberry** (bār'ber-ry), *n.* a thorny shrub and its fruit.  
**Barbet** (bār'bet), *n.* a species of dog.  
**Barbule** (bār'bül), *n.* a minute barb or beard.  
**Bard** (bārd), *n.* a Celtic poet and singer; a poet.  
**Bardic** (bārd'ik), *a.* pertaining to bards or their poetry.  
**Bar** (bar), *a.* naked; plain; poor;—*v.* to make naked; to lay open.  
**Barfaced** (bār'fäst), *a.* shame-

less; impudent.  
**Barfoot** (bār'foot), *a.* with the feet bare.  
**Barrenness** (bār'nes), *n.* nakedness; leanness; poverty.  
**Bargain** (bār'gin), *n.* agreement; a contract;—*v.* to make a contract, to sell.  
**Bargainee** (bār-ge-nē), *n.* one who accepts a bargain.  
**Barge** (bārj), *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat.  
**Barilla** (ba-ril'la), *n.* a plant from which alkali is made.  
**Bark** (bārk), *n.* rind of a tree; noise made by dogs;—*v.* to make the noise of dogs; to strip trees.  
**Barking** (bārk'ing), *n.* the noise made by a dog.  
**Barley** (bār'le), *n.* grain that malt is made of.  
**Barleycorn** (bār'le-korn), *n.* a grain of barley; third part of an inch.  
**Barm** (bārm), *n.* yeast.  
**Barn** (bārn), *n.* building for storing farm produce.  
**Barnacle** (bār'na-kl), *n.* a shell-fish; a goose peculiar to northern seas.  
**Barnacles** (bār'na-klz), *n.* irons or horses' noses, spectacles.  
**Barometer** (ba-rom-e-ter), *n.* an instrument to measure the weight of the atmosphere, and indicating the changes of weather.  
**Barometrical** (bār-ō met'rik-al), *a.* relating to the barometer.  
**Baron** (bār'un), *n.* rank of nobility next to a viscount.  
**Baronage** (bār'un-āj), *n.* the whole body of barons.  
**Baroness** (bār'un-es), *n.* the wife of a baron.  
**Baronet** (bār'on-et), *n.* the title below a baron.  
**Baronetcy** (bār'on-et-se), *n.* the rank or dignity of a baron.  
**Baronial** (bā-rō-ne-al), *a.* belonging to a barony.  
**Barony** (bār'o-ne), *n.* lordship or fee of a baron.  
**Barque** (bārk), *n.* a ship with three masts, without a mizzen topsail.  
**Barraek** (bār'ruk), *n.* a building to lodge soldiers.



**Baroscope** (bār'o-skōp), *n.* a kind of barometer.  
**Barouche** (ba-rōosh'), *n.* a four-wheeled carriage.  
**Barrator** (bār-ra-ter), *n.* one who excites law-suits.  
**Barratrous** (bār'a-trus), *a.* guilty of the crime of barratry.  
**Barratry** (bār-ra-tre), *n.* the practice of encouraging law-suits.  
**Barrel** (bār'el), *n.* a cask; a cylinder;—*v.* to put in a barrel.  
**Barreled** (bār'reld), *pr.* put in a barrel;—*a.* having a barrel or tube.  
**Barren** (bār'en), *a.* unfruitful; dull; sterile.  
**Barrenness** (bār'en-nes), *n.* unfruitfulness.  
**Barriade** (bār-re-kād'), *n.* a temporary fortification, a bar;—*v.* to fasten; to fortify.  
**Barrier** (bār're-er), *n.* a defence; obstruction; a line of separation.  
**Barrister** (bār'ris-ter), *n.* a lawyer.  
**Barrow** (bār'rō), *n.* a hand carriage; a mound; a castrated hog.  
**Bar-shot** (bār'shot), *n.* two balls joined by a bar.  
**Barter** (bār'ter), *v.* to traffic by giving one thing for another; traffic by exchange.  
**Barterer** (bār'ter-er), *n.* one who traffics by exchange.  
**Baryta** (ba-ri'ta), *n.* a mineral.  
**Barytone** (bār'e-tōn), *n.* a voice partaking of the common bass and tenor.  
**Basal** (bā'sal), *a.* forming the base.  
**Basalt** (ba-sawlt'), *n.* a rock of igneous origin.  
**Basaltic** (ba-sawlt'ik), *a.* pertaining to basalt.  
**Basaltine** (ba-sawlt'in), *a.* crystallized hornblende.  
**Bas-bleu** (bah-blōd'), *n.* a literary lady; a blue stocking.  
**Base** (bās), *n.* foundation; bottom; support; part in music;—*a.* mean; vile; worthless;—*v.* to found, set, or lay, on a base.  
**Base-born** (bās'born), *a.* born of low parentage; born out of wedlock.  
**Baseless** (bas'es), *a.* without a foundation.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## BASEMENT

34

## BEAN

**Basement** (bás'ment), *n.* the ground floor.

**Baseness** (bás'nes), *n.* deepness; villenous; meanness.

**Bashaw** (ba-shaw'), *n.* a Turkish official; a pasha.

**Bashful** (bash'ful), *a.* lacking confidence; shamefaced; sheepish; modest; shy.

**Bashfulness** (bash'ful-nes), *n.* modesty in excess; rustic shame.

**Basic** (bá'sík), *a.* acting as a base.

**Basify** (bá'se-fí), *v.* to convert into a base.

**Basil** (báz'il), *n.* the slope of a tool; sheepskin; an aromatic plant.

**Basilea** (ba-zil'e-ka), *n.* a royal hall where justice was administered; the middle vein of the arm; a grand church.

**Basileon** (bá-zil'e-kun), *n.* a kind of salve.

**Basilisk** (baz'e-lísk), *n.* a fabulous serpent; a genus of reptiles.

**Basin** (bá'n), *n.* a hollow vessel; a dock; a pond.

**Basis** (báz'is), *n.* that on which a thing rests; the chief ingredient.

**Bassist** (bá'síst), *n.* a singer of bass.

**Bask** (bask), *v.* to lie in the warmth or sunshine.

**Basket** (bás'ket), *n.* a domestic vessel made of flexible twigs or splinters.

**Bass** (bass), *n.* a species of fish; the lowest part in music; a tree; a mat.

**Bassinet** (bas'se-net), *n.* a wicker basket used as a cradle.

**Bassoon** (bas-soón'), *n.* a musical wind-instrument.

**Bass-relief** (bas'rè-lèf), *n.* sculptured figures which do not stand out far from the ground.

**Bass-viol** (bás'vi-ul), *n.* a stringed instrument for playing the bass in music.

**Bastard** (bas'terd), *n.* a child born out of wedlock.

**Bastardy** (bas'ter-ðe), *n.* state of being a bastard.

**Bate** (bást), *v.* to beat with a stick; to sew slightly; to drip gravy on roasting meat.

**Bastile** (bas-tél'), *n.* a castle used as a prison in Paris.

**Bastinado** (bas-ti-ná'do), *n.*

beating with a cudgel the soles of the feet;—*v.* to beat the soles of the feet with a stick.

**Basting** (bást'ing), *n.* a beating;—*v.* moistening with fat.

**Bastion** (bást'yun), *n.* an outwork of a fortress.

**Bat** (bat), *n.* a kind of a club used in playing ball; an animal like a bird.

**Bateh** (bach), *n.* a number or quantity made at one time.

**Bate** (bát), *v.* to lessen anything.

**Bateau** (bat-ô'), *n.* a wide, flat-bottomed river-boat.

**Bath** (bath), *n.* a place to bathe in; a Hebrew measure.

**Bathe** (báthe), *v.* to wash in a bath.

**Bathing** (báth'ing), *n.* the act of using a bath.

**Bathos** (bá'thos), *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace, in literature or oratory.

**Bathymetrical** (bath-e-met'rik-al), *a.* applied to the distribution of plants and animals along the sea bottom.

**Baton** (bá-tóng'), *n.* a club serving as an emblem of office.

**Batrachian** (ba-trá'ki-an), *a.* relating to the frog tribe.

**Battalla** (bat-tál'ya), *n.* order of battle; an army in array.

**Battalion** (bat-tal'yun), *n.* a body of infantry of from two to ten companies.

**Batten** (bat'tn), *v.* to make fat;—*n.* a narrow piece of board.

**Batter** (bat'ter), *v.* to beat down; *n.* a mixture of flour, water, &c.

**Battering-ram** (bat'ter-ing-ram), *n.* an engine for beating down walls.

**Battery** (bat'ter-e), *n.* a raised work for cannons; a number of cannons; a line of electric jars; an assault by beating.

**Batting** (bat'ting), *n.* cotton or wool in sheets.

**Battle** (bat'tl), *n.* a combat between armies; a fight;—*v.* to fight against; to struggle.

**Battle-array** (bat'tl-ar-rá'), *n.* order of battle.

**Battle-axe** (bat'tl-aks), *n.* an ancient weapon of war.

**Battledoor** (bat'tl-dór), *n.* a flat board to strike shuttlecocks.

**Battlement** (bat'tl-ment), *n.* a

parapet wall with embrasures.

**Bawble** (baw'bl), *n.* a gewgaw; trifle.

**Bawd** (bawd), *n.* one who promotes debauchery.

**Bawdiness** (bawd'e-nes), *n.* obscenity; ribaldry.

**Bawdy** (bawd'e), *a.* filthy; obscene; unchaste.

**Bawl** (bawl), *v.* to speak loud; to proclaim, as a crier.

**Bay** (há), *v.* to bark, as a dog;—*a.* brown, inclining to chestnut;—*n.* an arm of the sea; the laurel-tree.

**Bayonet** (bá'o-net), *n.* a kind of dagger fitted to a musket;—*v.* to stab with a bayonet.

**Bay-rum** (há rum), *n.* a spirit made from the leaves of the bay-tree.

**Bay-salt** (bá'sawlt), *n.* salt evaporated from sea-water.

**Bazaar** (ba-zar'), *n.* a marketplace for the sale of goods.

**Be** (bé), *v.* to exist.

**Beach** (béch), *n.* the shore of the sea, or of a lake or river; the strand.

**Beached** (bécht), *a.* exposed to the waves; stranded.

**Beacon** (bé'kn), *n.* a signal-light; a guide to seamen.

**Bead** (bèd), *n.* a little globule strung on thread for necklaces.

**Beadle** (bè'dl), *n.* a crier or messenger of a court.

**Read-roll** (bèd'ròl), *n.* a list of persons prayed for; a catalogue.

**Beadsman** (bèdz'man), *n.* a man who prays for others.

**Beagle** (bègl), *n.* a small hound.

**Beak** (bèk), *n.* the bill of a bird; anything like a beak.

**Beaked** (bèkt) *a.* having a beak; hooked.

**Beaker** (bèk'er), *n.* a drinking-cup or glass.

**Beam** (bèni), *n.* a main timber; part of a balance; ray of light; the horn of a stag;—*v.* to emit rays; to glitter or shine.

**Beaming** (bèni'ng), *pr.* or *a.* emitting rays or beams.

**Beamy** (bèni'e), *a.* shining bright; radiant.

**Bean** (bèn), *n.* a species of leguminous plant; a kind of pulse.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## BEAR

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## BEFIT

**Bear** (bâr), *v.* to bring forth, as young; to be fruitful; to carry; to suffer; to support; to endure; to sustain;—*n.* a wild animal; a stock-jobber who depresses stocks; a morose person.



**Bearable** (bâr'a-bl), *a.* that may be borne.

**Beard** (bêrd), *n.* hair on the face; the barb of an arrow; the gills of a shell-fish;—*v.* to oppose to the face.

**Bearded** (bêrd'ed), *a.* having a beard.

**Beardless** (bêrd'les), *a.* without a beard; young.

**Bearer** (bâr'er), *n.* a carrier of anything.

**Bearing** (bâr'ing), *n.* deportment; carriage, or behavior.

**Bearish** (bâr'ish), *a.* like a bear; rough; rude.

**Beast** (bêst), *n.* a four-footed animal; a brutal man.

**Beastly** (bêst'le), *a.* resembling a beast.

**Beat** (bêt), *v.* to strike repeatedly; to outdo; to conquer; to throb, as a pulse;—*n.* the sound of a drum; a stroke.

**Beatific** (be-a-tifik), *a.* having power to make happy.

**Beatification** (be-at-e-fe-ka'shun), *n.* admission to heavenly bliss.

**Beatify** (be-at'e-fi), *v.* to make happy.

**Beating** (bêt'ing), *n.* act of striking; correction.

**Beatitude** (be-at'e-tûd), *n.* blessedness; perfect felicity; heavenly bliss.

**Beau** (bô), *n.* an attendant on a lady; a fop.

**Beau Ideal** (bo i-dê'al), *n.* a model of beauty.

**Beauish** (bô'ish), *a.* gay; foppish; gallant.

**Beau-monde** (bo-mond'), *n.* the fashionable world.

**Beauteous** (bû'te-us), *a.* fair; handsome; pleasing; elegant; full of beauty.

**Beautifier** (bû'te-fi'er), *n.* that which makes beautiful.

**Beautiful** (bû'te-ful), *a.* pleasing to the sight or the mind; handsome; elegant in form.

**Beautify** (bû'te-fi), *v.* to make

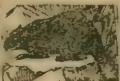
beautiful; to adorn.

**Beautiless** (bû'te-les), *a.* without beauty.

**Beauty** (bû'te), *n.* gracefulness; whatever pleases the eye or mind.

**Beauty-spot** (bû'te-spot), *n.* a spot or patch on the face.

**Beaver** (bê-ver), *n.* an animal and its fur; a hat; a kind of cloth.



**Becalm** (be-kâm), *v.* to make calm, still, or quiet.

**Because** (be-kawz'), *conj.* by cause; for the reason that.

**Bechance** (be-chans'), *v.* to happen by chance.

**Beck** (bek), *n.* a sign with the finger or head;—*v.* to nod or signal to.

**Beckon** (bek'n), *v.* to make a sign to another; to summon.

**Becloud** (be-kloud'), *v.* to cloud; to obscure; to overshadow.

**Become** (be-kum'), *v.* to fit or befit.

**Becoming** (be-kum'ing), *a.* suitable to; appropriate.

**Bed** (bed), *n.* a place or article of furniture to sleep or rest on; a plat of ground in a garden; the bottom of a body of water; a layer or seam, as in a mine;—*v.* to plant; to lay in order.

**Bedabble** (be-dab'bl), *v.* to wet; to sprinkle.

**Bedaggle** (be-dag'gl), *v.* to soil by dragging in the mud.

**Bedash** (be-dash'), *v.* to bespatter with liquid; to spatter.

**Bedaub** (be-dawb'), *v.* to daub; to besmear.

**Bedazzle** (be-daz'zl), *v.* to dazzle; to confound the sight.

**Bed-chamber** (bed'châm-ber), *n.* a chamber for a bed.

**Bed-clothes** (bed'klôthz), *n.* sheets, blankets, &c.

**Bedding** (bed'ding), *n.* materials of a bed.

**Bedeck** (be-dek'), *v.* to deck; to trim; to adorn.

**Bedevil** (be-dev'il), *v.* to throw into disorder or confusion.

**Bedew** (be-dû'), *v.* to moisten gently.

**Bedfellow** (bed'fel-lô), *n.* one who lies with another in the same bed.

**Bedim** (be-dim'), *v.* to make dim; to obscure.

**Bedizen** (be-diz'n), *v.* to dress gaudily.

**Bedlam** (bed'lam), *n.* an asylum for lunatics.

**Bedlamite** (bed'lam-ite), *n.* a madman.

**Bedquilt** (bed'kwilt), *n.* a covering for a bed.

**Bedraggle** (be-drag'gl), *v.* to soil; to drag in mud.

**Bedrench** (be-drensh'), *v.* to soak; to drench.

**Bedridden** (bed'rid-n), *a.* confined to the bed.

**Bedroom** (bed'rôom), *n.* apartment for a bed.

**Bedrop** (be-drop'), *v.* to sprinkle over.

**Bedstead** (bed'sted), *n.* the frame for a bed.

**Bedtime** (bed'tim), *n.* the hour of going to rest.

**Beduck** (be-duk'), *v.* to put under water.

**Bedwarf** (be-dwarf'), *v.* to make little; to hinder growth.

**Bee** (bê), *n.* an insect which produces honey and wax; a number of persons engaged in united labor for the benefit of an individual.

**Bee-bread** (bê'bred), *n.* the pollen of flowers.

**Beech** (bêch), *n.* a species of tree, bearing a nut of triangular shape.

**Beechen** (bêch'n), *a.* belonging to the beech.

**Beef** (bêf), *n.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow.

**Beef-eater** (bêf'êt-er), *n.* a large well-fed person.

**Bee-hive** (bê'hiv), *n.* a box or case for keeping bees.

**Bee-line** (bê'lin), *n.* a direct line from one place to another.

**Beelzebub** (be-el'ze-bub), *n.* the prince of devils.

**Been** (bên), *past* participle of the verb to be.

**Beer** (bêr), *n.* fermented liquor made of malt and hops.

**Beeswax** (bêz'waks), *n.* the wax collected by bees.

**Beet** (bêt), *n.* a vegetable.

**Beetle** (bê'tl), *n.* a heavy mallet; an insect;—*v.* to jut out; to hang over.

**Befall** (be-fawl'), *v.* to fall, or happen to.

**Befit** (be-fit'), *v.* to become; to suit; to adorn.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## BEFITTING.

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## BENDER

**Beftitting** (be-ft'ing), *a.* suitable; becoming.  
**Befool** (be-fool'), *v.* to make a fool of; to deceive; to delude.  
**Before** (be-för'), *prep.* in front of; previous to; in presence of;—*ad.* in front.  
**Beforehand** (be-för'hand), *ad.* previously; hitherto; at first.  
**Beforetime** (be-för'tim), *ad.* formerly; of old.  
**Befoul** (be-foul'), *v.* to make foul; to make dirty.  
**Befriend** (be-frend'), *v.* to assist; to favor.  
**Befringe** (be-frinj'), *v.* to decorate with fringes.  
**Beg** (beg), *v.* to ask earnestly; to entreat.  
**Beget** (be-ge't), *v.* to procreate; to generate, or produce.  
**Begetter** (be-ge'ter), *n.* one who procreates.  
**Beggar** (beg'ger), *n.* one who begs, or lives by begging;—*v.* to bring to want; to impoverish.  
**Beggarliness** (beg'ger-le-nes), *n.* the state of being beggarly; poverty.  
**Beggarly** (beg'ger-le), *a.* very poor; mean;—*ad.* meanly.  
**Beggary** (beg'ger-e), *n.* poverty; extreme want.  
**Begging** (beg'ing), *pr.* asking for alms.  
**Begin** (be-gin'), *v.* to commence; to enter on something new; to take the first step.  
**Beginner** (be-gin'er), *n.* one who begins.  
**Beginning** (be-gin'ing), *n.* the first part of time; first cause; commencement.  
**Begin** (be-gerd'), *v.* to bind with a band; to surround.  
**Begone** (be-gon'), *interj.* go away; depart.  
**Begrime** (be-grim'), *v.* to soil deeply with dirt.  
**Begrudge** (be-gruj'), *v.* to envy the possession of.  
**Beguil** (be-gil'), *v.* to impose upon by craft; to deceive; to amuse.  
**Behalf** (be-haf'), *n.* favor; cause; defense.  
**Behave** (be-häv'), *v.* to bear, or carry; to conduct; to act.  
**Behavior** (be-häv'yer), *n.* conduct; demeanor of life.  
**Behed** (be-hed'), *v.* to cut off the head.  
**Behest** (be-hest'), *n.* an order; a

command; an injunction.  
**Behind** (be-hind'), *prep.* or *ad.* at the back of; inferior to; in the rear.  
**Behindhand** (be-hind'hand), *ad.* in arrears.  
**Behold** (be-höld'), *v.* to see; to view.  
**Beholden** (be-höld'n), *a.* indebted; obliged.  
**Beholder** (be-höld'er), *n.* a spectator.  
**Behoof** (be-höof'), *n.* profit; advantage; necessity.  
**Behoove** (be-hööv'), *v.* to befit, right, or necessary for.  
**Being** (bë'ing), *n.* existence; that which exists.  
**Belabor** (be-lä'ber), *v.* to beat soundly; to thump.  
**Belate** (be-lät'), *v.* to retard.  
**Belated** (be-lät'ed), *a.* too late.  
**Belay** (be-lä'), *v.* to lie in wait for; to block up; to fasten, as a rope; to waylay.  
**Belch** (belsh), *v.* to eject wind from the stomach;—*n.* act of belching.  
**Beldam** (bel'dam), *n.* a hag.  
**Belvagner** (be-lë'ger), *v.* to besiege.  
**Bel-esprit** (bel-es-prë'), *n.* a man of wit.  
**Belfry** (bel'fre), *n.* a tower where bells are hung.  
**Belial** (bë'le-al), *n.* an evil spirit; the devil.  
**Belibel** (be-li'bl), *v.* to traduce; to libel.  
**Belle** (be-lë'), *v.* to speak falsely of; to slander.  
**Belief** (be-lëf'), *n.* credit given to evidence; the thing believed; credence; faith.  
**Believable** (be-lëv'a-bl), *a.* able to be believed.  
**Believe** (be-lëv'), *v.* to credit; to trust in; to exercise faith; to think, or suppose.  
**Believer** (be-lëv'er), *n.* one who believes.  
**Bell** (bel), *n.* a vessel, or hollow body of metal, expanded at one end, used for making sounds; anything in the form of a bell.  
**Belladonna** (bel-la-don'na), *n.* a poisonous plant.  
**Belle** (bel), *n.* a handsome, gay young lady.  
**Belles-Lettres** (bel-let'ter), *n. pl.* polite literature.  
**Bellfounder** (bel'found-er), *n.*

one who casts bells.  
**Belliless** (bel'li-kös), *a.* inclined to war; contentious.  
**Belligerent** (bel-lij'er-ent), *a.* carrying on war;—*n.* a nation engaged in war.  
**Bellman** (bel'man), *n.* one who rings a bell; a public crier.  
**Bell-metal** (bel'met-al), *n.* a metal composed of copper, tin, zinc, and antimony.  
**Bellow** (bel'lö), *v.* to roar;—*n.* a loud outcry.  
**Bellowing** (bel'lö-ing), *n.* a loud outcry, or roaring.  
**Bellows** (bellöz), *n.* an instrument to blow with.  
**Bell-ringer** (bel'ring-er), *n.* one who rings a bell.  
**Bell-wether** (bel'weth-er), *n.* a wether sheep, with a bell to lead a flock.  
**Belly** (bel'le), *n.* the part of the body containing the bowels;—*v.* to swell out; to fill.  
**Bellyband** (bel'le-band), *n.* a girth for a horse-saddle.  
**Belong** (be-long'), *v.* to be the property of; to be a part of; to pertain to.  
**Beloved** (*pr.* be-luvd', *a.* be-luv'ed), *pr.* or *a.* greatly loved or esteemed.  
**Below** (be-lö'), *prep.* and *ad.* in a lower place or state; on earth, as opposed to heaven.  
**Belt** (belt), *n.* a girdle; sash;—*v.* to encircle.  
**Belted** (belt'ed), *a.* having a belt.  
**Belvedere** (bel-ve-dër'), *n.* a turret or cupola on the top of a house.  
**Bema** (bë'ma), *n.* a bishop's throne; a chancel.  
**Bemire** (be-mir'), *v.* to drag in the mire.  
**Bemoan** (be-mön'), *v.* to lament; to bewail.  
**Bench** (bensh), *n.* a long seat; a judge's seat; the judicial body.  
**Bencher** (bensh'er), *n.* a senior in an English inn of court.  
**Bend** (bend), *v.* to crook; to submit;—*n.* a curve or crook.  
**Bendable** (bend'a-bl), *a.* that may be bended.  
**Bender** (bend'er), *n.* one who bends.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**BENDLET**

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**BETTY**

**Bendlet** (bend'let), *n.* a little bend.  
**Beneath** (be-néth'), *prep.* and *ad.* under; below.  
**Benedict** (ben'e-dikt'), *n.* a newly married man.  
**Benediction** (ben-e-dik'shun), *n.* the act of blessing; invocation of happiness.  
**Benedictory** (ben-e-dikt'o-re), *a.* expressing wishes for good.  
**Benefaction** (ben-e-fak'shun), *n.* a benefit; a gift.  
**Benefactor** (ben-e-fak'ter), *n.* one who confers a benefit.  
**Benefactress** (ben-e-fak'tres), *n.* a woman who confers a benefit.  
**Benefice** (ben'e-fis), *n.* a class of church-living.  
**Beneficed** (ben'e-fist) *a.* having a benefice.  
**Beneficence** (be-nef'e-sens), *n.* the practice of doing good.  
**Beneficent** (be-nef'e-sent), *a.* doing good; kind; charitable.  
**Beneficial** (ben-e-fish'al), *a.* useful; advantageous.  
**Beneficially** (ben-e-fish'al-le), *ad.* advantageously; usefully.  
**Beneficiary** (ben-e-fish'a-re), *n.* one who holds a benefice or confers a benefit.  
**Benefit** (ben'e-fit), *n.* profit; a favor conferred;—*v.* to do good to.  
**Benevolence** (be-nev'o-lens), *n.* charity; generosity.  
**Benevolent** (be-nev'o-lent), *a.* kind; charitable.  
**Benight** (be-nit'), *v.* to involve in darkness; to overtake with night; to involve in ignorance.  
**Benighted** (be-nit'ed), *a.* involved in darkness, ignorance, or superstition.  
**Benign** (be-nin'), *a.* of a kind and gentle disposition.  
**Benignant** (be-nig'nant), *a.* kind; gracious.  
**Benignity** (be-nig'ne-te), *n.* goodness of heart.  
**Benison** (ben'e-zn), *n.* a blessing; reward.  
**Bent** (bent), *n.* a curve; tendency; purpose.  
**Benumb** (be-num'), *v.* to deprive of feeling; to make torpid.  
**Benxine** (ben'zin), { *n.* a fluid  
**Benxole** (ben'zöl), { obtained from coal tar.

**Benzoin** (ben-zoin'), *n.* a fragrant, resinous juice.  
**Bequeath** (be-kweth'), *v.* to give by will.  
**Bequest** (be-kwest'), *n.* something left by will.  
**Berate** (be-rát'), *v.* to scold.  
**Bereave** (be-rév'), *v.* to deprive of; to take away from; to render destitute.  
**Bereavement** (be-rév'ment), *n.* loss by death.  
**Bergamot** (ber'ga-mot), *n.* a perfume; a species of pear.  
**Berhyme** (be-rim'), *v.* to mention in rhyme.  
**Berry** (ber'ri), *n.* a pulpy fruit.  
**Berth** (berth), *n.* a ship's station at anchor; a sleeping-place in a ship.  
**Beryl** (ber'il), *n.* a precious stone of green color.  
**Beseech** (be-séch'), *v.* to solicit; to pray; to beg.  
**Beseem** (be-sém'), *v.* to become; to befit.  
**Beseeming** (be-sém'ing), *a.* becoming.  
**Beseemly** (be-sém'le), *ad.* becoming; fit; decent.  
**Beset** (be-set'), *v.* to surround; to harass.  
**Besetting** (be-set'ing), *a.* habitually harassing.  
**Beshrew** (be-shróó'), *v.* to wish a curse to.  
**Beside** (be-sid'), *prep.* at the side of; near.  
**Besides** (be-sidz'), *ad.* over and above; more than that.  
**Besiege** (be-séj'), *v.* to lay siege to; to beset closely.  
**Besieger** (be-séj'er), *n.* the party besieging.  
**Besmear** (be-smér'), *v.* to daub; to soil; to sully.  
**Besom** (bé-zum), *n.* a brush made of twigs.  
**Besot** (be-sot'), *v.* to make stupid, dull, or senseless.  
**Besottedness** (be-sot'ed-nes), *n.* stupidity; infatuation.  
**Bespangle** (be-spang'gl), *v.* to adorn with spangles.  
**Bespatter** (be-spat'ter), *v.* to spatter over with water and dirt.  
**Bespeak** (be-spék'), *v.* to speak for beforehand.  
**Bespread** (be-spre'd'), *v.* to spread over; to cover.  
**Best** (best), *a.* most good; highest;—*n.* one's utmost endeavor;—*ad.* in the best

manner.  
**Bestial** (best'yal), *a.* like a beast; filthy; sensual.  
**Bestiality** (best-yal'e-te), *n.* the quality of a beast; an unnatural crime.  
**Bestir** (be-ster'), *v.* to move quickly.  
**Bestow** (be-stó'), *v.* to give; to confer; to dispose of; to impart.  
**Bestowal** (be-stó'al), *n.* act of bestowing; disposal.  
**Bestowment** (be-stó'ment), *n.* act of giving or conferring.  
**Bestrew** (be-strú'), *v.* to scatter; or sprinkle over.  
**Bestrider** (be-strid'), *v.* to stride over; to stand or sit with the legs extended across.  
**Bestud** (be-stud'), *v.* to adorn, or set with studs.  
**Bet** (bet), *n.* a wager; a stake;—*v.* to lay or stake a wager.  
**Betake** (be-ták'), *v.* to apply, or have recourse to.  
**Bethink** (be-think'), *v.* to reflect; to recollect; to recall to mind.  
**Betide** (be-tid'), *v.* to happen to; to befall.  
**Betime** (be-tim'), { *ad.* in  
**Betimes** (be-tim'), { good time; seasonably; soon; early.  
**Betoken** (be-tó'kn), *v.* to signify; to foreshow.  
**Betray** (be-trá'), *v.* to deceive; to disclose treacherously; to entrap.  
**Betrayal** (be-trá'al), *n.* breach of trust.  
**Betrayer** (be-trá'er), *n.* one who betrays; a traitor.  
**Betroth** (be-troth'), *v.* to pledge in marriage.  
**Betrothal** (be-troth'al), {  
**Betrothment** (be-troth'ment), {  
*n.* contract of marriage.  
**Better** (bet'ter), *a.* more good; preferable;—*ad.* with greater excellence; more correctly;—*v.* to improve; to benefit; to repair;—*n.* a person who bets.  
**Betterment** (bet'ter-ment), *n.* improvement.  
**Bettors** (bet'terz), *n. pl.* superiors in age and qualities.  
**Betting** (bet'ing), *n.* the laying a wager;—*a.* in the habit of making bets.  
**Betty** (bet'te), *n.* an instrument to break open doors.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BETWEEN

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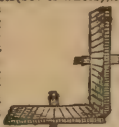
BILBOES

**Between** (be-twén'), *prep.* in betwixt (be-twixt'), the intermediate space of; belonging to two.

**Bevel** (be'vel'), *n.* a kind of instrument used by masons, beveled at one end;—*a.* angular; slanting;—*v.* to cut to a bevel angle.

**Beveling** (be'vel-ing), *a.* curving or bending from a straight line.

**Bevel-wheels** (be'vel-whéls'), *n.* wheels working in different wheels, having their teeth cut at right angles.



**Beverage** (be'ver-aj'), *n.* liquor for drinking.

**Bey** (be've'), *n.* a flock of birds; a company.

**Bewail** (be-wá'l'), *v.* to lament; to grieve for.

**Bewailable** (be-wá'l'a-bl'), *a.* that may be sorrowed for.

**Bewallment** (be-wá'l'ment'), *n.* lamentation; act of mourning for.

**Beware** (be-wár'), *v.* to be cautious; to take care.

**Bewilder** (be-wil'der'), *v.* to puzzle; to lead into perplexity.

**Bewildering** (be-wil'der-ing'), *pr.* or *a.* involving in perplexity.

**Bewilderment** (be-wil'derment'), *n.* confusion; perplexity.

**Bewitch** (be-wich'), *v.* to charm; to enchant.

**Bewitchery** (be-wich'e-re'), *n.*

**Bewitchment** (be-wich'ment'), *n.* irresistible power over; fascination.

**Bewitching** (be-wich'ing'), *a.* having power to charm.

**Bey** (bá'), *n.* a Turkish governor; a prince.

**Beyond** (be-yond'), *prep.* on the farthest side;—*ad.* at a distance; yonder.

**Bezel** (bez'l'), *n.* the upper part of a ring, in which the stone is set.

**Bexonian** (be-zó-ne-an'), *n.* a low fellow; a beggar.

**Biangular** (bi-ang'gú-ler'), *a.* having two angles.

**Bias** (bí'as), *n.* leaning on one side; partiality; propensity;—*v.* to incline to one side; to prejudice;—*ad.* in a slanting direction; diagonally.

**Biased** (bí'ast'), *pr.* or *a.* warped to one side.

**Bib** (bib'), *n.* a cloth under the chin of an infant;—*v.* to drink; to tipple.

**Bibacious** (bi-ba'shus'), *a.* addicted to drinking.

**Bibber** (bib'ber'), *n.* a drinker; tippler; drunkard.

**Bible** (bib'l'), *n.* the book; the divinely inspired scriptures.

**Biblical** (bib'li-kal'), *a.* pertaining to the bible.

**Bibliographer** (bib-le-og'ra-fer'), *n.* one who is skilled in the knowledge of books.

**Bibliographic** (bib-le-o-graf'ik'), *a.* pertaining to the history of books.

**Bibliography** (bib-le-o-gra-fe'), *n.* a history of books.

**Bibliology** (bib-le-ol'o-je'), *n.* a treatise on books; biblical literature.

**Bibliomania** (bib-le-o-má'ne-a'), *n.* a rage for possessing rare books.

**Bibliomania** (bib-le-o-má'ne-ak'), *n.* one who has a rage for books.

**Bibliopole** (bib-le-o-pól'), *n.*

**Bibliopoli** (bib-le-o-pól'), *n.* a bookseller.

**Bibliole** (bib'le-sist'), *n.* one

**Bibli** (bib'list'), *n.* conversant with the bible.

**Bibulous** (bib'ú-lus'), *a.* drinking in; spongy.

**Bice** (bis'), *n.* a pale blue or green paint.

**Bicephalous** (bi-sef'a-lus'), *a.* having two heads.

**Bicker** (bik'er'), *v.* to dispute about trifles.

**Bickering** (bik'er-ing'), *n.* wrangling; contention.

**Bicorn** (bí'korn'), *a.* having two horns.

**Bid** (bid'), *v.* to tell to do; to request; to offer; to command;—*n.* an offer at an auction.

**Bidder** (bid'er'), *n.* one that offers a price.

**Bidding** (bid'ing'), *n.* an offer of price, or terms; invitation; direction.

**Biddy** (bid'de'), *n.* a chicken; a servant-girl.

**Bide** (bí'd), *v.* to remain; to dwell; to endure; to wait for.

**Bidental** (bi-dea'tal'), *a.* having two teeth.

**Bidet** (be-det'), *n.* a small horse or nag.

**Biennial** (bi-en-ne-al'), *a.* occurring every two years.

**Bier** (bér'), *n.* a frame for bearing the dead.

**Blestings** (bést'ings'), *n.* pl. first milk of a cow after calving.

**Bifacial** (bi-fa'shal'), *a.* having two like faces.

**Bifarious** (bi-fá're-us'), *a.* pointing two ways.

**Biferous** (bi-fer-us'), *a.* bearing fruit twice a year.

**Bifid** (bí'fid'), *a.* two-cleft.

**Biflorous** (bi-fló-rus'), *a.* having two flowers of two kinds.

**Bifold** (bí'fold'), *a.* of two kinds; double.

**Bifoliate** (bi-fó'le-át'), *a.* having two leaves.

**Biform** (bí'form'), *a.* having two forms or bodies.

**Bifurcated** (bi-fer-ká-ted'), *a.*

**Bifurcous** (bi-fer'kus'), *a.* forked; separated into two heads.

**Big** (big'), *a.* large; swelled; bulky; pregnant.

**Bigamist** (big'a-mist'), *n.* one who has two wives or two husbands at the same time.

**Bigamy** (big'a-me'), *n.* the crime of having two wives or husbands at once.

**Biggin** (big'gin'), *n.* a child's cap; a wooden vessel.

**Right** (bit'), *n.* a small bay; part of a rope folded.

**Bigness** (big'nes'), *n.* size; bulk; greatness of quantity.

**Bigot** (big'ut'), *n.* one unduly devoted to a party or creed.

**Bigoted** (big'ut-ed'), *a.* unduly devoted; prejudiced.

**Bigotry** (big'ut-re'), *n.* blind zeal for a creed, party, or opinion; superstition.

**Bijon** (be-zhó'ón'), *n.* a jewel.

**Bilateral** (bi-lat'er-al'), *a.* arranged on opposite sides.

**Bilberry** (bil'ber-re'), *n.* a shrub, bearing a berry of a blue color.

**Bilbo** (bil'bó'), *n.* a rapier; a fine sword.

**Bilboes** (bil'bóz'), *n.* pl. stocks for the feet of offenders on board ships.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## BILE

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## BITUMINOUS

**Bile** (bil), *n.* a yellow bitter liquor secreted by the liver; ill-humor.

**Bilge** (bilj), *n.* the bulging part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom;—*v.* to leak from fracture.

**Bilge-water** (bilj'waw-ter), *n.* water lying in a ship's hold.

**Biliary** (bil'yá-re), *a.* belonging to the bile.

**Bilingual** (bi-ling'gwál), *a.* in two languages.

**Bilinguals** (bi-ling'gwus), *a.* speaking two languages.

**Bilious** (bil'yus), *a.* affected by bile.

**Biliteral** (bi-lit'er-al), *a.* of two letters.

**Bilk** (bilk), *v.* to frustrate; to defraud.

**Bilker** (bilk'er), *n.* a person who cheats, or deceives; a rogue.

**Bill** (bil), *n.* beak of a bird; an account; a note; draft of a law; hooked instrument for cutting;—*v.* to caress; to fondle.

**Billed** (bild), *a.* furnished with a bill.

**Billet** (bil'et), *n.* a small note or letter; a stick of wood;—*v.* to quarter soldiers; to settle.

**Billet-doux** (bil'le-doo), *n.* a love note or letter.

**Billiards** (bil'yárdz), *n. pl.* a game played on a table with balls and sticks.

**Billing-gate** (bil'ingz-gát), *n.* foul language; ribaldry.

**Billion** (bil'yau), *n.* a thousand millions, according to the French method; a million of millions, according to the English method.

**Bill of fare** (bil-ov-fár), *n.* a list of articles ready for food.

**Billow** (bil'ó), *n.* a rolling wave of the sea;—*v.* to swell or roll like a wave.

**Billowy** (bil'ó-e), *a.* swelling like a wave; full of billows.

**Bill-sticker** (bil'stik'er), *n.* one who posts placards, &c.

**Bimanous** (bi-má'nus), *a.* two-handed.

**Bimensual** (bi-men'sal), *a.* occurring once in two months.

**Bin** (bin), *n.* a box to hold flour, grain, wine, &c.

**Binary** (bi'ná-re), *a.* composed of two; double.

**Binate** (bi'nát), *a.* being double or in couples.

**Bind** (bind), *v.* to tie; to confine; to gird; to restrain; to oblige by kindness; to confirm; to form a border round; to conspire.

**Binder** (bind'er), *n.* one who binds books, sheaves, &c.

**Bindery** (bind'er-é), *n.* a place for binding books.

**Binding** (bind'ing), *a.* obligatory;—*n.* a bandage; cover and sewing of a book.

**Binnacle** (bi'ná-kl), *n.* a box for holding the compass of a ship.

**Bingular** bi-nok'ulár), *a.* having, or suitable for, two eyes.

**Binomial** (bi-nó'mi-ne-al), *a.* having two parts or terms.

**Binous** (bi'nus), *a.* double.

**Biographer** (bi-og'ra-fer), *n.* a writer of lives.

**Biographic** (bi-o-gráf'ik), *a.* relating to biography.

**Biographical** (bi-o-gráf'ik-al), *a.* relating to biography.

**Biography** (bi-og'ra-fe), *n.* a history of a person's life and character.

**Biology** (bi-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of life.

**Biparous** (bi-pá-rus), *a.* producing two at a birth.

**Bipartite** (bi-pár'tit or bi-pár'tít), *a.* that may be divided into two parts.

**Bipartition** (bi-pár'tish'un), *n.* division into two parts.

**Biped** (bi'péd), *n.* an animal having two feet, as man.

**Bipedal** (bi-pé'dál), *a.* having two feet.

**Bipennate** (bi-pen'nát), *a.* having two wings.

**Bipetalous** (bi-pet'al-us), *a.* having two petals.

**Biquadrate** (bi-kwod'rát), *n.* the fourth power of a number, or the square of a square.

**Biquadratic** (bi-kwod-rát'ik), *a.* relating to the fourth power in mathematics.

**Birch** (berch), *n.* a tree of several species.

**Bird** (berd), *n.* one of the feathered race; a fowl.

**Bird-lime** (berd'lim), *n.* a glutinous substance by which to catch birds.

**Bird's-eye** (berdz'í), *a.* seen at

a great height, as by a bird;—*n.* a genus of plants.

**Birostrate** (bi-ros'rá't), *a.* having two beaks.

**Birth** (berth), *n.* the act of coming into life; origin; being born; descent.

**Birthday** (berth'dá), *n.* the day a person is born; anniversary of one's birth.

**Birthplace** (berth'plás), *n.* place where one is born.

**Birthright** (berth'rit), *n.* the rights to which one is born.

**Biscuit** (bis'kit), *n.* hard dry bread, in cakes.

**Bisect** (bi-sekt'), *v.* to cut into two equal parts.

**Bisection** (bi-sek'shun), *n.* division into two equal parts.

**Bishop** (bish'up), *n.* the head of a diocese; a prelate; an overseer.

**Bishopric** (bish'up-rik), *n.* a diocese; the office of a bishop.

**Bismuth** (biz'muth), *n.* a metal.

**Bison** (bi'sn), *n.* a wild ox.

**Bisextile** (bis-seks'til), *n.* leap year; every fourth year.

**Bitoury** (bis'too-re), *n.* a small knife, or scalpel.

**Bitre** (bis'ter), *n.* a brown paint made of wood soot.

**Bisulcus** (bi-sul'kus), *a.* having cloven hoofs.

**Bit** (bit), *n.* the iron of a bridle; a morsel; a boring tool;—*v.* to put the bit in the mouth; to restrain.

**Bitch** (blch), *n.* a she-dog.

**Bite** (bit), *v.* to seize, or tear, with the teeth; to sting, or pain; to cheat;—*n.* act of biting; a wound made by the teeth.

**Biter** (bit'er), *n.* one who, or that which, bites.

**Biting** (bit'ing), *a.* severe; sharp; sarcastic.

**Bitter** (bit'ter), *a.* sharp; acrid; severe; afflictive.

**Bitterish** (bit'ter-ish), *a.* somewhat bitter.

**Bittern** (bit'tern), *n.* a bird of the heron kind.

**Bitterness** (bit'ter-nes), *n.* sharpness; sorrow; hatred.

**Bitters** (bit'terz), *n.* drink made of bitter herbs, &c.

**Bitumen** (be-tú'men), *n.* mineral pitch.

**Bituminate** (be-tú'mi-nát), *v.* to impregnate with bitumen.

**Bituminous** (be-tú'mi-nus), *a.*





# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## BIVALVE

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## BLEEDING

- having the qualities of, or containing, bitumen.
- Bivalve** (bi'valv), *n.* a molluscous animal, having a shell consisting of two parts or valves, which open and shut, as the oyster.
- Bivalvous** (bi-valv'us), }  
**Bivalvular** (bi-valv'û-lar), } *a.*  
having two valves or shells.
- Bivonne** (bi'v'wak), *v.* to pass the night without tents; — *n.* the encampment of an army.
- Bizarre** (be-zâr'), *a.* fantastic; odd; whimsical.
- Blab** (blab), *v.* to tell a secret; to tattle; — *n.* a tell-tale.
- Blabber** (blab'er), *n.* a tell-tale.
- Black** (blak), *a.* that which is destitute of light; dark; cloudy; dismal; horrible; — *n.* a negro; the dark color; — *v.* to make black; to grow black.
- Blackamoor** (blak'a-môôr), *n.* a negro; a black man.
- Black-art** (blak'ârt), *n.* magic, or conjuration.
- Blackball** (blak'bawl), *v.* to reject by black ballot-balls.
- Blackbird** (blak'berd), *n.* a species of thrush, singing a fine, clear note.
- Blackboard** (blak'bôrd), *n.* a board used for writing on with chalk.
- Black-browed** (blak'broud), *a.* gloomy; threatening; dismal.
- Blacken** (blak'n), *v.* to make black; to defame; to soil.
- Blackguard** (blag'gård), *n.* a low, vile fellow; — *v.* to defame; to revile.
- Blackguardism** (blag'gard-izm), *n.* the conduct or language of a blackguard.
- Blacking** (blak'ing), *n.* a substance used for polishing shoes, &c.
- Blackish** (blak'ish), *a.* rather black.
- Black-lead** (blak'led), *n.* a dark mineral; plumbago.
- Blackleg** (blak'leg), *n.* a common gambler; a cheat.
- Black-letter** (blak'let-ter), *n.* the old English letter.
- Blackmail** (blak'mâl), *n.* extortion of money by threats.
- Blackness** (blak'nes), *n.* black color; enormous wickedness.
- Blacksmith** (blak'smith), *n.* one that works in iron.
- Bladder** (blad'der), *n.* a sac or bag containing urine or gall, in animals.
- Bladdery** (blad'der-e), *a.* like or containing bladders.
- Blade** (bläd), *n.* a leaf of grass; the sharp part of a sword, &c; a bone; a brisk, gay fellow; the flat part of an oar; — *v.* to furnish with a blade.
- Bladed** (bläd'ed), *a.* furnished with a blade; laminated.
- Blala** (blán), *n.* a blister; blotch; sore; boil.
- Blamable** (blám'a-bl), *a.* deserving of blame or censure.
- Blame** (blám), *v.* to censure; to find fault with; — *n.* fault; that which deserves censure; reproach.
- Blameful** (blám'fûl), *a.* faulty; culpable.
- Blameless** (blám'les), *a.* without fault; guiltless.
- Blameworthy** (blám'wur-the), *a.* deserving of blame or reproach; censurable.
- Blanch** (blansh), *v.* to make white; to whiten.
- Blanc-mange** (blo-manj'), *n.* a confectioned white jelly.
- Bland** (bland), *a.* distinguished by mildness or courtesy; gentle.
- Blandation** (blan-dâ'shun), *n.* gross flattery.
- Blandiloquence** (blan-dil'o-quens), *n.* courteous or flattering language.
- Blandish** (bland'ish), *v.* to smooth; to wheedle; to flatter; to fondle.
- Blandishment** (bland'ish-ment), *n.* kind words; flattery.
- Blandness** (bland'nes), *n.* state of being bland.
- Blank** (blank), *a.* white; dull; unwritten; without rhyme; — *n.* void space; disappointment; a worthless ticket.
- Blanket** (blank'et), *n.* a woolen covering.
- Blank verse** (blank'vers), *n.* verse without, or void of, rhyme.
- Blare** (blâr), *v.* to roar; to bel-low; — *n.* a roar.
- Blarney** (blâr'ne), *n.* persuasive, smooth, deceitful talk.
- Blasphe** (blas-fe'm'), *v.* to speak wickedly of God; to curse or swear.
- Blasphemer** (blas-fem'er), *n.* a person who reviles God.
- Blasphemous** (blas-fe-mus), *a.* full of blasphemy.
- Blasphemously** (blas-fe-mus-le) *ad.* in a blasphemous way.
- Blasphemy** (blas-fe-me), *n.* irreverent language against God.
- Blast** (blast), *n.* a gust of wind; blight; explosion of powder; the smelting of one supply of ore; — *v.* to cause to wither; to blight; to split with powder; to destroy.
- Elastemal** (blas-tê'mal), *a.* rudimentary.
- Blasting** (blast'ing), *n.* the act of blasting; explosion.
- Blastoderm** (blas'to-derm), *n.* the germinal disc on an egg.
- Blatant** (blâ'tant), *a.* bellowing, as a beast; noisy.
- Blatherskite** (blath'er-skî't), *n.* a conceited, blustering fellow.
- Blaze** (bláz), *v.* to flame; to be conspicuous; — *n.* a flame; a stream of light; a white mark.
- Blazing** (bláz'ing), *a.* flaming; publishing; making conspicuous.
- Blazon** (bláz'zn), *v.* to display conspicuously; — *n.* the art of heraldry.
- Blazonry** (bláz'zn-re), *n.* the art of explaining, or delineating coats of arms.
- Bleach** (bléch), *v.* to make pale or white; to grow white.
- Bleachery** (bléch'er-e), *n.* a place for bleaching.
- Bleaching** (bléch'ing), *n.* art of making anything white.
- Bleak** (blèk), *a.* open; cold; cheerless; dreary; solitary.
- Bleakly** (blèk'le), *ad.* coldly.
- Bleakness** (blèk'nes), *n.* state of being bleak; coldness.
- Blear** (blèr), *a.* dim with rheum; — *v.* to make the eyes watery, or sore.
- Blear-eyed** (blèr'id), *a.* having watery or red eyes.
- Bleareness** (blèr'nes), *n.* soreness of the eyes.
- Bleat** (blè't), *v.* to cry like a sheep; — *n.* the cry of a sheep.
- Bleb** (bleb), *n.* a little tumor, vesicle, or blister.
- Bleed** (blèd), *v.* to lose, or let, blood.
- Bleeding** (blèd'ing), *n.* operation of letting blood; a flow of blood.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## BLEMISH

**Blemish** (blem'ish), *v.* to deform; to mark with deformity; to tarnish; — *n.* a deformity; disgrace.

**Bleach** (bleash), *v.* to shrink; to start back.

**Blend** (blend), *v.* to mix intimately; to confound in a mass.

**Blende** (blend), *n.* a mineral.

**Bless** (bles), *v.* to wish or make happy; to praise.

**Blessed** (bles'ed), *a.* happy; joyous; glad.

**Blessedness** (bles'ed-nes), *n.* happiness; bliss; joy.

**Blessing** (bles'ing), *n.* divine favor; any means of happiness.

**Blest** (blest), *pr.* made happy.

**Blight** (blit), *n.* a disease; mildew; — *v.* to affect with blight; to wither.

**Blind** (blind), *a.* destitute of sight; dark; weak; — *v.* to deprive of sight; to darken; to deceive; — *n.* anything that darkens or obscures; a cover or screen.

**Blindfold** (blind'fôld), *a.* having the eyes covered; — *v.* to cover the eyes; to mislead.

**Blindness** (blind'nes), *n.* a want of sight; want of intellectual discernment.

**Blind-side** (blind'sid), *n.* weakness; the side most assailable; a foible.

**Blink** (blink), *v.* to wink; to see darkly; — *n.* a wink; a glance; a look.

**Blinkard** (blink'erd), *n.* one with weak eyes.

**Blinkers** (blink'ers), *n. pl.* coverings for the eyes of a horse.

**Bliss** (blis), *n.* the highest happiness; blessedness; joy.

**Blissful** (blis'ful), *a.* very happy; blessed; joyful.

**Blissfulness** (blis'ful-nes), *n.* exalted happiness; felicity.

**Blisters** (blis'ter), *n.* a thin swelling on the skin; — *v.* to raise blisters; to rise in blisters; to swell. [blisters.]

**Blistery** (blis'ter-e), *a.* full of blisters.

**Blithe** (blith), *a.* gay; airy; joyous; merry.

**Blithely** (blith'le), *ad.* in a joyful manner.

**Blithesome** (blith'sum), *a.* gay; joyous; mirthful.

**Bloat** (blôt), *v.* to swell; to puff up; to dilate.

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## BLUFFY

**Bloated** (blôt'ed), *a.* puffed up; swelled; grown turgid.

**Bloater** (blôt'er), *n.* a herring dried in smoke.

**Block** (blok), *n.* any mass of matter; an hindrance or obstruction; a frame, with one or more wheels for ropes, used to increase the lifting power; a heavy piece of wood; a row of buildings; — *v.* to shut or stop up.

**Blockade** (blok'ad), *n.* a close siege; — *v.* to block up with troops or ships; to shut up.

**Blockhead** (blok'hed), *n.* a stupid or dull fellow.

**Block-house** (blok'hous), *n.* a small fortress of timber.

**Blockish** (blok'ish), *a.* dull; deficient in understanding.

**Blonde** (blond), *n.* a person of a light complexion; a kind of lace; — *a.* of a fair color; flaxen.

**Blood** (blud), *n.* the red fluid in animals; kindred; race; life; a rake; — *v.* to stain with, or let, blood.

**Blood-guiltiness** (blud'gilt-nes), *n.* the crime of shedding blood unlawfully.

**Blood-heat** (blud'hêt), *n.* the natural temperature of the blood, 98 degrees Fah.

**Bloodhound** (blud'hownd), *n.* a fierce kind of dog.

**Bloodily** (blud'e-le), *ad.* in a cruel or bloody manner.

**Bloodless** (blud'les), *a.* without blood; lifeless.

**Bloodshed** (blud'shed), *n.* the shedding of blood.

**Bloodshot** (blud'shot), *a.* red; filled with blood.

**Blood-sucker** (blud'suk-er), *n.* a leech; a cruel man.

**Blood-thirsty** (blud'therst-e), *a.* desirous to shed blood; cruel.

**Blood-vessel** (blud'ves-el), *n.* a vein or artery.

**Bloody** (blud'e), *a.* stained with blood; murderous; cruel.

**Bloom** (blôom), *n.* blossom of a tree, or plant; beginning of youth; the opening of flowers; iron that has had the first hammering; the flush on the cheek; — *v.* to

yield blossoms.

**Blooming** (blôom'ing), *a.* healthful; fresh-colored.

**Bloomy** (blôom'e), *a.* full of bloom; flowery.

**Blossom** (blos'um), *n.* the flower of trees, or plants; — *v.* to put forth blossoms.

**Blossomy** (blos'um-e), *a.* full of blossoms.

**Blot** (blot), *v.* to stain with ink; to efface; — *n.* blur; spot; disgrace.

**Blotch** (blotch), *n.* an inflamed spot on the skin.

**Blotter** (blôt'er), *n.* that which blots; a waste-book.

**Blotty** (blôt'e), *a.* full of blots.

**Blouse** (blowz), *n.* a light, loose coat.

**Blow** (blô), *n.* a stroke; calamity; egg of a fly; — *v.* to make a current of air; to pant; to blossom; to puff; to deposit eggs in.

**Blower** (blô'er), *n.* that which increases a current of air.

**Blow-pipe** (blô'pîp), *n.* a tube for blowing a current of air through flame upon any substance. [general.]

**Blowth** (blôth), *n.* blossoms in

**Blowze** (blouz), *n.* a ruddy, fat-faced woman.

**Blowzy** (blouz'e), *a.* ruddy; fat and ruddy-faced.

**Blubber** (blub'er), *n.* fat of whales; — *v.* to weep in a noisy manner.

**Blubbery** (blub'er-ing), *a.* slaving and childish weeping.

**Bludgeon** (blud'jun), *n.* a short stick, with one end thicker and heavier than the other.

**Blue** (blü), *n.* color resembling the clear sky; — *a.* of a blue color; low in spirits; gloomy; — *v.* to dye, or stain blue.

**Bluebell** (blü'bel), *n.* a plant which bears blue bell-shaped flowers.

**Blueness** (blü'nes), *n.* the quality of being blue.

**Blues** (blüz), *n. pl.* lowness of spirits; melancholy.

**Blue-stocking** (blü'stok-ing), *n.* a literary lady.

**Bluff** (bluf), *a.* swelled; blustering; — *n.* a steep bank overhanging the sea; an abrupt manner.

**Bluffy** (bluf'e), *a.* having bold, projecting points.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## BLUSH

42

## BOMBARDMENT

**Bluish** (blū'ish), *a.* inclined to blue; rather blue.

**Blunder** (blun'der), *v.* to mistake grossly; to stumble;—*n.* a gross mistake.

**Blunderbuss** (blun'der-bus), *n.* a short gun.

**Blunderer** (blun'der-er), *n.* a stupid person.

**Blundering** (blun'der-ing), *a.* a mistaking grossly; stumbling.

**Blunt** (blunt), *a.* not sharp; having a thick edge; rude; abrupt;—*v.* to make dull; to depress; to weaken.

**Bluntly** (blunt'le), *ad.* in an awkward manner.

**Bluntness** (blunt'nes), *n.* a want of edge; rudeness.

**Blur** (blur), *n.* a blot; spot on the cheek;—*v.* to obscure, blot, or stain.

**Blurt** (blurt), *v.* to utter words rudely or hastily.

**Blush** (blush), *v.* to redden in the face;—*n.* red color in the face caused by shame or confusion.

**Blushing** (blush'ing), *n.* showing blushes;—*a.* reddish; modest.

**Bluster** (blus'ter), *v.* to swagger; to bully;—*n.* a roar; tumult; boast; swagger; gusts of wind.

**Blustering** (blus'ter-ing), *n.* tumult; swaggering; windy; roaring.

**Boa** (bō'a), *n.* a genus of serpents; a piece of fur worn round the neck by ladies.

**Boar** (bōr), *n.* a male swine.

**Board** (bōrd), *n.* a piece of timbersawed thin and broad: a table; food; a council; the deck of a ship;—*v.* to lay with boards; to enter a ship by force; to give or receive food.

**Boarder** (bōrd'er), *n.* one furnished with food at a price; one who enters a ship by force.

**Boarish** (bōr'ish), *a.* swinish; like a boar.

**Boast** (bōst), *v.* to speak in praise of one's self; to brag; to glory in;—*n.* a proud speech; self-praise.

**Boaster** (bōst'er), *n.* one who boasts; a braggart.

**Boastful** (bōst'ful), *a.* given to boasting; vain.

**Boasting** (bōst'ing), *n.* act of boasting.

**Boastingly** (bōst'ing-le), *ad.* in a boasting manner.

**Boat** (bōt), *n.* a small open vessel;—*v.* to convey in a boat.

**Boatable** (bōt'a-bl), *a.* navigable with boats.

**Boating** (bōt'ing), *n.* the act of sailing in boats; yachting.

**Boatman** (bōt'man), *n.* a manager of a boat.

**Boatswain** (bōt'swān or bō'sn), *n.* an officer of a ship who has charge of all the movable appendages of the vessel, summons the crew, &c.

**Bob** (bob), *n.* anything that plays loosely; a blow; a short wig;—*v.* to move with a jerk; to beat; to play loosely; to fish with a bob.

**Bobbin** (bob'bin), *n.* a piece of wood on which thread is wound.

**Bobbinet** (bob'be-net), *n.* a kind of lace.

**Bocking** (bok'ing), *n.* a kind of baize.

**Bode** (bōd), *v.* to presage; to foreshadow.

**Bodiful** (bōd'ful), *a.* ominous.

**Bodice** (bōd'is), *n.* a sort of stays for women.

**Bodied** (bōd'id), *a.* having a material form.

**Bodiless** (bōd'e-less), *a.* without body; spiritual.

**Bodily** (bōd'e-le), *a.* relating to the body;—*ad.* all at once; completely.

**Boding** (bōd'ing), *n.* an omen; a presaging.

**Boekin** (bōd'kin), *n.* an instrument to bore holes; a large blunt needle.

**Body** (bōd'e), *n.* the whole trunk of an animal or tree; person; main part; spirit, in liquor; a system.

**Bodyguard** (bōd'e-gard), *n.* a guard of the person.

**Body-politic** (bōd'e-pol'e-tik), *n.* a state in its national or political capacity.

**Bog** (bog), *n.* a morass.

**Boggle** (bog'gl), *v.* to doubt; to hesitate from fear; to waver.

**Boggler** (bog'gler), *n.* one that hesitates or doubts.



**Boggy** (bog'ge), *a.* marshy; swampy; fenny.

**Bohea** (bo'hé'), *n.* coarse black tea.

**Boll** (boil), *n.* an inflamed swelling;—*v.* to bubble up from heat; to cause to boil.

**Boiler** (boil'er), *n.* that in which anything is boiled.

**Boisterous** (bois'ter-us), *a.* violent; noisy.

**Bolary** (bō'la-ré), *a.* relating to clay.

**Bold** (bōld), *a.* dauntless; daring; brave.

**Bold-faced** (bōld'fāst), *a.* impudent; impertinent.

**Boldly** (bōld'le), *ad.* in a bold, daring manner; impudent.

**Boldness** (bōld'nes), *n.* courage; confidence; assurance; impudence.

**Bole** (bōl), *n.* the body of a tree; friable, clayey earths.

**Bolero** (bo-lā'ro), *n.* a Spanish dance. [of fungus]

**Boletus** (bo-lé'tus), *n.* a species

**Roll** (bōl), *n.* a pod; a seed-vessel; a capsule.

**Bollards** (bōl'ardz), *n. pl.* large posts to secure hawser for docking ships.

**Bolster** (bōl'ster), *n.* a long pillow;—*v.* to pad; to support with a bolster.

**Bolstering** (bōl'ster-ing), *n.* supporting; holding up.

**Bolt** (bōlt), *n.* fastening for a door; an arrow; lightning;—*v.* to fasten; to sift; to leave suddenly.

**Bolter** (bōlt'er), *n.* a sieve to separate flour from bran.

**Bolting-cloth** (bōlt'ing-kloth), *a.* hair-cloth, used for sifting.

**Bolus** (bō'lus), *n.* a medicinal mass rather larger than a pill.

**Bomb** (bum), *n.* an iron shell to be filled with powder to be thrown from a mortar; a loud noise.

**Bombard** (bum-bārd'), *v.* to attack with bombs, shells, or shot.

**Bombardier** (bum-bār-dēr'), *n.* an artilleryman.

**Bombardment** (bum-bārd'-ment), *n.* an attack with



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## BOMBAST

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## BOTCHY

bombs, shells, &c.  
**Bombast** (bum'bast), *n.* high-sounding words; — *a.* consisting of swelling words.  
**Bombastic** (bum-bast'ik), *a.* big and puffing, without much meaning.  
**Bombazine** (hum-ba-zên'), *n.* a twilled cloth.  
**Bombie** (bom'bik), *a.* relating to silk.  
**Bomb-ketch** (bum'kech), *n.* a ship to carry bombs.  
**Bombycenous** (bom-bis'e-nus), *a.* like the silk-worm; silken.  
**Bona fide** (bô'na fî'de), *a.* with good faith; real.  
**Bonbon** (bong'bong), *n.* a sweetmeat; a candy.  
**Bond** (bond), *n.* anything that binds; — *v.* to secure by bond; — *a.* in a state of slavery; captive.  
**Bondage** (bond'aj), *n.* slavery; captivity.  
**Bondmaid** (bond'mäd), *n.* a female slave.  
**Bondman** (bond'man), *n.* a man slave.  
**Bondservant** (bond'serv-ant), *n.* a slave.  
**Bondsmän** (bondz'man), *n.* one bound for another; a surety.  
**Bondwoman** (bond'wom-an), *n.* a female slave.  
**Bone** (bôn), *n.* the firm, hard substance, which composes the frame of animal bodies.  
**Bone-setter** (bôn'set-ter), *n.* one that sets broken bones.  
**Bonfire** (bon'fir), *n.* a rejoicing fire.  
**Bon-mot** (bong'mô), *n.* a witty saying, or reply; a jest.  
**Bonnet** (bon'net), *n.* a head-dress; a cap.  
**Bonny** (bon'ne), *a.* handsome; beautiful; gay.  
**Bonus** (bô'nus), *n.* a premium.  
**Bon ton** (bong'tong), *n.* the height of fashion.  
**Bony** (bô'ne), *a.* full of bones.  
**Bonze** (bonz), *n.* a name given by foreigners to the native priests of China or Japan.  
**Booby** (boo'be), *n.* a dunce; a dull fellow; a bird.  
**Book** (book), *n.* a volume to read or write in; — *v.* to enter or write in a book.  
**Book-account** (book'ak-kount), *n.* an account kept in a book.  
**Bookbinder** (book'bînd-er), *n.* one who binds books.

**Book-case** (book'käs), *n.* a case for holding books.  
**Booking** (book'ing), *n.* an entry in a register.  
**Bookish** (book'ish), *a.* loving books or study.  
**Book-keeper** (book'kêp-er), *n.* a keeper of accounts.  
**Book-keeping** (book'kêp-ing), *n.* the art of keeping accounts.  
**Bookworm** (book'wurm), *n.* a person closely devoted to books.  
**Boom** (boom), *n.* a spar or pole to extend the bottom of a sail; a chain or other obstacle across a river; — *v.* to rush and roar.  
**Booming** (boom'ing), *pr.* or *a.* rushing with violence; roaring, like waves.  
**Boon** (boon), *a.* gay; merry; — *n.* a gift; present; a favor.  
**Boor** (boor), *n.* a clown; a countryman; a rustic.  
**Boorish** (boor'ish), *a.* clownish; rustic; rude in manners.  
**Boorishness** (boor'ish-ness), *n.* coarseness of manners.  
**Booze** (booz), *v.* to drink to excess; to fuddle.  
**Boozy** (boo'ze), *a.* intoxicated; merry with liquor.  
**Boot** (boot), *v.* to profit; to put on boots; — *n.* a covering for the legs.  
**Bootes** (bo-ô'lêz), *n.* the constellation following the Great Bear.  
**Booth** (booth), *n.* a slight temporary shelter; a stall in a fair.  
**Bootjack** (boot'jak), *n.* an implement for pulling off boots.  
**Bootless** (boot'les), *a.* unprofitable; useless.  
**Boot-tree** (boot'trê), *n.* a wooden mold to stretch boots on.  
**Booty** (boot'e), *n.* plunder; spoil; pillage.  
**Bo-peep** (bo-pêp'), *n.* a play among children.  
**Borachio** (bo-rat'cho), *n.* a bottle, or cask; a drunkard.  
**Boracic** (bô-ras'ik), *a.* of or from borax.  
**Borag** (bur'raj), *n.* a garden plant.  
**Borax** (bô'raks), *n.* boracic acid and soda, used as a styptic.  
**Borborygmus** (bor-bo-rig'mus), *n.* a gurgling noise in the intestines.

**Border** (bor'der), *n.* an edge; boundary; — *v.* to touch, or be adjacent to; to adorn with a border.  
**Borderer** (bor'der-er), *n.* one who lives near a border.  
**Bore** (bôr), *v.* to make a hole with an auger; to weary; — *n.* a hole made by boring; one that annoys.  
**Boreal** (bô're-al), *a.* northern.  
**Boreas** (bô're-as), *n.* the north wind.  
**Borecole** (bôr'kôl), *n.* a species of cabbage.  
**Boredom** (bôr'dum), *n.* realm or domain of bores.  
**Boree** (bo-rê'), *n.* an Irish dance.  
**Borer** (bôr'er), *n.* the person or thing that bores.  
**Born** (born), *pr.* brought forth.  
**Borne** (bôrn), *pr.* carried; supported.  
**Boron** (bô'ron), *n.* one of the elementary substances.  
**Borough** (bur'ô), *n.* a corporate town.  
**Borrow** (bor'rô), *v.* to obtain the use of for a time.  
**Borrower** (bor'rô-er), *n.* one who borrows.  
**Bosage** (bosk'aj), *n.* under-wood; a representation of woods.  
**Bosh** (bosh), *n.* silly talk; nonsense.  
**Bosky** (bosk'e), *a.* wooded; shaded.  
**Bosom** (boo'zum), *n.* the breast; heart; — *a.* dear; intimate; cherished; — *v.* to conceal; to keep with care.  
**Boss** (bos), *n.* a raised ornament; a stud; a knob; a foreman.  
**Bossed** (bost), *a.* having bosses; studded.  
**Botanic** (bo-tan'ik), *a.* pertaining to plants.  
**Botanist** (bot'an-ist), *n.* one skilled in plants.  
**Botanize** (bot'a-niz), *v.* to collect and study plants.  
**Botany** (bot'a-ne), *n.* the science that treats of plants.  
**Botch** (botch), *n.* swelling; work badly done; — *v.* to patch clumsily.  
**Botcher** (botch'er), *n.* one who botches.  
**Botchery** (botch'er-e), *n.* clumsy addition; patchwork.  
**Botchy** (botch'e), *a.* marked



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## BOTH

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## BRAKEMAN

with botches.  
**Both** (bôth), *a.* two taken together.  
**Bother** (both'er), *v.* to tease, or perplex.  
**Botryoidal** (bot're-oid'al), *a.* resembling a cluster of grapes.  
**Bots** (bots), *n. pl.* small worms in the entrails of horses.  
**Bottle** (bot'tl), *n.* a vessel of glass or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding liquors;—*v.* to put into bottles.  
**Bottom** (bot'am), *n.* the lowest part; foundation; the ground under water; a valley; dregs;—*v.* to found, or build upon; to rest upon, as a support.  
**Bottomless** (bot'am-less), *a.* having no bottom.  
**Bottomry** (bot'am-re), *n.* the act of borrowing money on the pledge of a ship.  
**Boudoir** (boo'dwor), *n.* a small private room.  
**Bow** (bow), *n.* a arch.  
**Bought** (hawt), *pr.* purchased.  
**Bougie** (bôo-zhe'), *n.* a surgical instrument.  
**Bounce** (bouns), *v.* to jump; to spring;—*n.* a leap, or spring; sudden noise; a boast.  
**Bouncer** (boun'ser), *n.* a boaster; a bully; a liar.  
**Bouncing** (boun'sing), *a.* large, heavy, stout, and active.  
**Bound** (bound), *v.* to limit; to restrain; to spring;—*a.* destined; going to.  
**Boundary** (bound'a-re), *n.* a limit; bound; barrier.  
**Bounden** (bound'en), *a.* required; obligatory.  
**Boundless** (bound'les), *a.* unlimited.  
**Bounteous** (boun'te-us), *a.* liberal; kind.  
**Bountiful** (boun'te-ful), *a.* liberal; generous.  
**Bountifully** (boun'te-ful-le), *ad.* liberally; generously.  
**Bountiffulness** (boun'te-ful-ness), *n.* generosity.  
**Bounty** (boun'te), *n.* liberality in giving; a premium.  
**Bouquet** (boo-kâ') *n.* a bunch of flowers.  
**Bourgeois** (bur-jôis'), *n.* a size of printing-type.  
**Bourne** } (bôrn), *n.* a bound;  
**Bourne** } limit; confines.

**Bourse** (boors), *n.* a French exchange.  
**Bouse** (booz), *v.* to drink intoxicants deeply; to guzzle.  
**Bout** (bout), *n.* a turn; trial; attempt.  
**Bovine** (bô'vin), *a.* pertaining to cattle.  
**Bow** (bow), *v.* to bend down; to yield;—*n.* an act of reverence or respect; the forward part of a ship or boat.  
**Bow** (bô), *n.* an instrument to shoot arrows; a fiddlestick; anything arched or curved.  
**Bowel** (bow'el), *v.* to take out the entrails.  
**Bowelless** (bow'el-less), *a.* without tenderness or pity.  
**Bowels** (bow'els), *n. pl.* the intestines of animals.  
**Bower** (bow'er), *n.* an arbor.  
**Bowery** (bow'er-e), *a.* shady; having bowers.  
**Bowle-knife** (bô'e-nif), *n.* a long knife or dagger.  
**Bowl** (bôl), *n.* a deep vessel; a large wooden ball used in a game.  
**Bowler** (bôl'der), *n.* a large, roundish rock.  
**Bowler** (bôl'er), *n.* one who plays at bowls.  
**Bowline** (bô'lin), *n.* a rope to hold a sail to the wind.  
**Bowling-green** (bô'ling-grên), *n.* a green for bowlers.  
**Bowman** (bô'man), *n.* an archer.  
**Bowsprit** (bô'sprit), *n.* the fore spar of a ship's head.  
**Bowstring** (bô'string), *n.* a string used for a bow.  
**Bow-window** (bô'win-do), *n.* a projecting window.  
**Box** (boks), *n.* a tree; a wooden case; blow on the ear;—*v.* to put in a box; to strike.  
**Boxer** (boks'er), *n.* one who fights with the fists.  
**Boy** (boy), *n.* a male child.  
**Boyar** (boy'ar), *n.* a Russian nobleman.  
**Boyhood** (boy'hood), *n.* the state of being a boy.  
**Boyish** (boy'ish), *a.* childish; trifling.  
**Boynishness** (boy'ish-ness), *a.* childishness; folly.  
**Brace** (brâs), *n.* that which holds; a strap; a pair; a bandage; a mark in printing connecting two ( ) —*v.* to or more lines; ( ) bind; to tie; to tighten; to strengthen.

**Bracelet** (brâs'let), *n.* an ornament for the wrist.  
**Brachial** (brak'y-al), *a.* pertaining to the arm.  
**Brachiate** (brak'e-ât), *a.* having opposite pairs of branches placed at right angles to each other.  
**Brachycephalic** (brak-e-se-fal'ik), *a.* short-headed.  
**Brachygraphy** (bra-kig'ra-fe), *n.* art of writing in short compass.  
**Brachylogy** (bra-kil'o-je), *n.* conciseness of expression.  
**Brachypterous** (bra-kip'ter-us), *a.* short-winged.  
**Brachyurous** (brak-e-yu'rus), *a.* short-tailed.  
**Bracket** (brak'et), *n.* a small support of wood;—*pl.* marks [ ] for inclosing words.  
**Brackish** (brak'ish), *a.* somewhat salt; saltish.  
**Brad** (brad), *n.* a slender nail.  
**Brag** (brag), *v.* to boast; to bluster; to swagger;—*n.* a boast; a card-game.  
**Braggadoocio** (brag-a-dô'she-o), *n.* a boasting ignorant fellow.  
**Braggardism** (brag'gard-izm), *n.* boastfulness.  
**Braggart** (brag'gart), *n.* a boaster.  
**Bragger** (brag'ger), *n.* one who boasts.  
**Brahmin** (brah'min), *n.* a Hindoo priest.  
**Brahminical** (brah-min'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to Brahmins.  
**Brail** (brâd), *v.* to weave together;—*n.* a texture; a sort of lace.  
**Braided** (brâd'ed), *a.* edged with plaits, or knots.  
**Brails** (brâlz), *n. pl.* ropes used to truss up sails.  
**Brain** (brân), *n.* a soft substance within the skull; the seat of sensation and intellect;—*v.* to dash out the brains.  
**Brainless** (brân'les), *a.* without understanding; silly; witless.  
**Brainpan** (brân'pan), *n.* the skull containing the brain.  
**Brait** (brât), *n.* a rough diamond.  
**Brake** (brâk), *n.* a thicket of shrubs; an instrument for dressing flax; an instrument for retarding the motion of wheels.  
**Brakeman** (brâk'man), *n.* one

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

- who manages the brake on railroads.
- Braky** (brák'e), *a.* rough; prickly.
- Bramble** (brám'bl), *n.* a prickly plant, or shrub.
- Bran** (bran), *n.* the husks of grain.
- Brauch** (bransh), *n.* a limb; a bough;—*v.* to divide into branches, or parts.
- Branchie** (brang'ke-é), *n. pl.* the gills or breathing organs of animals living entirely in water.
- Branchial** (brang'ke-al), *a.* relating to the gills of fishes.
- Branchlet** (bransh'let), *n.* a little branch; a twig.
- Branchy** (bransh'e), *a.* having wide-spread branches.
- Brand** (brand), *v.* to burn or mark with a hot iron; to fix a mark of infamy upon;—*n.* a burnt piece of wood; an iron to burn the figure of letters; the mark burnt; a stigma.
- Brandish** (bran'dish), *v.* to wave; to flourish.
- Brandy** (bran'de), *n.* a spirit distilled from wine or fruit.
- Brangle** (brang'gl), *n.* a brawl;—*v.* to wrangle; to dispute.
- Brash** (brash), *n.* broken fragments; refuse; an eruption;—*a.* hasty temper; rash; brittle, as wood, &c.
- Brasler** (brá'zher), *n.* one who works in brass; a pan to hold burning coals.
- Brasil** (bra-zil'), *n.* a pigment.
- Brass** (bras), *n.* a metal composed of copper and zinc; impudence.
- Brassy** (bras'e), *a.* of or like brass; impudent.
- Brat** (brat), *n.* a child, so called in contempt.
- Bravado** (bra-vá'do), *n.* a brag; a boasting fellow.
- Brave** (bráv), *a.* fearless of danger;—*n.* a man daring beyond discretion; an Indian warrior;—*v.* to encounter with firmness; to defy.
- Bravely** (bráv'le), *ad.* courageously; generously.
- Bravery** (bráv'er-e), *n.* courage; heroism; valor.
- Bravo** (brá'vo), *n.* a daring villain; a bandit; an assassin.
- Bravo** (brá'vo), *interj.* well done
- Bravura** (bra-voo'ra), *n.* a song difficult to sing;—*a.* difficult; brilliant.
- Brawl** (brawl), *v.* to make a great noise; to scold;—*n.* a quarrel; squabble; a wrangling.
- Brawler** (brawl'er), *n.* a wrangler.
- Brawn** (brawn), *n.* a boar's flesh; a muscular part.
- Brawny** (brawn'e), *a.* having strong muscles; fleshy.
- Braxy** (brák'se), *n.* a disease among sheep; the mutton so affected.
- Bray** (brá), *v.* to beat in a mortar; to make a harsh noise;—*n.* the cry of an ass.
- Braying** (brá'ing), *n.* the loud, harsh cry, of an ass.
- Braze** (bráz), *v.* to solder with brass.
- Brazen** (brá'zn), *a.* made of brass; impudent; bold;—*v.* to be impudent.
- Brazen-faced** (brá'zn-fást), *a.* impudent; bold to excess.
- Brazenness** (brá'zn-nes), *n.* a brazen quality.
- Brazilian** (bra-zil'yan), *a.* of or from Brazil. [a quarrel.]
- Branch** (bréch), *n.* a rupture;
- Branchy** (bréch'e), *a.* liable to break fences; unruly.
- Bread** (bred), *n.* food made of flour; provisions in general.
- Breadstuff** (bred'stuf), *n.* corn, meal, or flour, for bread.
- Breadth** (bredth), *n.* width.
- Breadthless** (bredth'les), *a.* having no breadth.
- Break** (brák), *v.* to part by force; to tame; to become a bankrupt; to dawn; to decline in health;—*n.* an opening; failure; a rent.
- Breakage** (brák'aj), *n.* allowance for articles broken.
- Breaker** (brák'er), *n.* one that breaks; a rock which breaks waves, or waves so broken.
- Breakfast** (brek'fast), *n.* the first meal in the day;—*v.* to take, or furnish with, breakfast.
- Breakwater** (brák'waw-ter), *n.* a wall or mound to break the force of the waves.
- Bream** (brém), *v.* to cleanse a ship's bottom;—*n.* an insipid fish.
- Breast** (brest), *n.* a part of the body; the heart; affections;—*v.* to meet in front and oppose.
- Breastplate** (brest'plát), *n.* armor for the breast.
- Breastwork** (brest'wurk), *n.* a parapet for defence.
- Breath** (breth), *n.* life; air respired; a pause.
- Breathe** (bréth), *v.* to respire; to live; to utter softly; to take breath.
- Breathing** (bréth'ing), *n.* respiration; exhaling; venting; utterance.
- Breathless** (breth'les), *a.* out of breath; spent with labor; dead.
- Breathlessness** (breth'les-nes), *n.* state of being out of breath.
- Breeciated** (brek'she-a-ted), *a.* composed of angular fragments cemented together.
- Breech** (bréch), *n.* the lower part of the body; the hinder part of anything, particularly of a gun;—*v.* to put into breeches.
- Breeches** (brich'es), *n.* a garment worn by men upon the legs.
- Breeching** (brich'in), *n.* a part of harness.
- Breech-loader** (bréch'lód-er), *n.* a fire-arm that receives its load at the breech.
- Breed** (bréd), *v.* to hatch; to bring up; to generate;—*n.* offspring; progeny.
- Breeder** (bréd'er), *n.* one that breeds or brings up.
- Breeding** (bréd'ing), *n.* nurture; education; instruction; training.
- Breeze** (bréz), *n.* a light wind.
- Breezy** (bréz'e), *a.* subject to frequent breezes.
- Brethren** (breth'ren), *n. pl.* of brother, in a scriptural sense.
- Bretices** (bret'te-séz), *n. pl.* wooden supports for the roof of a coal-mine.
- Breve** (brév), *n.* a figure that marks the shortest sound in music.
- Brevet** (bre-vet'), *n.* a commission which gives an officer rank above his pay.
- Breviary** (bre've-a-re), *n.* the daily service book of the Roman Catholic church.
- Brevier** (bre-vér'), *n.* a size of printing type.
- Brevity** (brév'e-té), *n.* shortness; conciseness.
- Brew** (bróó), *v.* to make beer; to boil, and mix.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## BREWER

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## BROKEN

**Brewer** (brō'ēr), *n.* one who brews.

**Brewery** (brō'ēr-e), *n.* a house where beer is brewed.

**Bribable** (brīb'a-bl), *a.* capable of being bribed.

**Bribe** (brīb), *n.* gift to corrupt; —*v.* to gain or corrupt by gifts.

**Briber** (brīb'er), *n.* a person who gives bribes.

**Bribery** (brīb'er-e), *n.* the crime of giving or receiving bribes.

**Brick** (brīk), *n.* a moulded mass of burnt clay; —*v.* to lay with bricks; —*a.* built of brick.

**Brickbat** (brīk'bat), *n.* a broken part of a brick.

**Brick-kiln** (brīk'kīl), *n.* a kiln where bricks are burned.

**Bricklayer** (brīk'lā-er), *n.* a mason; a worker in bricks.

**Brickmaker** (brīk'māk-er), *n.* one who makes bricks.

**Bridal** (brīd'al), *a.* belonging to marriage.

**Bride** (brīd), *n.* a woman newly married or about to be married.

**Bride-cake** (brīd'kāk), *n.* cake given at a wedding.

**Bridegroom** (brīd'grōōm), *n.* a man newly married or about to be married.

**Bridesmaid** (brīds'mād), *n.* a woman who attends the bride at her marriage.

**Bridewell** (brīd'wel), *n.* a house of correction.

**Bridge** (brīj), *n.* a structure over a river, &c., to connect the opposite sides; a supporter; —*v.* to form a bridge over.

**Bridle** (brīdl), *n.* an instrument to restrain a horse; —*v.* to put on a bridle; to restrain; to curb.

**Bridle-way** (brīdl-way), *n.* a horse-track.

**Brief** (bréf), *a.* short; concise; —*n.* short writing; a writ.

**Briefly** (bréf'le), *ad.* concisely; in a few words.

**Brier** (brī'er), *n.* a prickly shrub.

**Briery** (brī'er-e), *a.* full of briars; rough; prickly.

**Brig** (brīg), *n.* a vessel with two masts, square-rigged, like a ship's mainmast and foremast.

**Brigade** (brē-gād), *n.* troops



under a brigadier; —*v.* to form into brigades.

**Brigadier** (brīg-a-dēr), *n.* the commander of a brigade.

**Brigand** (brīg'and), *n.* a robber; a freebooter.

**Brigandage** (brīg'an-dāj), *n.* theft; robbery.

**Brigantine** (brīg'an-tīn), *n.* a light, swift vessel.

**Bright** (brīt), *a.* shining; clear; evident.

**Brighten** (brīt'n), *v.* to make bright; to polish.

**Brightness** (brīt'nes), *n.* luster; splendor; acuteness.

**Brill** (brīl), *n.* a fish.

**Brilliancy** (brīl'yan-se), *n.* sparkling luster; splendor.

**Brilliant** (brīl'yant), *a.* shining; —*n.* a diamond cut into angles.

**Brills** (brīlz), *n. pl.* the hair on the eyelids of a horse.

**Brim** (brīm), *n.* the edge; side; bank.

**Brimful** (brīm'ful), *a.* full to the brim.

**Brimming** (brīm'mīng), *a.* full to the top.

**Brimstone** (brīm'stōn), *n.* yellow mineral; sulphur.

**Brinded** (brīn'dēd), *a.* having.

**Brindled** (brīn'dīd), *a.* variegated spots; streaked.

**Brine** (brīn), *n.* water impregnated with salt.

**Brine-pan** (brīn'pan), *n.* a pit of salt water.

**Bring** (brīg), *v.* to convey or carry to; to fetch from; to conduct, or lead.

**Brinish** (brīn'ish), *a.* salt.

**Brink** (brīnk), *n.* the edge; side; verge; border.

**Briny** (brīn'e), *a.* consisting of brine; like brine.

**Brisk** (brīsk), *a.* quick; full of life; jovial; bright.

**Brisket** (brīsk'et), *n.* part of the breast, next the ribs.

**Briskness** (brīsk'nes), *n.* activeness; quickness.

**Bristle** (brīs'sl), *n.* a part of swine's hair; —*v.* to raise up the bristles.

**Bristly** (brīs'le), *ad.* to set with bristles; rough.

**Bristol-board** (brīs'tol-bōrd), *n.* a kind of fine pasteboard.

**Brit** (brīt), *n.* a small fish of the herring kind.

**Britannia-metal** (brē-tan'ne-a-met'l), *n.* a metallic com-

pound, chiefly of block-tin.

**Britannic** (brē-tan'ik), *a.* pertaining to Great Britain.

**British** (brīt'ish), *a.* pertaining to Great Britain.

**Briton** (brīt'un), *n.* a native of Great Britain.

**Brittle** (brīt'l), *a.* apt to break; short; weak; frail.

**Brittleness** (brīt'lt-nes), *n.* aptness to break; fragility; not tough.

**Britzka** (brīs'ka), *n.* an open carriage that can be closed at pleasure.

**Broach** (brōch), *n.* a spit; —*v.* to tap; to utter.

**Broacher** (brōch'er), *n.* one who opens or utters; a spit.

**Broad** (brāwd), *a.* wide; extended in breadth; indelicate; extensive; coarse.

**Broad-axe** (brāwd'aks), *n.* an axe used for hewing timber.

**Broadcast** (brāwd'kast), *n.* a sowing of seed widely.

**Broadcloth** (brāwd'kloth), *n.* a broad woolen cloth.

**Broaden** (brāwd'n), *v.* to make broad.

**Broad-side** (brāwd'sīd), *n.* a volley of shot from all the guns on one side of a ship.

**Broadsword** (brāwd'sōrd), *n.* a sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.

**Brocade** (brō-kād'), *n.* silk fabric variegated with gold and silver.

**Brocaded** (brō-kād'ed), *a.* worked like, or dressed in, brocade.

**Brocard** (brōk'ard), *n.* an elementary principle of ormaxim.

**Brocatello** (brōk-a-tel'le), *n.* a species of marble; a coarse figured fabric.

**Broccoli** (brōk'ko-le), *n.* a variety of cauliflower.

**Brochure** (brō-shur'), *n.* a pamphlet.

**Brocket** (brōk'et), *n.* a two-year old red deer.

**Brogan** (brō'gan), *n.* a thick, coarse shoe.

**Brogue** (brōg), *n.* corrupt speech or pronunciation.

**Broll** (brōll), *n.* a tumult; quarrel; —*v.* to dress or cook over coals; to be in a heat.

**Broiler** (brōil'er), *n.* one who broils.

**Broken** (brō'kn), *pr.* or *a.* parted by violence; rent asunder;

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## BROKEN-HEARTED

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## BUFF

made bankrupt.  
**Broken-hearted** (brô'kn-hart-ed), *a.* depressed or crushed by grief or despair.  
**Brokenness** (brô'ku-nes), *n.* a state of being broken.  
**Broken-winded** (brô'kn-wind-ed), *a.* disordered respiration.  
**Broker** (brô'ker), *n.* one who transacts business on commission.  
**Brokerage** (brô'ker-aj), *n.* business of a broker; the pay or gain of a broker.  
**Bronchial** (bron'ke-al), *a.* belonging to the throat.  
**Bronchitis** (bron-ki'tis), *n.* inflammation of the air-tubes.  
**Bronchophony** (bron-ko-fô-ne), *n.* thick speech of one laboring under a bronchial affection.  
**Bronchotomy** (bron-kot'o-me), *n.* an incision into the wind-pipe or larynx.  
**Bronze** (bronz), *n.* a compound of copper and tin, or other metals:—*v.* to give the appearance of bronze; to harden.  
**Bronzed** (bronzd), *a.* colored like bronze; tanned; sun-burnt.  
**Brooch** (brôch), *n.* a jewel.  
**Brood** (brôôd), *n.* an offspring; a hatch;—*v.* to sit, as on eggs; to cover chickens; to think anxiously.  
**Brook** (brôôk), *n.* a little river;—*v.* to bear; to endure; to submit to.  
**Brooklet** (brôôk'let), *n.* a little brook.  
**Broom** (brôôm), *n.* a shrub; a besom to sweep with.  
**Broomstick** (brôôm'stik), *n.* the handle of a broom.  
**Broomy** (brôôm'e), *a.* full of broom; like broom.  
**Broth** (broth), *n.* liquor in which flesh is boiled.  
**Brothel** (broth'el), *n.* a house of ill-fame.  
**Brother** (bruth'er), *n.* a son born of the same parents; an associate.  
**Brotherhood** (bruth'er-hood), *n.* state of being a brother; an association.  
**Brotherly** (bruth'er-le), *a.* like brothers; kind.  
**Brougham** (brôô'am), *n.* a light four-wheeled close carriage.  
**Brow** (brow), *n.* the forehead;

the edge of a precipice.  
**Browbeat** (brow'bêt), *v.* to bear down with a stern brow; to bully into submission.  
**Browbeating** (brow'bêt-ing), *n.* overbearing by effrontery.  
**Brown** (brown), *a.* dusky, inclining to red;—*n.* name of a reddish color;—*v.* to make brown.  
**Browne** (brown'e), *n.* a supposed good-natured spirit.  
**Brownish** (brown'ish), *a.* inclined to a brown color.  
**Brown-study** (brown'stud-e), *n.* gloomy study; dull thoughtfulness.  
**Browse** (browz), *v.* to feed on shrubs.  
**Browse** (brows), *n.* the twigs of shrubs and trees.  
**Bruin** (brôô'in), *n.* the familiar name of a bear.  
**Bruise** (brôôz), *v.* to hurt with blows;—*n.* a contusion, or a hurt from a blow.  
**Bruiser** (brôôz'er), *n.* a boxer; a prize-fighter.  
**Bruit** (brôôt), *n.* report;—*v.* to report.  
**Brumal** (brôô'mal), *a.* pertaining to winter.  
**Brunette** (broo-net'), *n.* a woman of a dark complexion.  
**Brunt** (brunt), *n.* a shock; stroke; attack; onset;  
**Brush** (brush), *n.* a hairy instrument; a brisk attack; a thicket;—*v.* to rub or sweep with a brush; to move over lightly.  
**Brushwood** (brush'wood), *n.* low wood; underwood.  
**Brushy** (brush'e), *a.* rough, like a brush; shaggy.  
**Brustle** (brus'sl), *v.* to crackle; to rustle; to bully.  
**Brusque** (brusk), *a.* rude, rough, or blunt, in manners.  
**Brusqueness** (brusk'nes), *n.* a blunt, rough manner.  
**Brutal** (brôô'tal), *a.* savage; cruel; inhuman.  
**Brutality** (brôô-tal'e-te), *n.* savageness; inhumanity.  
**Brutalize** (brôô'tal-iz), *v.* to make like a brute; to become like a brute.  
**Brute** (brôôt), *n.* an irrational animal; a brutal person; a savage.  
**Brutify** (brôô'te-fi), *v.* to make brutish.  
**Brutish** (brôôt'ish), *a.* like a

beast; ferocious; stupid.  
**Bryony** (bri'o-ne), *n.* plants of different genera.  
**Bubble** (bub'bl), *n.* a small bladder of water; an empty project; a false show;—*v.* to rise in bubbles; to run with a gurgling noise; to cheat.  
**Bubbler** (bub'bler), *n.* one who cheats; a knave.  
**Bubbling** (bub'bling), *a.* running with a gurgling sound.  
**Bubbly** (bub'ble), *a.* consisting of bubbles.  
**Buccal** (buk'kal), *a.* belonging to the cheek.  
**Buccaneer** (buk-ka-nêr'), *n.* a pirate; a freebooter.  
**Buccaneering** (buk'ka-nêr-ing), *n.* the practice of a buccaneer.  
**Buccinal** (buk'si-nal), *a.* trumpet-like.  
**Buccinator** (buk-si-nâ'tor), *n.* a muscle of the cheek.  
**Buck** (buk), *n.* the male of rabbits, deer, &c.; a fop.  
**Bucket** (buk'et), *n.* a vessel to hold water, &c.  
**Buckeye** (buk'î), *n.* a tree of the Western States; an inhabitant of Ohio.  
**Buckish** (buk'ish), *a.* pertaining to a buck; foppish.  
**Buckle** (buk'î), *n.* a contrivance for fastening straps;—*v.* to fasten with a buckle; to apply; to prepare for battle.  
**Buckler** (buk'ler), *n.* a defensive military shield.  
**Buckram** (buk'ram), *n.* a cloth stiffened with glue.  
**Buckskin** (buk'skin), *n.* the skin of a buck.  
**Buckwheat** (buk'whêt), *n.* a plant with three-cornered seeds.  
**Bucelle** (bû-kol'ik), *a.* pertaining to cattle; pastoral;—*n.* a pastoral poem.  
**Bud** (bud), *n.* first shoot of a tree;—*v.* to put forth buds; to sprout.  
**Buddle** (bud'dl), *n.* a vat for washing ore;—*v.* to wash ore.  
**Budge** (buj), *v.* to stir; to go; to move.  
**Budget** (buj'et), *n.* a bag; pouch; papers respecting finances.  
**Budlet** (bud'let), *n.* a little bud, or shoot.  
**Buff** (buf), *n.* leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; a light yellow color.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## BUFFALO

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## BURGOUT

**Buffalo** (buffa-lo), *n.* a species of wild ox.

**Buffer** (buffer), *n.* an apparatus with strong springs to deaden the concussion between railway carriages.

**Buffet** (buffet), *v.* to box; to beat; to slap;—*n.* a blow with the fist.

**Buffeted** (buffet-ed) *pr.* struck; beaten.

**Buffoon** (buf-foon'), *n.* an arch fellow; a merry-andrew.

**Buffoonery** (buf-foon'er-e), *n.* low jests; drollery.

**Bug** (bug), *n.* the name of various insects.

**Bugbear** (bug'bär), *n.* an object of false dread.

**Buggy** (bug'e), *a.* having bugs;—*n.* a light carriage.

**Bugle** (bü'gl), *n.* a musical instrument; a genus of plants; a kind of bead.

**Buhl** (bü)n. unburnished gold, &c., used for inlaying in dark wood, &c.

**Buhrstone** (bur'stön), *n.* a kind of quartz, used for mill-stones.

**Build** (bild), *v.* to raise a structure; to construct a building.

**Builder** (bild'er), *n.* one who erects buildings.

**Building** (bild'ing), *n.* an edifice; a fixed structure.

**Bulb** (bulb), *n.* a round root of a plant.

**Bulbiferous** (bul-bifer-us), *a.* producing bulbs.

**Bulbous** (bulb'us), *a.* like a bulb, or containing bulbs.

**Bulge** (bulj), *n.* the broadest part of a cask; as swelling out;—*v.* to swell in the middle.

**Bullimia** (bu-lim'e-a), } *n.* a voracious appetite.

**Bulimy** (bü'li-me), } *n.* a voracious appetite.

**Bulk** (bulk), *n.* size; quantity; chief part.

**Bulk-head** (bulk'hed), *n.* a partition in a ship.

**Bulkiness** (bulk'e-nes), *n.* largeness of size.

**Bulky** (bulk'e), *a.* large; gross; heavy.

**Bull** (bul), *n.* the male of any large quadruped; the pope's edict; a blunder.

**Bullate** (bul'lät), *a.* garnished with studs; like bubbles or blisters.

**Bulldog** (bul'dog), *n.* a heavy, strong dog, of great courage

and ferocity.

**Bullet** (bul'let), *n.* a small ball of lead for a gun.

**Bulletin** (bul'le-tin), *n.* official report; public announcements.

**Bull-fight** (bul'fit), *n.* a combat with a bull.

**Bull-finch** (bul'finsh), *n.* a song-bird.

**Bull-frog** (bul'frog), *n.* a large kind of frog.

**Bullion** (bul'yun), *n.* silver or gold in bulk.

**Bullock** (bul'lok), *n.* an ox; a young bull.

**Bullrush** (bul'rush), *n.* a large rush growing in water.

**Bull's-eye** (bul'i), *n.* a small window or lantern of projected glass; the center of a target.

**Bully** (bul'le), *n.* a quarrelsome, blustering fellow;—*v.* to threaten with noisy menaces.

**Bulwark** (bul'werk), *n.* a fortification; a rampart; the railboards of a ship.

**Bum** (bum), *v.* to make a humming sound.

**Bumbailiff** (bum-bäl'iff), *n.* an under-bailiff.

**Bumblebee** (bum'bl-be), *n.* the humble bee.

**Bumboat** (bum'böt), *n.* a boat used for conveying provisions, &c., to vessels in port.

**Bump** (bump), *n.* a thump, or heavy blow; a swelling;—*v.* to make a loud noise; to strike against.

**Bumper** (bump'er), *n.* a glass filled to the brim.

**Bumpkin** (bum'kin), *n.* an awkward person; a rustic.

**Bun** (bun), *n.* a small sweet-cake.

**Bunch** (bunsh), *n.* a cluster; a knob, or lump;—*v.* to grow in knobs; to form into bunches.

**Bunchey** (bunsh'e), *a.* growing in, or full of, bunches.

**Bundle** (bun'dil), *n.* a parcel of things bound together;—*v.* to tie up together.

**Bung** (bung), *n.* a stopper for a barrel;—*v.* to stop up.

**Bungle** (bung'gl), *v.* to do in a clumsy manner.

**Bungler** (bung'gler), *n.* a bad workman.

**Bungling** (bung'gling), *a.* performing awkwardly.

**Bunion** (bun'yun), *n.* a lump

on the toe.

**Bunk** (bunk), *n.* a wooden case for a bed.

**Bunker** (bunk'er), *n.* a box for coals, &c.; a bin.

**Bunkum** (bunk'um), *n.* speech-making for mere show.

**Bunt** (bunt), *n.* the bagging part of a sail.

**Bunting** (bunt'ing), *n.* a thin cloth used for flags; the name of a bird.

**Buntline** (bunt'lin), *n.* a line on the bottom of a sail.

**Buoy** (boy), *n.* a piece of wood, or cork, floating on the water for a direction,

or to bear a cable;—*v.* to keep afloat; to sustain, or bear up.

**Buoyancy** (boy'an-se), *n.* the quality of floating.

**Buoyant** (boy'ant), *a.* that will not sink; floating; light.

**Buoyantly** (boy'ant-le), *ad.* in a light, floating manner.

**Bar** (bur), *n.* the rough or prickly envelope of the seeds of plants; the rough edge left by a tool in cutting, &c.

**Burden** (bur'dn), *n.* that which is borne; load; weight; cargo;—*v.* to load; to oppress.

**Burdensome** (bur'dn-sum), *a.* grievous; troublesome.

**Burdock** (bur'dok), *n.* a wild plant.

**Bureau** (bü'ro), *n.* a chest of drawers.

**Bureaucracy** (bu-rö'kra-se), *n.* a government administered by departments.

**Burette** (bu-ret'), *n.* a glass for delivering measured quantities of liquids.

**Burg** (burg), *n.* a borough.

**Burgess** (burg'es), *n.* a freeman; a citizen.

**Burgher** (burg'er), *n.* a freeman of a borough.

**Burglar** (burg'lar), *n.* one who breaks into a house by night to rob.

**Burglaries** (bur-glä're-us), *a.* relating to burglary.

**Burglary** (burg'la-re), *n.* house-breaking by night to steal.

**Burgomaster** (burg'o-mas-ter), *n.* a magistrate.

**Burgout** (bur-goo'), *n.* a thick gruel used by seamen.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## BURGUNDY

**Burgundy** (bur'gun-de), *n.* wine made in Burgundy.  
**Burial** (ber'e-al), *n.* the act of burying; a funeral.  
**Buried** (ber'rid), *pr.* or *a.* covered with earth; concealed.  
**Burin** (bu'rin), *n.* a tool for engraving.  
**Burinist** (bû'rin-ist), *n.* an engraver.  
**Burl** (burl), *v.* to pick burs, &c., from cloth.  
**Burlesque** (bur-lesk'), *a.* tending to raise laughter; comic; —*n.* a ludicrous representation; —*v.* to turn to ridicule.  
**Burletta** (bur-let'ta), *n.* a comic opera; a musical farce.  
**Burliness** (bur'lic-nes), *n.* great bulk; bluster.  
**Burly** (bur'li), *a.* great; boisterous; stout, and jolly.  
**Burn** (burn), *v.* to consume or injure by fire; to be inflamed; to be on fire; glowing; —*n.* a hurt caused by fire.  
**Burner** (burn'er), *n.* one who burns; appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture.  
**Burning** (burn'ing), *n.* the act of burning; heat; —*a.* vehement; very hot.  
**Burning-glass** (burn'ing-glas), *n.* a glass for collecting the rays of the sun.  
**Burnish** (bur'nish), *v.* to polish; to brighten; —*n.* a polish.  
**Burnisher** (bur'nish-er), *n.* a person that burnishes.  
**Burr** (bur), *n.* see *Bur*.  
**Burrow** (bur'ro), *n.* an underground lodge for rabbits, &c.; —*v.* to make holes underground; to live in a concealed place.  
**Bursar** (hur'sar), *n.* the treasurer of a college.  
**Burse** (burs), *n.* an exchange.  
**Burst** (burst), *v.* to break or fly open; —*n.* a sudden rent or disruption.  
**Burthen** (bur'then), *n.* or *v.* see *Burden*.  
**Burton** (bur'in), *n.* a small ship-tackle.  
**Bury** (ber'e), *v.* to inter in a grave; to conceal.  
**Burying** (ber'e-ing), *pr.* depositing in the grave.  
**Bush** (boosh), *n.* a shrub; a bough; the metal lining of a cylinder in which an axle works; —*v.* to grow thick, or bushy.

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## BYSSOID

**Bushel** (boosh'el), *n.* a dry measure of eight gallons.  
**Gusbet** (boosh'et), *n.* a small bush.  
**Bushranger** (boosh-rân'jer), *n.* a robber; an escaped criminal.  
**Bushy** (boosh'e), *a.* full of thick branches.  
**Bustily** (biz'e-le), *ad.* actively; earnestly.  
**Business** (biz'nes), *n.* employment; occupation.  
**Busk** (busk), *n.* a piece of whalebone worn in stays.  
**Buskin** (busk'in), *n.* a half boot, or high shoes.  
**Buskined** (busk'ind), *a.* wearing buskins.  
**Buss** (bus), *n.* a kiss; —*v.* to kiss; to salute with the lips.  
**Bust** (bust), *n.* a statue of a person, representing the head, shoulders, and breast.  
**Bustle** (bus'sl), *v.* to be busy; —*n.* a tumult; hurry; commotion.  
**Bustler** (bus'ler), *n.* an active, stirring person.  
**Busy** (biz'e), *a.* employed with earnestness; meddling; —*v.* to employ.  
**Busybody** (biz'e-bod-e), *n.* a meddling person.  
**But** (but), *prep.* except; besides; only; yet; — *conj.* more; further; — *n.* end; limit; bound; — *v.* to be bounded; to touch with the end; —used for *Abut*.  
**Butcher** (butsh'er), *n.* one who kills animals to sell; —*v.* to slay; to murder.  
**Butchery** (butsh'er-e), *n.* great destruction of human life; massacre; slaughter.  
**But-end** (but'end), *n.* the blunt end of a thing.  
**Butler** (but'ler), *n.* a servant who has charge of liquors, wines, &c.  
**Butlership** (but'ler-ship), *n.* the office of a butler.  
**Butment** (but'ment), *n.* a buttress; support of an arch.  
**Butt** (but), *n.* a mark to shoot at; the thick end; one who is ridiculed; a cask containing 126 wine gallons; —*v.* to strike with the head or horns.  
**Butter** (but'ter), *n.* an oily substance from cream; —*v.* to spread with butter.  
**Buttercup** (but'ter-kup), *n.* a

bright yellow wild-flower.  
**Butterfly** (but'ter-fl), *n.* a genus of insects.  
**Buttermilk** (but'ter-milk), *n.* the milk left after the butter is separated.  
**Butterprint** (but'ter-print), *n.* a stamp for butter.  
**Buttertooth** (but'ter-tôôth), *n.* a broad fore-tooth.  
**Buttery** (but'ter-e), *n.* a place for provisions.  
**Buttock** (but'tuk), *n.* upper part of the thigh.  
**Button** (but'n), *n.* a ball or knob for fastening; —*v.* to fasten with buttons.  
**Buttonhole** (but'n-hôl), *n.* the slit in which the button is caught.  
**Buttress** (but'tres), *n.* a projection from a wall to give strength and support; —*v.* to prop, or support.  
**Butyraceous** (bû'te-râ'shus), *a.* having the properties of, or containing, butter.  
**Butyrine** (bû'te-rin), *n.* oily matter in butter.



**Buxeous** (buks'e-us), *a.* relating to the box-tree.  
**Buxom** (buks'um), *a.* gay; lively; brisk; wanton.  
**Buxomly** (buks'um-le), *ad.* briskly; healthfully; vigorously.  
**Buy** (bi), *v.* to purchase; to bribe; to obtain for a price.  
**Buyer** (bi'er), *n.* a purchaser.  
**Buzz** (buz), *n.* a humming sound; —*v.* to make a low sound; to whisper.  
**Buzzard** (buz'erd), *n.* a species of hawk; a blockhead.  
**Buzzing** (buz'ing), *n.* a low noise or talk.  
**By** (bi), *prep.* near; in presence.  
**By-and-by** (bi-and-bi), *ad.* presently; soon; before long.  
**By-end** (bi'end), *n.* private advantage; interest.  
**By-law** (bi'lau), *n.* a law of a town or society.  
**By-path** (bi'path), *n.* a private path.  
**Byssine** (bis'sin), *a.* of, or like, silk.  
**Byssoid** (bis'soyd), *a.* very slender, like a cobweb.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY-STANDER

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CALENDS

**By-stander** (bi'stand-er), *n.* a looker-on.  
**By-word** (bi'werd), *n.* a saying; a proverb.

## C.

**C** is the third letter of the alphabet. It has two sounds: one hard, like *k*; the other soft, like *s*.

**Cab** (kab), *n.* a Hebrew measure of three pints; a kind of carriage.

**Cabal** (ka-bal'), *n.* a few men united secretly for some party purpose;—*v.* to plot; to intrigue; to conspire.

**Cabalist** (kab'a-list), *n.* one skilled in the traditions of the Jews.

**Cabalistic** (kab-a-list'ik), *a.* having a secret meaning.

**Caballer** (ka-bal'er), *n.* an intriguer.

**Cabbage** (kab'aj), *v.* to steal cloth in cutting garments from cloths;—*n.* a plant.

**Cabin** (kab'in), *n.* part of a ship; a cottage; a hut;—*v.* to live in a cabin; to confine in a cabin.

**Cabinet** (kab'in-et), *n.* a set of drawers; closet; executive of a state.

**Cabinet-maker** (kab'in-et-mäker), *n.* a maker of fine wooden furniture.

**Cable** (kä'bl), *n.* a strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor.

**Cablot** (kä'blet), *n.* a small cable

**Caboose** (ka-bôose'), *n.* kitchen or cooking-place of a ship.

**Cacao** (ka-kä'o), *n.* the chocolate tree.

**Cachalot** (kash'a-lot), *n.* the sperm or spermaceti whale.

**Cache** (kash), *n.* hole for hiding provisions in the northern regions.

**Cachexy** 'ka-keks'e), *n.* a deranged state of the body.

**Cachinnation** (kak-in-nä'shun), *n.* loud or excessive laughter.

**Cacholong** (kash'o-long), *n.* a milk-white variety of opal.

**Cacique** (ka-sék') *n.* an ancient Mexican petty king.

**Cackle** (kak'li), *v.* to make a noise like a hen; the noise of a hen; idle talk.

**Cacoethes** (kak-o-é'thêz), *n.* a bad habit or custom.

**Cacography** (ka-kog'ra-fe) *n.* bad spelling.

**Cacology** (ka-kol'o-je), *n.* bad grammar or speaking.

**Cacophonie** (kak-o-fon'ik), }  
**Cacophonous** (ka-kofo-nus), }  
*a.* harsh sounding

**Cacophony** (ka-kof-o-ne), *n.* a disagreeable sound.

**Cactus** (kak'us), *n.* a genus of tropical plants.

**Cad** (kad), *n.* a messenger, or errand-boy.

**Cadaverous** (ka-dav'er-us), *a.* pale, like a dead body.

**Caddy** (kad'de), *n.* a small box to hold tea.

**Cade** (käd), *n.* a barrel or cask;—*a.* gentle; soft.

**Cadence** (kä'dens), *n.* a fall of voice in reading or speaking; modulation.

**Cadenza** (ka-den'za), *n.* a fall of the voice in singing.

**Cadet** (ka-det'), *n.* a volunteer in the army; a pupil in a military school.

**Cadi** (kä'de), *n.* Turkish magistrate or judge.

**Caducean** (ka-dü'shan), *a.* relating to Mercury's wand.

**Caduceus** (ka-dü'kus), *a.* falling early, as leaves.

**Cæcal** (së'kal), *a.* having a closed end.

**Cæsura** (se-zü'ra), *n.* the resting of the voice on a syllable.

**Cafe** (kaf'ä), *n.* a coffee-house.

**Cag** (kag), *n.* a small cask, or barrel; usually written *keg*.

**Cage** (käj), *n.* a box to confine birds or fowls;—*v.* to shut up in a cage.

**Cahoot** (ka-hôot'), *n.* a partnership.

**Calra** (kärn), *n.* a monumental heap of stones.

**Calisson** (käs'son), *n.* an ammunition-wagon: a frame used in laying foundations in water.

**Califf** (kä'tif), *n.* a base, despicable fellow; a villain.

**Caljole** (ka-jöl'), *v.* to flatter; to coax.

**Caljoler** (ka-jöl'er), *n.* one who flatters.

**Caljology** (ka-jöl'er-e), *n.* flattery; wheedling to delude.

**Cake** (käk), *n.* a small mass of bread, &c.;—*v.* to harden into a lump.

**Calabash** (kal'a-bash), *n.* a vessel like a gourd-shell.

**Calaboose** (kal-a-bôose') *n.* a prison; a jail.

**Calamiferous** (kal-a-mifer-us), *a.* producing reeds.

**Calamitous** (ka-lam'i-tus), *a.* distressing; afflictive.

**Calamity** (ka-lam'i-te), *n.* misfortune; disaster; loss.

**Calamus** (kal'a-mus), *n.* a kind of reed or flag.

**Calash** (ka-lash'), *n.* a light carriage, having a top that can be raised or lowered; an alternate.

**Calathiform** (ka-lath'e-fawrm), *a.* hemispherical, or concave.

**Calcareous** (kal-kä're-us), *a.* having the nature and properties of lime.

**Calcariferous** (kal-ka-rifer-us), *a.* lime-yielding.

**Calcimine** (kal'se-min), *n.* a superior kind of whitewash for walls;—*v.* to wash with calcimine.

**Calcination** (kal-si-nä'shun), *n.* operation of calcining.

**Calcine** (kal-sin), *v.* to reduce to powder by means of heat.

**Calcium** (kal'se-um), *n.* the metallic base of calx or lime.

**Caligraphy** (kal-kog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of engraving in the style of a chalk-drawing.

**Calculable** (kal'ku-la-bl), *a.* that may be reckoned.

**Calculate** (kal'ku-lät), *v.* to compute; to reckon; to make a computation; to estimate.

**Calculation** (kal-ku-lä'shun), *n.* a computation.

**Calculator** (kal'ku-lä-ter), *n.* a person who computes.

**Calculus** (kal'ku-lus), *a.* stony; gravely; gritty.

**Calculus** (kal'ku-lus), *n.* }  
**Calculi** (kal'ku-li), *n. pl.* }  
*a.* method of computation; a lumpy formation in the organs of the body.

**Caldron** (kaw'l'drun), *n.* a large kettle or boiler.

**Calify** (kal'e-fi), *v.* to make warm.

**Calendar** (kal'en-der), *n.* an almanac or register of the year.

**Calender** (kal'en-der), *v.* to give gloss to cloth or paper;—*n.* a press with hot rollers.

**Calends** (kal'endr), *n. pl.* the first day of each month among the Romans.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## CALESCENCE

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## CANDLESTICK

**Calescence** (ka-les'sens), *n.* a growing warm.

**Calif** (káf), *n.* the young of a cow; a stupid person; thick part of the leg.

**Caliber** (kal'e-ber), *n.* the bore of fire-arms; mental capacity.

**Calico** (kal'e-ko), *n.* printed cotton cloth, —so called because first brought from Calicut, in the East Indies.

**Calidity** (ka-lid'e-te), *n.* burning hot; ardent.

**Callope** (kal-lí'o-pe), *n.* a musical instrument in which the tones are produced by steam.

**Calipash** (kal-e-pash'), *n.* the part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shell.

**Calippe** (kal-e-pé'), *n.* the part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell.

**Calipers** (kal'e-perz), *n. pl.* a kind of compass for measuring the diameter of round bodies.

**Caliph** (ká'líf), *n.* a chief priest of the Mohammedans.

**Calisthenics** (kal-is-then'iks), *n. pl.* exercises to promote grace of body.

**Calk** (kawk), *v.* to stop the seams of a ship; to point or rough the shoe of a horse.

**Calker** (kawk'er), *n.* one who calks or stops seams.

**Call** (kawí), *v.* to name; to lavite; to cry aloud; to make a short visit; —*n.* a demand; a summons; a whistle.

**Calligraphy** (kal-lig'ra-fe), *n.* beautiful writing.

**Calling** (kaw'ling), *n.* employment; occupation.

**Callosity** (kal-lo's'e-te) *n.* a hard corneous tumor.

**Callous** (kal'ús), *a.* hard; indurated; corneous.

**Callow** (kal'lo), *a.* unfledged; without feathers; naked.

**Calm** (kám), *a.* still; quiet; undisturbed; —*n.* serenity; —*v.* to quiet.

**Calmness** (kám'nes), *n.* serenity; a state of rest or quiet.

**Calomel** (kal'o-mel), *n.* a preparation of mercury.

**Caloric** (ka-lor'ik), *n.* the principle of heat.

**Calorific** (kal-o-rif'ik), *a.* causing heat.

**Calotype** (kal'o-tip), *n.* the art of photographing on pre-

pared paper.

**Calumet** (kal'ú-met), *n.* an Indian pipe, for smoking tobacco; — used either as a symbol of peace or war.

**Calumniate** (ka-lum'ne-át), *v.* to accuse falsely.

**Calumniation** (ka-lum-ne-á'shun), *n.* slander.

**Calumniator** (ka-lum'ne-á-ter) *n.* false accuser; a slanderer.

**Calumnious** (ka-lum'ne-us), *a.* defamatory.

**Calumny** (kal'um-ne), *n.* slander; false accusation.

**Calvary** (kal'va-re), *n.* a hill near Jerusalem, where Christ was crucified.

**Calve** (káv), *v.* to bring forth a calf.

**Calvinism** (kal'vin-izm), *n.* the doctrines of Calvin.

**Calvinist** (kal'vin-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrines of Calvin.

**Calvinistic** (kal'vin-ist'ik), *a.* pertaining to Calvinism.

**Calyx** (ká'líks), *n.* the outer covering or cup of a flower.

**Calx** (kalks), *n.* lime or chalk.

**Cam** (kam), *n.* a projection on a wheel or axle to produce an alternate motion.

**Camber** (kam'ber), *n.* timber cut archwise.

**Camblst** (kam'blst), *n.* a banker, or money-changer.

**Camblstry** (kam'blst-re), *n.* the science of exchange, measures, weights, &c.

**Cambric** (kám'brik), *n.* a sort of fine linen.

**Camel** (kam'el), *n.* a large quadruped of Asia and Africa used for carrying burdens and for riding.

**Cameleopard** (ka-mel'o-pard), *n.* the giraffe.

**Camée** (kam'e-o), *n.* a stone on which figures are sculptured in relief.

**Camera** (kam'e-ra), *n.* an apparatus used in taking pictures by photography.

**Camerated** (kam'e-ra-ted), *a.* divided into chambers; arched.

**Camlet** (kam'let), *n.* a stuff of wool and silk, or hair.

**Camp** (kaup), *n.* the ground occupied by an army at rest; —*v.* to encamp, or pitch tents.

**Campaign** (kam'pán), *n.* the

time during which an army keeps the field.

**Campanology** (kam-pa-nol'o-je), *n.* the art of ringing bells.

**Campanulate** (kam-pan-ú'lát), *a.* bell-shaped.

**Campestral** (kam-pes'tral), *a.* relating to fields.

**Camphene** (kam'tén), *n.* spirit of turpentine.

**Camphor** (kam'fer), *n.* a solid white gum.

**Camphorated** (kam'fer-á-ted), *a.* impregnated with camphor.

**Camphoric** (kam-for'ík), *a.* pertaining to camphor.

**Can** (kan), *v.* to be able; —*n.* a tin vessel for wine, liquors, &c.

**Canadian** (ka-ná'de-an), *a.* pertaining to Canada; —*n.* a native or inhabitant of Canada.

**Canal** (ka-nál'), *n.* a water-course; a pipe.

**Canaliculate** (kan-a-lik'ú-lát), *a.* channeled or grooved.

**Canard** (ka-nar', or ka-nard'), *n.* an extravagant story; a lie.

**Canary** (ka-ná're), *n.* a kind of singing bird.

**Canee** (kau'sei), *v.* to blot out; to efface; to obliterate; to make void.

**Cancellated** (kan'sel-lá-ted), *a.* crossed by bars or lines.

**Cancellation** (kan-sel-lá'shun), *n.* a defacing.

**Cancer** (kan'ser), *n.* a sign of the zodiac; a virulent ulcer; a crab.

**Cancerate** (kan'ser-át), *v.* to become a cancer.

**Cancerous** (kan'ser-us), *a.* relating to a cancer.

**Canceriform** (kan'kre-form), *a.* crab-like; cancerous.

**Candelabrum** (kan-de-lá-brum), *n.* a branched and ornamented candlestick.

**Candid** (kan'did), *a.* fair; open; frank.

**Candidate** (kan'de-dát), *n.* one who solicits or is proposed for an office.

**Candidature** (kan'de-da-túr), *n.* a canvass, position of a candidate.

**Candidly** (kan'did-le), *ad.* ingenuously; fairly; frankly.

**Candle** (kán'dl), *n.* a light made of tallow or wax.

**Candlestick** (kán'dl-stik), *n.*



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CANDOR

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## CAPITATION

the instrument that holds candles.

**Candor** (kan'dŭr), *n.* openness; fairness; frankness.

**Candy** (kan'de), *n.* a confection of sugar;—*v.* to preserve or dress with sugar.

**Cane** (kân), *n.* a reed; the sugar plant; a walking-stick;—*v.* to beat or flag with a cane.

**Canebrake** (kân'brák), *n.* a thicket of canes.

**Cane-cent** (ka-n'es'ent), *a.* nearly white.

**Canine** (ka-nin'), *a.* like or pertaining to a dog.

**Canister** (kan'is-ter), *n.* a small box for tea.

**Canker** (kank'er), *n.* a corroding ulcer; a disease in plants;—*v.* to become corrupt; to infect; to pollute.

**Cankered** (kank'er'd), *pr.* or *a.* corroded; morose.

**Cankerosus** (kank'er-us), *a.* corroding like a canker.

**Canker-worm** (kank'er-wurm), *n.* a worm that destroys plants and fruit.

**Cannibal** (kan'ne-bl), *n.* a man-eater.

**Cannibalism** (kan'ne-bel-izm), *n.* the eating of human flesh; barbarity.

**Cannon** (kan'un), *n.* a great gun for throwing balls or other instruments of destruction.



**Cannonade** (kan'un-äd'), *n.* the firing of cannon with ball;—*v.* to attack with cannon.

**Cannoneer** (kan-un-ër'), *n.* one who manages cannon.

**Cannon-shot** (kan'un-shot), *n.* a cannon-ball.

**Canot** (kan'not), *can* and *not*,—an auxiliary verb meaning to be unable.

**Canoe** (ka-nöë'), *n.* boat made from the trunk of a tree, or of bark.

**Canon** (kan-yun'), *n.* a deep gorge or ravine.

**Canon** (kan'un), *n.* a rule; a directory of a church.

**Canonical** (ka-non'ik-at), *a.* according to the canon; ecclesiastical.

**Canonicals** (ka-non'ik-alz), *n.*

*pl.* the official dress of the clergy.

**Canonicity** (kan-on-is'e-te), *n.* agreement with the canon.

**Canonist** (kan'un-ist), *n.* a professor of canon law.

**Canonistic** (kan-un-ist'ik), *a.* relating to canon law.

**Canonization** (kan-on-i-zä'shun), *n.* the act of making a saint.

**Canonize** (kan'un-iz), *v.* to enroll among saints.

**Canopy** (kan'o-pe), *n.* a covering over a couch, bed, or the head;—*v.* to cover with a canopy.

**Canorous** (ka-nö'rus), *a.* musical; harmonious.

**Cant** (kant), *v.* to incline forward; to turn; to tilt;—*n.* religious hypocrisy; peculiarities of speech; slang; secret language of thieves, &c.

**Cantaloupe** (kan'ta-loop), *n.* a small musk-melon.

**Cantata** (kan-tä'ta), *n.* a song set to music.

**Canteen** (kan-tën'), *n.* a flask used by soldiers for carrying liquors.

**Canter** (kan'ter), *v.* to move at an easy gallop;—*n.* a moderate gallop.

**Cantharides** (kan-thar'e-dex), *n.* Spanish blister flies.

**Canticle** (kan'te-kl), *n.* a little song.

**Canticles** (kan'te-kiz), *n. pl.* the Song of Solomon.

**Canto** (kan'to), *n.* a chief division of a poem.

**Canton** (kan'tun), *n.* a district of a country;—*v.* to divide into small districts.

**Cantonment** (kan'tun-ment), *n.* a district assigned to a body of troops.

**Can'ty** (kan'te), *a.* cheerful; sprightly; merry.

**Can'vas** (kan'vas), *n.* a coarse cloth for sails; the sails of a ship.

**Can'vas-bark** (kan'vas-bak), *n.* species of duck found in the vicinity of Chesapeake Bay.

**Can'vas** (kan'vas), *v.* to discuss; to examine; to solicit votes;—*n.* close examination.

**Can'vasser** (kan'vas-er), *n.* one who solicits.

**Caoutchouc** (köö'chöök), *n.* India-rubber; elastic gum.

**Cap** (kap), *n.* a covering for the

head; the top; a cover.

**Capability** (kä-pa-bil'e-te), *n.* capacity; fitness.

**Capable** (kä'pa-bl), *a.* having ability, power, or skill to do.

**Capableness** (kä'pa-bl-nes), *n.* the quality of being capable.

**Capably** (kä'pa-ble), *ad.* with sufficient ability.

**Capacious** (ka-pä'shus), *a.* wide; large; extensive; ample.

**Capacitate** (ka-pas'e-tät), *v.* to make capable.

**Capacity** (ka-pä'se-te), *n.* power of holding or grasping a thing; power of mind; room; character.

**Cap-a-pie** (kap-a-pé'), *ad.* from head to foot; all over.

**Caparison** (ka-par'e-sun), *n.* ornamental covering of a horse.

**Cape** (kâp), *n.* a headland; neck-piece of a coat.

**Caper** (kä'per), *n.* bud of the caperbush; a leap;—*v.* to skip or jump; to frisk about.

**Capias** (kä'pe-as), *n.* a writ of arrest.

**Capillaceous** (kap-il-lä'shus), *a.* having long filaments.

**Capillament** (ka-pil'lä-ment), *n.* filament of a flower.

**Capillary** (kap'il-lä-re or kap'il-lä-re), *a.* resembling a hair.

**Capilliform** (ka-pil'le-form), *a.* hair-shaped.

**Capital** (kap'e-tal), *n.* the top of



a column or pillar; money or stock in trade; seat of government of a state or country; influence or power;—*a.* chief; principal; excellent.

**Capitalist** (kap'e-tal-ist), *n.* one who has money invested or to invest in business.

**Capitalize** (kap'e-täl-iz), *v.* to convert into capital, as money

**Capitalization** (kap'e-täl-i-zä'shun), *n.* act by which anything is converted into capital.

**Capitate** (kap'e-tät), *a.* growing in a head, applied to a flower.

**Capitation** (kap'e-tä'shun), *n.* numeration by heads; a poll-tax.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CAPITOL

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## CARMINATIVE

**Capitol** (kap'e-tol), *n.* the temple of Jupiter, in Rome; the edifice in which Congress meets; a state house.

**Capitular** (ka-pit'ü-ler), *n.* body of statutes; member of a chapter.

**Capitulate** (ka-pit'ü-lät), *v.* to surrender on specified terms.

**Capitulation** (ka-pit'ü-la'shun), *n.* act of surrendering on treaty.

**Capitulator** (ka-pit'ü-lä-ter), *n.* one who capitulates.

**Capnomancy** (kap'no-man-se), *n.* divination by smoke.

**Capon** (kä'pun or kä'pn), *n.* a male fowl castrated.

**Caponize** (kä'pon-iz), *v.* to castrate as a male fowl.

**Caprice** (kä-prës), *n.* sudden change of mind; a whim; a fancy; a freak.

**Capricious** (ka-prish'us), *a.* whimsical; fanciful; fickle.

**Capriciousness** (ka-prish'u-snes), *n.* unsteadiness of purpose or opinion; changeableness.

**Capricorn** (kap're-korn), *n.* the tenth sign of the zodiac; the winter solstice.

**Caprid** (kap'rid), *a.* relating to the goat tribe.

**Capsize** (kap-siz'), *v.* to overturn; to upset.

**Capstan** (kap'stan)  
*n.* a machine to raise great weights, principally used in ships.



**Capular** (kap'su-ler), *a.* hollow like a chest.

**Capsulate** (kap'sü-lät), *a.* inclosed in a capsule.

**Capsule** (kap'sül), *n.* the seed vessel of a plant.

**Captain** (kap'tin), *n.* a commander of a company of soldiers or of a ship, &c.

**Captainship** (kap'tin-ship), *n.* rank of a captain.

**Caption** (kap'shun), *n.* a preamble to a legal instrument.

**Captious** (kap'shus), *a.* apt to find fault; difficult to suit; troublesome.

**Captiousness** (kap'shus-nes), *n.* a disposition to cavil.

**Captivate** (kap'te-vät), *v.* to

make captive; to charm; to fascinate.

**Captivating** (kap'te-vät-ing), *a.* charming; fascinating.

**Captive** (kap'tiv), *n.* a prisoner taken in war; a slave.

**Captivity** (kap'tiv'e-te), *n.* imprisonment; subjection; confinement.

**Captor** (kap'ter), *n.* one who takes a prisoner or a prize.

**Capture** (kap'tür), *n.* act of taking; an arrest; a prize;—*v.* to take as a prize.

**Car** (kär), *n.* a cart; a railway carriage; a chariot.

**Caracole** (kar'a-köl), *n.* a half turn made by a horse in wheeling; a spiral staircase.

**Carafe** (ka-raf), *n.* a water-bottle, or decanter.

**Carat** (kar'at), *n.* a weight of four grains.

**Caravan** (kar'a-van), *n.* a company of travelers or merchants proceeding in a body for greater safety; a large carriage for conveying wild beasts, &c.

**Caravansary** (kar-a-van'sa-re), *n.* a kind of inn for travelers in Asia.

**Caraway** (kar'a-wä), *n.* a plant having aromatic seeds.

**Carbine** (kar'bin), *n.* a short, light gun.

**Carbinier** (kär-bin-ër'), *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine; a light horseman.

**Carbon** (kär'bon), *n.* pure charcoal.

**Carbonaceous** (kär-bo-na'shus), *a.* pertaining to or containing carbon.

**Carbonic** (kär-bon'ik), *a.* pertaining to or obtained from carbon.

**Carbonize** (kär'bon-iz), *v.* to change into carbon.

**Carboy** (kär'boy), *n.* a large bottle protected by basket-work for conveying spirits, &c.

**Carbuncle** (kär'bunk-l), *n.* an inflamed ulcer; a precious stone of red color.

**Carcase** (kär'kas), *n.* a dead body; an old frame.

**Card** (kär'd), *n.* a piece of paste-board or thick paper for printing purposes; a printed statement, address, &c., also covered with various designs for playing games; a kind of comb, for wool, &c.—*v.* to

comb with a card.

**Cardamon** (kar'da-mon), *n.* a plant of the East Indies with seeds of an aromatic flavor.

**Cardiac** (kär'de-ak), *a.* belonging to the heart.

**Cardinal** (kär'di-nal), *a.* principal; chief;—*n.* a dignitary in the Roman Catholic church; a short cloak.

**Care** (kär), *n.* uneasiness of mind; regard; caution; management;—*v.* to be solicitous; to heed.

**Careen** (ka-rën'), *v.* to incline to one side.

**Career** (ka-rër'), *n.* course of action; procedure.

**Careful** (kär'ful), *a.* full of concern; cautious; watchful; saving.

**Carefulness** (kär'ful-nes), *n.* great care; solicitude.

**Careless** (kär'les), *a.* having no care; negligent; thoughtless; unconcerned.

**Carelessly** (kär'les-le), *ad.* without care; heedlessly.

**Carelessness** (kär'les-nes), *n.* absence of care; inattention; heedlessness.

**Caress** (ka-res'), *n.* act or expression of endearment;—*v.* to embrace; to fondle.

**Caret** (kär'et), *n.* a mark [^] noting an omission in writing.

**Cargo** (kär'go), *n.* the lading or freight of a ship.

**Caricature** (kar'e-ka-tür), *n.* a ludicrous representation;—*v.* to represent very ugly or ludicrously.

**Caricaturist** (kar-e-ka-tür'ist), *n.* one who caricatures.

**Carles** (kär'e-ëz), *n.* decay of a bone.

**Carinated** (kar'e-na-ted), *a.* formed like a ship's keel.

**Cariole** (kar'e-öl), *n.* a small, open carriage.

**Carious** (kär'e-us), *a.* decayed or ulcerated, as a bone, &c.

**Carman** (kär'man), *n.* one who drives a car or cart.

**Carmelite** (kär'mel-it), *n.* a monk of an order established on Mount Carmel, in Syria;—*a.* belonging to the order of Carmelites.

**Carmine** (kär'min), *n.* a bright crimson color.

**Carmivative** (kar-min'a-tiv), *a.* expelling wind; warming.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## CARNAGE

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## CASTE

**Carnage** (kâr'naj), *n.* great destruction of lives.  
**Carnal** (kâr'nal), *a.* fleshly; sensual; lewd.  
**Carnalist** (kâr'nal-ist), *n.* a lustful person.  
**Carnality** (kâr'nal'e-te), *n.* grossness of mind or desire.  
**Carnally** (kâr'nal-le), *adv.* in a lustful manner; sensually.  
**Carnation** (kâr-na-shun), *n.* the color of flesh; a flower of flesh-color.  
**Carnelian** (kâr-nêl'yan), *n.* a precious stone of a flesh color.  
**Carnival** (kâr-ne-val), *n.* a festival in Roman Catholic countries before Lent.  
**Carnivorous** (kâr-niv'o-rus), *a.* flesh-eating.  
**Carol** (kâr'ol), *n.* a song of joy or praise;—*v.* to sing or warble.  
**Carotid** (ka-ro't'id), *n.* a large artery, on each side of the neck, conveying the blood to the head.  
**Carousal** (ka-rouz'al), *n.* a noisy drinking-bout.  
**Carouse** (ka-rouz'), *v.* to drink freely and noisily;—*n.* a drinking match; a revel.  
**Carp** (kârp), *n.* a pond-fish;—*v.* to find fault.  
**Carpal** (kârp'al), *a.* belonging to the wrist.  
**Carpenter** (kârp'en-ter), *n.* a man who works in timber.  
**Carpentry** (kârp'en-tre), *n.* the art of constructing buildings.  
**Carpet** (kârp'et), *n.* a covering for a floor;—*v.* to cover with a carpet.  
**Carpentering** (kârp'et-ing), *n.* carpets in general.  
**Carping** (kârp'ing), *a.* finding fault peevishly;—*n.* cavil; censure; abuse.  
**Carpology** (kârp'ol'o-je), *n.* the study of fruits.  
**Carriage** (kâr'aj), *n.* a vehicle; conveyance; behavior; the cost of carriage.  
**Carrier** (kâr're-er), *n.* one who carries; a porter.  
**Carrion** (kâr're-un), *n.* dead or putrid flesh.  
**Carronade** (kar-run-âd'), *n.* a short piece of ordnance.  
**Carrot** (kâr'rut), *n.* an esculent root of reddish-yellow color.  
**Carry** (kâr'e), *v.* to bear; to be-have; to convey.

**Cart** (kârt), *n.* a two-wheeled carriage;—*v.* to convey in a cart.  
**Cartage** (kârt'aj), *n.* act or cost of carting.  
**Carte** (kârt), *n.* a card; a bill of fare.  
**Carte-blanche** (kârt-blâ'ush'), *n.* a paper signed but not filled up; unconditional terms; unlimited power.  
**Carte-de-visite** (kârt'de-vi-zê't), *n.* a photographic portrait on a small card.  
**Cartel** (kârt'el), *n.* an agreement between hostile states for the exchange of prisoners.  
**Cartier** (kârt'er), *n.* one who drives a cart.  
**Cartilage** (kârt-laj'), *n.* a tough, elastic substance; gristle.  
**Cartilaginous** (kar-te-lâj'e-nus), *a.* having gristle instead of bones.  
**Cartography** (kârt'og'ra-fe), *n.* the art of constructing charts or maps.  
**Cartoon** (kârt-toon'), *n.* a painting on large paper.  
**Cartouch** (kârt-tôotch'), *n.* a case for holding cartridges.  
**Cartridge** (kârt'rij), *n.* a case of paper, or other material, holding the charge for a firearm.  
**Cartridge-box** (kârt'rij-boks), *n.* a case for cartridges.  
**Cartwright** (kârt'rit), *n.* one who constructs carts.  
**Caruncle** (kar'unk-l), *n.* a fleshy excrescence.  
**Carve** (kârv), *v.* to cut into forms and devices; to cut meat into pieces.  
**Carver** (kârv'er), *n.* one who cuts meat at tables; a sculptor; a large table-knife.  
**Cascade** (kas-kad'), *n.* a waterfall; a small cataract.  
**Case** (kas), *n.* a covering, box, or sheath; statement of facts; inflection of nouns;—*v.* to put in a case.  
**Case-harden** (kas'hârd-n), *v.* to make hard on the outside.  
**Case-knife** (kas'uf), *n.* a table-knife.  
**Casemate** (kas'mât), *n.* a covered archwork.  
**Casement** (kas'ment), *n.* a part of



a window.  
**Caseous** (ka'se-us), *a.* resembling cheese.  
**Casern** (ka'zern), *n.* a lodge for soldiers.  
**Case-shot** (kas'shot), *n.* balls or old iron inclosed in cases.  
**Cash** (kash), *n.* ready money; cash or coin;—*v.* to convert into or exchange for money.  
**Cash-book** (kash'-book), *n.* a book in which an account of money paid out and received is kept.  
**Cashier** (kash-êr'), *n.* a cash-keeper; an officer of a bank;—*v.* to dismiss from office; to reject or discard.  
**Cashmere** (kash-mêr), *n.* a rich and costly fabric, made of the wool of the Thibet goat.  
**Casing** (kas'ing), *n.* the act of covering; a covering; a case.  
**Cask** (kask), *n.* a small case or close wooden vessel for containing liquors, as a hog-head, barrel, &c.  
**Casket** (kash'ket), *n.* a small case or box for jewels.  
**Casque** (kask), *n.* a helmet.  
**Cassia** (kash'ya), *n.* a sweet spice.  
**Cassation** (kas-sâ'shun), *n.* act of repeating, or annulling.  
**Cassimere** (kas'se-mêr), *n.* a twilled woolen cloth.  
**Casino** (kas-se'no), *n.* the name of a game at cards.  
**Cassock** (kas'uk), *n.* a close vestment for clergymen.  
**Cast** (kast), *v.* to throw; to fling; to thrust, or drive; to found, or form; to calculate;—*n.* throw; motion; turn; appearance; the form received from a mould.  
**Castanet** (kas'ta-net), *n.* an instrument fastened to the fingers, and rattled as an accompaniment, in music or dancing.  
**Castaway** (kast'a-wâ), *n.* one abandoned to destruction; an outcast.  
**Caster** (kast'er), *n.* one who casts; a small bottle or cruet; a small wheel attached to the legs of furniture, by which it may be easily moved.  
**Caste** (kast), *n.* an order or



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CASTELLATED

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## CATHOLICISM

class; a distinct order in society.  
**Castellated** (kas'tel-lā-ted), *a.* formed like a castle.  
**Caster** (kas'ter), *n.* a small bottle for holding condiments at table; a stand to contain such bottles.  
**Castigate** (kas'te-gāt), *v.* to chastise; to punish.  
**Castigation** (kas-te-gā'shun), *n.* punishment by stripes; a whipping; chastisement.  
**Castigator** (kas-te-gā-ter), *n.* one who castigates.  
**Castigatory** (kas-te-gā-ter-e), *a.* corrective.  
**Casting** (kas'ting) *n.* act of casting; that which is cast.  
**Casting-vote** (kas'ting-vōt), *n.* the vote of the presiding officer of a meeting when both sides are equally divided.  
**Castle** (kas'sl), *n.* a fortified building; a fortress.  
**Castled** (kas'sld), *a.* furnished with castles.  
**Castor** (kas'ter), *n.* a genus of animals, in which the beaver is included; a hat.  
**Castrate** (kas'trāt), *v.* to emasculate or geld; to make imperfect.  
**Castrametation** (kas-tra-metā'shun), *n.* the art or act of encamping.  
**Castration** (kas-trā'shun), *n.* the act of gelding.  
**Casual** (kazh'ū-al), *a.* happening by chance; accidental.  
**Casualty** (kazh'ū-al-te), *n.* an accident; chance.  
**Casulist** (kazh'ū-ist), *n.* one who resolves cases of conscience.  
**Casuistic** (kazh'ū-ist'ik), *a.* relating to cases of conscience.  
**Casuistical** (kazh'ū-ist'ik-al), *a.* relating to cases of conscience.  
**Casistry** (kazh'ū-ist-re), *n.* the skill or practice of a casuist.  
**Cat** (kat), *n.* a domestic animal; a whip.  
**Catacaustics** (kat-a-kāws'tiks), *n. pl.* curves formed by reflection of the rays of light.  
**Cataclysm** (kat-a-kil'izm), *n.* a flood of water; a deluge.  
**Catacomb** (kat-a-kōm), *n.* a cave for the burial of the dead.  
**Catacoustics** (kat-a-kōws'tiks), *n. pl.* science of reflected sounds or echoes.  
**Catachresis** (kat-a-krēs'is), *n.* an abuse of a trope, or of

words.  
**Catachrestic** (kat-a-krēs'tik) }  
**Catachrestical** (kat-a-krēs'tik-al), *a.* forced; far-fetched.  
**Catalectic** (kat-a-lek'tik), *a.* a verse wanting a syllable.  
**Catalepsy** (kat-a-lep-se), *n.* sudden suppression of motion.  
**Catalogue** (kat'a-log), *n.* a list of names in regular order;—*v.* to make a list.  
**Catamenia** (kat-a-mē'ne-a), *n.* the menses, or menstrual discharges.  
**Catamount** (kat'a-mount), *n.* the North American tiger; a wild-cat.  
**Cataplasm** (kat'a-plazm), *n.* a kind of soft poultice.  
**Cataract** (kat'a-rakt), *n.* a waterfall; a disease of the eye.  
**Catarrh** (ka-tār'), *n.* inflammation of the mucous membrane producing increased excretion of mucus from the nose.  
**Catarrhal** (ka-tār'al), *a.* pertaining to a catarrh.  
**Catastrophe** (ka-tas'trō-fē), *n.* final event; an unfortunate calamity; disaster.  
**Cateall** (kat'kaw'l), *n.* utterances in theatres, &c.; to condemn.  
**Catch** (kats), *v.* to seize; to trap or ensnare; to take an infection;—*n.* act of seizing; a snatch; a song.  
**Catchable** (kats'a-bl), *a.* that may be caught.  
**Catcher** (kats'er), *n.* one who catches.  
**Catching** (kats'ing), *a.* apt to catch; contagious.  
**Catchpenny** (kats'pen-ne), *n.* any worthless thing offered for sale.  
**Catchup** (kats'up), *n.* a sauce prepared from mushrooms, tomatoes, &c.  
**Catch-word** (kats'wurd), *n.* the last word, by which we catch what follows; a word reiterated for effect.  
**Catechetical** (kat-ē-ket'ik-al), *a.* consisting of questions and answers.  
**Catechise** (kat-ē-kiz), *v.* to question; to teach by questions and answers.  
**Catechiser** (kat-ē-kiz-er), *n.* one who catechises.  
**Catechism** (kat-ē-kizm), *n.* a book of questions and an-

swers.  
**Catechu** (kat'ē-kū), *n.* an astringent extract.  
**Catechumen** (kat-e-kū'men), *n.* one in the rudiments of Christianity.  
**Categorical** (kat-e-gor'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to category; absolute; positive.  
**Category** (kat'e-gor-e), *n.* a class or order of ideas; a predicament.  
**Catenate** (kat'e-nāt), *v.* to connect as by links.  
**Catenation** (kat-e-nā'shun), *n.* regular connection as by links of a chain.  
**Cater** (kā'ter), *v.* to provide food or entertainment.  
**Caterer** (kā'ter-er), *n.* one who provides food.  
**Cateress** (kā'ter-es), *n.* a female provider of food.  
**Caterpillar** (kat'er-pil-lar), *n.* a colored and often hairy larva, or grub.  
**Caterwaul** (kat'er-wawl), *v.* to make a noise like a cat in rutting time.  
**Catgut** (kat'gut), *n.* intestines of sheep and other animals dried and twisted for violin-strings.  
**Cathartic** (ka-thār'tik), *a.* purgative;—*n.* a purge.  
**Cathedral** (ka-thē'dral), *n.* the principal church of a diocese.



**Catheter** (kath'e-ter), *n.* a tube for drawing water from the bladder.  
**Cathode** (kath'ōd), *n.* the surface at which electricity passes out of a body.  
**Catholic** (kath'ō-lik), *a.* universal, or general; liberal; not narrow-minded;—*n.* an adherent of the Church of Rome.  
**Catholicism** (ka-thol'e-sizm), *n.* liberality, or breadth of view; adherence to the Roman Catholic church.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CATHOLICITY

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## CENOBITE

**Catholicity** (kath-o-lis'e-te), *n.* the quality of being universal; the religion of the Church of Rome.  
**Catholicize** (ka-thol'e-siz), *v.* to become catholic.  
**Catholicon** (ka-thol'e-kon), *n.* a universal medicine.  
**Catkin** (kat'kin), *n.* a kind of flower.  
**Cat-o'-nine-tails** (kat-o-nin'táiz), *n.* ninepieces of leather or cord, used to flog offenders.  
**Catoptron** (ka-top'tron), *n.* an optical glass, or instrument.  
**Cat's-paw** (kats'paw), *n.* the dupe of an artful person.  
**Cattle** (kat'tl), *n. pl.* domestic quadrupeds in general, especially bulls, oxen, cows.  
**Caucasian** (kaw-ká'shan), *a.* pertaining to Mount Caucasus in Europe;—*n.* any one belonging to the white races originating near Mount Caucasus.  
**Caucus** (kaw'kus), *n.* a preliminary meeting for political purposes.  
**Caudal** (kaw'dal), *a.* pertaining to the tail.  
**Cuddle** (kaw'dl), *n.* a warm drink for the sick.  
**Caul** (kawl), *n.* a net, or covering for the head; a membrane covering the bowels.  
**Cauliflower** (kaw'le-flow-er), *n.* a variety of cabbage.  
**Causal** (kaw'zal), *a.* relating to a cause or causes.  
**Causality** (kaw-zal'e-te), *n.* the working of a cause.  
**Causation** (kaw-zá'shun), *n.* the act or power of causing.  
**Causative** (kawz-a-tiv), *a.* that affects as a cause.  
**Cause** (kawz), *n.* that which produces an effect; a suit in law; motive; reason; sake;—*v.* to make; to exist; to bring about.  
**Causeless** (kawz'les), *a.* having no cause or occasion.  
**Causeway** (kawz'wá), *n.* a raised path paved with stones.  
**Cautels** (kaws'tik), *a.* acting like fire; burning;—*n.* a burning application.  
**Cautelity** (kaws-tis'e-te), *n.* the quality of burning.  
**Cauterism** (kaw'ter-izm), *n.* the application of cautery.  
**Cauterization** (kaw'ter-i-zá'-

shun), *n.* the act of cauterizing.  
**Cauterize** (kaw'ter-iz), *v.* to burn or sear with caustic or a hot iron.  
**Cautery** (kaw'ter-e), *n.* a burning with caustics or a hot iron.  
**Caution** (kaw'shun), *n.* prudence; care;—*v.* to warn; to admonish.  
**Cautionary** (kaw'shun-a-re), *a.* containing caution.  
**Cautious** (kaw'shus), *a.* watchful against danger; wary; careful; prudent.  
**Cautiously** (kaw'shus-le), *ad.* prudently; warily.  
**Cautiousness** (kaw'shus-nes), *n.* prudence.  
**Cavalcade** (kav'al-kád), *n.* a train of persons on horseback.  
**Cavalier** (kav-a-lér'), *n.* a horseman;—*a.* brave; haughty; warlike; gay.  
**Cavalierly** (kav-a-lér'le), *ad.* arrogantly; disdainfully.  
**Cavalry** (kav'al-re), *n.* horse soldiers.  
**Cave** (káv), *n.* a den; a hollow place in the earth;—*v.* to hollow, or scoop out; to fall in.  
**Caveat** (ká've-at), *n.* a warning; a caution; an intimation to stop proceedings.  
**Cavern** (kav'ern), *n.* a large cave.  
**Caverned** (kav'ernd), } *a.*  
**Cavernous** (kav'ern-us), } hollow; full of caverns.  
**Caviare** (kav'e-ár), *n.* the roes of a fish, salted.  
**Cavil** (kav'il), *v.* to find fault; to wrangle;—*n.* false objections.  
**Caviler** (kav'il-er), *n.* one who raises faults or frivolous objections.  
**Cavity** (kav'e-te), *n.* a hollow place; a cavern.  
**Caw** (kaw), *v.* to cry as a crow;—*n.* the cry of a crow.  
**Cayenne** (ká-en'), *n.* a very pungent pepper.  
**Cazique** (ka-zák'), *n.* the title of a Mexican chief.  
**Cease** (sés), *v.* to stop; to leave off; to abstain.  
**Ceaseless** (sés'les), *a.* without ceasing; incessant.  
**Cedar** (sé'der), *n.* a genus of evergreen trees.  
**Cede** (séd), *v.* to yield or give up to another.  
**Cedrine** (sé'drin), *a.* belonging

to cedars.  
**Cell** (sél), *v.* to line the inner roof of a building.  
**Ceiling** (sél'ing), *n.* the upper surface of an apartment.  
**Celature** (sel'a-túr), *n.* an engraving; the art of engraving.  
**Celebrant** (sel'e-brant), *n.* one who officiates in a church.  
**Celebrate** (sel'e-brát), *v.* to praise; to extol; to distinguish by marks of honor.  
**Celebration** (sel'e-brá'shun), *n.* a commemorating with praise or solemnities.  
**Celebrator** (sel'e-brá-tor), *n.* one who celebrates.  
**Celebrity** (se-leb're-te), *n.* fame; distinction.  
**Celerity** (se-ler'e-te), *n.* swiftness; speed; velocity; rapidity of motion.  
**Celery** (sel'er-e), *n.* a culinary plant.  
**Celestial** (se-les'tyal), *a.* heavenly; ethereal;—*n.* an inhabitant of heaven.  
**Celine** (sél'e-ak), *a.* pertaining to the intestines.  
**Celibacy** (sel'e-ba-se), *n.* single life; unmarried condition.  
**Cell** (sel), *n.* a small room; any small cavity or hollow place.  
**Cellar** (sel'lar), *n.* a room or place under a house.  
**Cellarage** (sel'lar-áj), *n.* charge for cellars; space for cellars.  
**Celliferous** (sel-lifer-us), *a.* producing cells.  
**Cellular** (sel'ú-lar), *a.* consisting of cavities or cells.  
**Cellulated** (sel'lu-lá-ted), *a.* formed with cells.  
**Cellule** (sel'ül), *n.* a little cell.  
**Celtic** (sel'tik), *a.* relating to the Celts or to their language;—*n.* the language of the Celts.  
**Celt** (selt), *n.* one of the great parent stock of southern and western Europe.  
**Cement** (se-men't), *n.* a substance which unites bodies;—*v.* to join closely; to unite or become solid; to cohere.  
**Cementation** (sem-en-tá'shun), *n.* the act of cementing.  
**Cementitious** (sem-en-tish'us), *a.* having the quality of cementing.  
**Cemetery** (sem'e-ter-e), *n.* a place for burial of the dead.  
**Cenobite** (sen'o-bit), *n.* a monk who lives in a convent.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CENOBITICAL

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## CETACEOUS

**Cenobitical** (sen-o-bit'ik-al), *a.* living in community.

**Cenotaph** (sen'o-taf), *n.* a monument erected to one buried elsewhere.

**Censer** (sens'er), *n.* an incense vase or pan.

**Censor** (sen'sor), *n.* an ancient Roman magistrate; one who revises manuscripts for the press; one who censures or blames.

**Censorial** (sen-sō're-al), *a.* belonging to a censor.

**Censorious** (sen-sō're-us), *a.* severe; blaming.

**Censoriousness** (sen-sō're-us-ness), *n.* disposition to find fault.

**Censorship** (sen'sor-ship), *n.* office of a censor.

**Censual** (sen'shu-al), *a.* relating to, or containing, a census.

**Censurable** (sen'shur-a-bl), *a.* worthy of censure.

**Censure** (sen'shur), *n.* blame; reproof;—*v.* to find fault with; to condemn as wrong.

**Census** (sen'sus), *n.* enumeration of inhabitants.

**Cent** (sent), *n.* a hundred; a coin of the United States, being the hundredth part of a dollar.

**Centaur** (sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous being, half man, half horse.

**Centenary** (sen-ten-ā-re), *a.* pertaining to a hundred;—*n.* the number of one hundred.

**Centenarian** (sen-te-nā're-an), *n.* a person a hundred years old.

**Centennial** (sen-ten-ne-al), *a.* pertaining to a hundred years happening every hundred years.

**Center** (sen'ter), *n.* the middle point;—*v.* to meet or collect at the middle point.

**Center-bit** (sen'ter-bit), *n.* a tool for boring round holes.

**Centering** (sen'ter-ing), *n.* a temporary frame on which vaulted masonry is built.

**Centesimal** (sen-tes-e-mal), *n.* the hundredth part.

**Centigrade** (sen'te-grād), *a.* divided into a hundred parts;—*n.* a thermometer, divided between the freezing and boiling points into 100 parts.

**Centime** (son-teem') *n.* a French coin, being the hundredth part of a franc.

**Centiped** (sen'te-ped), *n.* a poisonous insect, supposed to have a hundred feet.

**Central** (sen'tral), *a.* middle; near the center.

**Centrality** (sen-tral'e-te), *n.* the state of being central.

**Centralization** (sen'tral-e-zā'shun), *n.* act of centralizing, or bringing to a center.

**Centralize** (sen'tral-iz), *v.* to draw or bring to a center.

**Centric** (sen'trik), *a.* placed in the center; central.

**Centrifugal** (sen-trif'ū-gal), *a.* receding from the center.

**Centripetal** (sen-trip'e-tal), *a.* tending toward the center.

**Centuple** (sen'tū-pl), *a.* a hundred fold.

**Centuplicate** (sen-tū'ple-kāt), *v.* to make a hundred fold.

**Centurial** (sen-tū're-al), *a.* pertaining to a century.

**Centurion** (sen-tū're-un), *n.* a Roman officer over 100 men.

**Century** (sen'tū-re), *n.* the period of a hundred years.

**Cephalic** (se-fal'ik), *a.* relating to the head.

**Ceraceous** (se-rā'shus), *a.* wax-like.

**Ceramic** (se-ram'ik), *a.* pertaining to pottery, or the art of pottery.

**Cerate** (sē'rāt), *n.* an ointment of wax and oil.

**Cerated** (sē-rā'ted), *a.* covered with wax.

**Ceratose** (ser'a-tōz), *a.* horny.

**Cerberus** (ser-be-rus), *n.* a monster in the shape of a dog, with three heads, guarding the infernal regions.

**Cere** (sēr), *v.* to cover with wax.

**Cereal** (sē're-al), *a.* relating to all kinds of grain used as food.

**Cerebellum** (ser-e-bel'lum), *n.* the lower part of the brain.

**Cerebral** (ser'e-bral), *a.* relating to the brain.

**Cerebric** (ser'e-brik), *a.* of or from the brain.

**Cerebriform** (se-reb're-form), *a.* shaped like the brain.

**Cerement** (sēr'ment), *n.* a waxed cloth for dead bodies.

**Ceremonial** (ser-e-mō'ne-al), *a.* relating to rites; ritual;

—*n.* outward form.

**Ceremonious** (ser-e-mō'ne-us), *a.* formal; exact.

**Ceremoniousness** (ser-e-mō'ne-us-ness), *n.* too much formality.

**Ceremony** (ser'e-mo-ne), *n.* outward rite; state etiquette.

**Ceres** (sē'rez), *n.* the goddess of corn and tillage.

**Ceriferous** (se-rif'er-us), *a.* producing wax.

**Cernuous** (ser'nu-us), *a.* pendulous; nodding.

**Cerography** (se-rog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of engraving on wax.

**Ceroplastie** (se-ro-plas'tik), *n.* the art of modeling in wax;—*a.* modeled in wax.

**Certain** (ser'ten), *a.* sure; that cannot be denied.

**Certainty** (ser'ten-te), *n.* full of assurance; surely.

**Certificate** (ser-tif'e-kāt), *n.* a written testimony.

**Certification** (ser'te-fe-kā'shun), *n.* the act of certifying.

**Certifier** (ser'te-fi-er), *n.* one who certifies or assures.

**Certify** (ser'te-fi), *v.* to give certain notice; to inform; to declare in writing.

**Certitude** (ser'te-tūd), *n.* certainty; assurance.

**Cerulean** (se-rū'le-an), *a.* sky blue; sea green.

**Cerumen** (se-rū'men), *n.* the wax of the ear.

**Ceruse** (sē'rōös), *n.* a paint like wax; white lead.

**Cervical** (ser've-kal), *a.* belonging to the neck.

**Cervine** (ser'vin), *a.* relating to deer.

**Cessation** (ses-sā'shun), *n.* stop; pause; respite.

**Cession** (ses'h-un), *n.* a giving up; surrendering.

**Cesalony** (ses'h-un-a-re), *a.* giving up; yielding.

**Cesspool** (ses'pool), *n.* a receptacle for liquid filth.

**Cestus** (ses'tus), *n.* the Venus, or marriage girdle; a kind of boxing glove used by the ancients.

**Cesura** (se-zū'ra), *n.* a pause in a verse.

**Cesural** (se-zū'al), *a.* relating to a cesura.

**Cetaceous** (sē-tā'shus), *a.* the



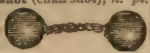
# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CHAPE

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## CHARACTERIZE

whale kind.  
**Chafe** (cháf), *v.* to fret; to gall; to rage; —*n.* a heat; passion.  
**Chafery** (cháf'er-e), *n.* a forge in iron works.  
**Chaff** (chaf), *n.* the husks of grain; worthless matter; —*v.* to talk lightly.  
**Chaffer** (chaffer), *v.* to bargain; to buy.  
**Chafferer** (chaffer'er), *n.* one who chaffers.  
**Chaffy** (chaff'e), *a.* full of, or like, chaff.  
**Chaffing-dish** (cháf'ing-dish), *n.* a grate for coals.  
**Chagrin** (sha-grén'), *n.* ill-humor; vexation; —*v.* to vex; to annoy.  
**Chagrined** (sha-grénd'), *pr.* vexed; displeased.  
**Chain** (chán), *n.* a line of links; —*v.* to fasten with a chain; to make fast; to enslave.  
**Chain-pump** (chán'pump), *n.* a pump used in vessels, &c.  
**Chain-shot** (chán'shot), *n.* *pl.* two balls connected by a chain.  
**Chair** (chár), *n.* a movable seat; the seat or office of one in authority.  
**Chairman** (chár'man), *n.* a presiding officer.  
**Chairmanship** (chár'man-ship), *n.* the office of a chairman.  
**Chaise** (sház), *n.* a two-wheeled carriage.  
**Chalcedony** (kal-sed'ó-ne), *n.* a white precious stone.  
**Chalcography** (kal-kog'ra-fe), *n.* engraving on brass.  
**Chaldron** (chaw'l'drun), *n.* a coal measure of 36 bushels.  
**Chalice** (chal'is), *n.* a cup or bowl; a communion-cup.  
**Chaliced** (chal'ist), *a.* having a cell or cup.  
**Chalk** (chawk), *n.* carbonate of lime; —*v.* to mark or rub with chalk.  
**Chalky** (chawk'e), *a.* partaking of chalk.  
**Challenge** (chal'lenj), *v.* to claim; to take to fight; to object to a juror; —*n.* a summons to a contest.  
**Challengeable** (chal'lenj-a-bl), *a.* that may be challenged.  
**Challenger** (chal'lenj'er), *n.* one who challenges.



**Chalybeate** (ka-lib'e-át), *a.* impregnated with iron.  
**Chamber** (chám'ber), *n.* an upper room; a hollow or cavity; —*v.* to lodge.  
**Chambered** (chám'berd), *a.* divided into cavities.  
**Chambering** (chám'ber-ing), *n.* immodest behavior; wanton.  
**Chamberlain** (chám'bor-lin), *n.* an officer connected with the royal household.  
**Chambermaid** (chám'ber-máid), *n.* a female who has care of bed-chambers.  
**Chameleon** (ka-mél'le-an), *n.* a species of lizard.  
**Chamfer** (cham'fer), *v.* to cut into a sloping edge.  
**Chamols** (shá'mol), *n.* a kind of antelope, or goat.  
**Chamomile** (kam'ó-mil), *n.* a bitter medicinal plant.  
**Champ** (champ), *v.* to bite, or chew.  
**Champagne** (sham'pán), *n.* a light, sparkling wine.  
**Champaign** (sham'pán'), *n.* a flat, open country; —*a.* level.  
**Champion** (cham'pe-un), *n.* a combatant for another.  
**Championship** (cham'pe-un-ship), *n.* state of being a champion.  
**Chancel** (chan'sel), *n.* a part of a church where the communion-table is placed.  
**Chance** (chans), *n.* an unforeseen occurrence; —*a.* casual; —*v.* to happen.  
**Chancellor** (chan'sel-ler), *n.* an officer of state; judge of a Court of Chancery.  
**Chancellorship** (chan'sel-ler-ship), *n.* office of a chancellor.  
**Chancery** (chan'ser-e), *n.* a court of equity.  
**Chanerous** (shang'krus), *a.* ulcerous.  
**Chandeller** (chan-de-lér), *n.* branches for lights.  
**Chandler** (chand'ler), *n.* a dealer in candles; a general dealer.  
**Chandlery** (chand'ler-e), *n.* things sold by a chandler.  
**Change** (chánj), *v.* to alter; to exchange; —*n.* alteration; small money; variation of any kind.  
**Changeable** (chánj'a-bl), *a.* fickle; inconstant.  
**Changeableness** (chánj'a-bl-nes), *n.* mutability.

**Changeful** (chánj'ful), *a.* full of change; changeable.  
**Changeless** (chánj'les), *a.* constant; without change.  
**Changeling** (chánj'ling), *n.* a fickle person; a fool.  
**Channel** (chan'nel), *n.* a water-course; a furrow; strait; —*v.* to cut into channels; to groove.  
**Channelled** (chan'nel'd), *a.* grooved lengthwise.  
**Chant** (chant), *v.* to sing; —*n.* a song; singing.  
**Chanter** (chant'er), *n.* a singer in a cathedral.  
**Chanticleer** (chant'e-klē), *n.* the male fowl; a cock.  
**Chantress** (chant'res), *n.* a female singer.  
**Chaos** (ká'os), *n.* a confused, shapeless mass; disorder.  
**Chaotic** (ká-ot'ik), *a.* like chaos; confused.  
**Chap** (chop), *n.* a crack in the flesh; a boy; the jaw; —*v.* to open; to crack.  
**Chapel** (chap'el), *n.* a place of religious worship.  
**Chapelry** (chap'el-re), *n.* the district of a chapel.  
**Chaperon** (shap'er-ón), *v.* to attend on a lady in public; —*n.* a lady's attendant, or protector.  
**Chaperonage** (shap'er-on-áje), *n.* protection afforded by a chaperon.  
**Chopfallen** (chop'fawn), *n.* dejected; dispirited; silenced.  
**Chapiter** (chap'it'er), *n.* the upper part of a pillar.  
**Chaplain** (chap'lán), *n.* a clergyman of an organization, &c.  
**Chaplaincy** (chap'lán-ne), *n.* office of a chaplain.  
**Chaplet** (chap'let), *n.* a garland or wreath; a rosary.  
**Chapman** (chap'man), *n.* a travelling dealer.  
**Chapter** (chap'ter), *n.* a division of a book; an organized branch of some society.  
**Char** (chár), *v.* to reduce to coal by burning.  
**Character** (kar'ak-ter), *n.* a mark or letter; peculiar qualities; reputation.  
**Characteristic** (kar-ak-ter-is'tik), *n.* constituting character; that which denotes the character.  
**Characterize** (kar'ak-ter-iz), *v.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CHARACTERLESS

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## CHERUB

to describe by qualities; to distinguish.

**Characterless** (kar'ak-ter-less), *a.* without any character.

**Charade** (sha-rád') *n.* a species of riddle.

**Charcoal** (char'köl), *n.* wood deprived of volatile matter by heat.

**Charge** (chärj), *v.* to enjoin; to load; to make an onset; to impute; to exhort;—*n.* care; expense; a quantity of powder and ball; command; cost; a trust.

**Chargeable** (chärj'a-bl), *a.* incurring expense; accusable; blamable.

**Charge d'affaires** (shar-zhâ'la-fär'), *n.* a foreign minister of an inferior class.

**Charger** (chär'jer), *n.* a large dish; a soldier's horse.

**Chariness** (chär'e-nes), *n.* caution; nicety.

**Charily** (chär'e-le), *ad.* warily; frugally.

**Chariot** (char'e-ut), *n.* a carriage of pleasure or state.

**Charioteer** (char-e-ut-ēr'), *n.* one that drives a chariot.

**Charitable** (chär'e-ta-bl), *a.* liberal in gifts; kind.

**Charity** (char'e-te), *n.* liberality; alms; candor.

**Charivari** (sha-rê-var-ê'), *n.* a mock serenade.

**Charlatan** (shâr'la-tan), *n.* a quack; a pretender.

**Charlatanical** (shâr'la-tan-e-kal), *a.* quackish; empirical.

**Charlatanry** (shâr'la-tan-ry), *n.* quackery; deceit.

**Charm** (chärm), *n.* magic power; spell;—*v.* to delight; to delude; to subdue; to enchant.

**Charmer** (chärm'er), *n.* one who fascinates or delights.

**Charming** (chärm'ing), *a.* delightful; enchanting.

**Charnel** (char'nel), *a.* containing flesh, or carcases.

**Charnel-house** (châr'nel-hous), *n.* a place for the bones of the dead.

**Charred** (chârd), *a.* reduced to charcoal.

**Chart** (chärt), *n.* a map.

**Chartaceous** (char-tâ'shus), *a.* resembling paper; flexible.

**Charter** (chär'ter), *n.* a patent; grant;—*v.* to let or hire, as a ship.

**Chartist** (chärt'ist), *n.* an English radical reformer.

**Chartographer** (char-tog'ra-fer), *n.* a constructor of charts or sea maps.

**Chartographic** (char-to-graf-ik), *a.* relating to charts.

**Chary** (chär'e), *a.* wary; cautious; careful.

**Chase** (chäs), *v.* to hunt; to pursue; to drive away; to emboss;—*n.* pursuit; a printer's frame; art of embossing on metals.

**Chasable** (chäs'a-bl), *a.* that may be chased.

**Chaser** (chäs'er), *n.* a pursuer; one who chases.

**Chasm** (kazm), *n.* a cleft; gap; opening; a void space.

**Chasmed** (kazmd), *a.* having gaps or deep openings.

**Chasmy** (kazm'e), *a.* full of chasms.

**Chaste** (chást), *a.* undefiled; pure; true; refined.

**Chasten** (chäs'n), *v.* to punish; to correct in order to improvement.

**Chastening** (chäs'n-ing), *n.* correction; chastisement.

**Chastise** (chas-tiz'), *v.* to correct or punish with the rod.

**Chastisement** (chas'tiz-ment), *n.* correction; punishment.

**Chastiser** (chas-tiz'er), *n.* one who punishes or corrects.

**Chastity** (chas'te-te), *n.* purity of body or language.

**Chat** (chat), *v.* to talk familiarly or idly;—*n.* idle or familiar conversation.

**Chateau** (shâ-tô'), *n.* a French castle; a country seat.

**Chattel** (chat'tl), *n.* any movable goods.

**Chatter** (chat'ter), *v.* to talk idly or rapidly;—*n.* prating; noise of birds.

**Chatter-box** (chat'ter-box), *n.* an idle or incessant talker.

**Chatterer** (chat'ter-er), *n.* one that chatters.

**Cheap** (chêp), *a.* of low price; common.

**Cheapen** (chêpn), *v.* to lessen the price.

**Cheapness** (chêp'nes), *n.* lowness of price or value.

**Cheat** (chêt), *n.* a trick; a deceiver;—*v.* to defraud; to impose upon.

**Check** (chek), *v.* to hinder, or restrain; to mark, as in a list;

—*n.* restraint; a ticket; an order for money.

**Checker** (chek'er), *v.* to diversify; to vary; to mix;—*n.* one who checks.

**Checkered** (chek'erd), *a.* consisting of squares or strips; crossed with good or bad fortune.

**Checkers** (chek'erz), *n. pl.* a game; draughts.

**Checkmate** (chek'mát), *n.* a movement that ends a game of chess;—*v.* to overthrow; to defeat.

**Cheek** (chêk), *n.* the side of the face.

**Cheer** (chêr), *n.* mirth; a state of joy;—*v.* to salute with joy; to enliven.

**Cheerful** (chêr'ful), *a.* lively; gay; sprightly.

**Cheerfulness** (chêr'ful-nes), *n.* gaiety; liveliness.

**Cheerily** (chêr'e-le), *ad.* with spirit.

**Cheering** (chêr'ing), *a.* animating; encouraging.

**Cheerless** (chêr'les), *a.* comfortless; dreary; gloomy.

**Cheery** (chêr'e), *a.* gay; sprightly; animated.

**Cheese** (chêz), *n.* the curd of milk pressed into a hard mass.

**Cheese-monger** (chêz'mung-er), *n.* one who sells cheese.

**Cheese-press** (chêz'pres), *n.* a machine for pressing the whey from curds.

**Cheesy** (chê'ze), *a.* having the taste or form of cheese.

**Chemical** (kem'ik-al), *a.* relating to chemistry.

**Chemise** (she-mêz'), *n.* an under garment for a female.

**Chemist** (kem'ist), *n.* one skilled in chemistry.

**Chemistry** (kem'ist-rê), *n.* the science which investigates the nature and property of bodies.

**Cherish** (cher'ish), *v.* to treat with tenderness; to nurse; to protect and aid.

**Cherisher** (cher'ish-er), *n.* one who loves, cherishes, and encourages.

**Cherry** (cher're), *n.* a small stone fruit;—*a.* ruddy.

**Chersonese** (ker'so-nêz), *n.* a peninsula.

**Chert** (chert), *n.* an impure flinty rock.

**Cherub** (cher'ub), *n.* a celestial spirit.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## CHERUBIC

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## CHOLERA

**Cherubie** (che-rôd'bik), *a.* pertaining to angels.  
**Cherubim** (cher'u-bim), *n.* Hebrew plural to *Cherub*.  
**Cherup** (cher'up), *v.* to make a noise as a bird;—*n.* a short, sharp noise.  
**Chess** (ches), *n.* a game.  
**Chest** (chest), *n.* a large box; the breast or thorax.  
**Chestnut** (ches'nut), *n.* the fruit or nut of a tree;—*a.* a bright brown color.  
**Chevalier** (shev-a-lér'), *n.* a horseman; a knight.  
**Chevaux-de-frise** (shev'ô-de-fréz), *n.* a piece of timber armed with spikes.



**Cheveril** (chev-er-il), *n.* a leather of kid-skin.  
**Chew** (chû), *v.* to grind with the teeth; to ruminate.  
**Chicano** (she-kân'), *n.* }  
**Chicanery** (she-kân'er-e), *n.* } shift; trickery; evasion.  
**Chick** (chick), *n.* }  
**Chicken** (chick'en), *n.* } the young of fowls; a child.  
**Chicken-hearted** (chik'en-hart-ed), *a.* timid; cowardly; fearful.  
**Chicken-pox** (chik'en-pox), *n.* an eruptive disease.  
**Chicory** (chik'o-re), *n.* a plant, the root of which is used in coffee.  
**Chide** (chid), *v.* to scold; to reprove; to blame mildly; to rebuke.  
**Chief** (chêf), *a.* highest; first; principal;—*n.* a commander or leader; the head of a tribe.  
**Chiefly** (chêfle), *ad.* principally; especially; mainly.  
**Chieftain** (chêf'tan), *n.* a leader or commander.  
**Chieftainship** (chêf'tan-ship), *n.* office of a chieftain.  
**Chignon** (she-nong'), *n.* a mass of false hair attached to the back of the head.  
**Chilblain** (chil'blân), *n.* sore caused by cold.  
**Child** (child), *n.* a son or daughter; an infant.  
**Childbed** (child'bed), *n.* the state of a woman in labor.  
**Childbirth** (child'berth), *n.*

the act of bringing forth.  
**Childhood** (child'hood), *n.* state of being a child.  
**Childish** (child'ish), *a.* like a child; silly; trifling.  
**Childishness** (child'ish-ness), *n.* triflingness; simpleness; puerility.  
**Childless** (child'les), *a.* without children.  
**Childlike** (child'lik), *a.* like a child; dutiful; docile.  
**Children** (chil'dren), *n. pl.* of *Child*.  
**Child** (kil'e-ad), *n.* a thousand years.  
**Chill** (chil), *a.* cold; distant; formal; inducing a shivering;—*n.* moderate cold; anything that disheartens; a shivering;—*v.* to make cold; to discourage.  
**Chilliness** (chil'e-ness), *n.* sensation of shivering; cold.  
**Chilly** (chil'e), *a.* rather cold.  
**Chime** (chime), *n.* the harmonious sound of bells; agreement of sound;—*v.* to sound in harmony; to jingle.  
**Chimera** (ki-mê'ra), *n.* a vain fancy.  
**Chimerical** (ki-mer'ik-al), *a.* fanciful; wild.  
**Chimney** (chim'ny), *n.* a passage for the escape of smoke.  
**Chin** (chin), *n.* the lower part of the face.  
**China** (chi'na), *n.* a kind of fine earthenware.  
**Chin-cough** (chin'kof), *n.* the whooping-cough.  
**Chine** (chin), *n.* back-bone or spine; the edge of a cask.  
**Chink** (chingk), *n.* a small opening or cleft;—*v.* to crack; to sound; to cause to sound.  
**Chintz** (chinta), *n.* cotton cloth of many colors.  
**Chip** (chip), *n.* a piece cut off; a fragment;—*v.* to cut into small pieces.  
**Chirographer** (ki-rog'ra-fer), *n.* a writer.  
**Chirographic** (ki-ro-graf'ik), *a.* pertaining to chirography.  
**Chirography** (ki-rog'ra-fe), *n.* one's hand-writing.  
**Chirolgy** (ki-rol'o-je), *n.* art of discoursing with the hands.  
**Chirromancy** (ki'rô-man-se), *n.* the art of foretelling by inspecting the hand.  
**Chiropodist** (ki-rop'o-dist), *n.* a corn or wart doctor.

**Chirp** (cherp), *v.* to make a noise as a bird;—*n.* a short sharp note.  
**Chirping** (cherp'ing), *n.* making the noise of birds.  
**Chirrup** (cher'up), *v.* to animate; to cheer up.  
**Chisel** (chiz'el), *n.* a tool used in carpentry, &c.;—*v.* to cut with a chisel.  
**Chit** (chit), *n.* a shoot; asprout; a babe.  
**Chit-chat** (chit'chat), *n.* prattle; familiar talk.  
**Chivalrous** (shiv'al-rus), *a.* warlike; bold; gallant.  
**Chivalry** (shiv'al-re), *n.* a system of knighthood; valor.  
**Chives** (chizr), *n. pl.* slender threads in flowers.  
**Chloral** (klô'ral), *n.* a liquid formed from chlorine and alcohol.  
**Chloridate** (klor'e-dât), *v.* to treat or prepare with a chloride.  
**Chlorine** (klô'rin), *n.* a green yellowish gas.  
**Chlorodyne** (klô'ro-dîn), *n.* medicine possessing sedative and other remedial properties.  
**Chloroform** (klô'ro-form), *n.* a colorless volatile liquid.  
**Chlorometer** (klô-rom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for testing the strength of chloride of lime.  
**Chlorophyl** (klô'ro-fil), *n.* the coloring matter in plants.  
**Chlorosis** (klô-rô'sis), *n.* green sickness; etiolation.  
**Chock** (chok), *n.* kind of wedge to confine a cask.  
**Chockful** (chok'ful), *a.* full to overflowing.  
**Chocolate** (chok'ô-lât), *n.* a preparation of the cocoanut; a beverage made from the cocoanut.  
**Choice** (chois), *n.* act of choosing; the thing chosen; option;—*a.* select; precious; very good.  
**Choir** (kwir), *n.* part of a church for singers; a band of singers.  
**Choke** (chôk), *v.* to stop or obstruct; to suffocate, to throttle.  
**Choke-damp** (chôk'damp), *n.* a noxious vapor.  
**Choler** (kol'er), *n.* bile; wrath; irascibility; irritation.  
**Cholera** (kol'er-a), *n.* a bilious

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CHOLERIC

spasmodic disease.  
**Choleric** (kol'er-ik), *a.* passionate; full of cholera.  
**Cholesterine** (kol-es'ter-in), *n.* a fatty substance found in bile.  
**Chondrine** (kon'drin), *n.* a substance resembling gelatine.  
**Chondrodite** (kon'dro-dit), *n.* one of the gems.  
**Chondrology** (kon-drol'o-je), *n.* a treatise on cartilages.  
**Choose** (chooz), *v.* to take by preference; to select; to will, or determine.  
**Chooser** (chooz'er), *n.* one who chooses; an elector.  
**Chop** (chop), *v.* to cut quick; to mince; to barter, or exchange; to shift, as the wind; —*n.* a piece of meat.  
**Chop-house** (chop'hous), *n.* a dining-house.  
**Chopping** (chop'ing), *a.* large, or well grown.  
**Chops** (chops), *n. pl.* the jaws, or mouth.  
**Choral** (kô'ral), *a.* pertaining to a choir.  
**Chord** (kord), *n.* string of a musical instrument; notes in harmony; a line in geometry uniting the arc of a circle.  
**Chore** (chôr), *v.* to work by the day.  
**Chorea** (kô'rê-â), *n.* St. Vitus' dance.  
**Chorist** (kô'rist), *n.* a choir-singer.  
**Chorister** (kor'is-ter), *n.* a singer; a leader of a choir.  
**Chorographer** (kô-rog'ra-fer), *n.* one who describes a region or country.  
**Chorography** (kô-rog'ra-fe), *n.* the description of a region or country.  
**Chorus** (kô'rus), *n.* a number of singers; part of music in which all join.  
**Chouse** (chous), *v.* to cheat; to trick; to defraud; —*n.* a trick, or sham.  
**Chow-chow** (chow-chow), *n.* a kind of mixed pickle.  
**Chowder** (chow'der), *n.* fresh fish boiled with biscuit, &c.  
**Chrim** (krizm), *n.* unction, or consecrated oil.  
**Chriminal** (kriz'mal), *a.* relating to crime.  
**Chrismation** (kri-zá'shun), *n.* act of applying the conse-

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## CICATRIZE

crated oil.  
**Chrismatory** (kri-z'ma-to-re), *n.* a vessel for chrism.  
**Christ** (krist), *n.* the Anointed; the Messiah.  
**Christen** (kris'n), *v.* to baptize; to name.  
**Christendom** (kris'n-dum), *n.* that part of the world under Christian rule; the body of Christians.  
**Christening** (kris'ning), *n.* act of baptism and naming.  
**Christian** (krist'yan), *n.* a believer in the religion of Christ; a good person; —*a.* pertaining to Christ.  
**Christianity** (krist'yan-té), *n.* the religion of Christ.  
**Christianize** (krist'yan-iz), *v.* to make Christian.  
**Christianly** (krist'yan-le), *a.* like a Christian.  
**Christmas** (kris'mas), *n.* the festival of Christ's nativity.  
**Christmas-box** (kris'mas-boks), *n.* a Christmas present.  
**Chromatic** (krô-mat'ik), *a.* relating to color or to music.  
**Chromatics** (krô-mat'iks), *n. pl.* the science of colors.  
**Chromatography** (krô-ma-tog'ra-fe), *n.* a treatise on colors; the art of printing in colors.  
**Chrome** (krôm),  
**Chromium** (krô'mé-um), } *n.*  
a metal remarkable for the colors of its compounds.  
**Chromosphere** (krô'mos-fér), *n.* the outer cloudy envelope around the sun.  
**Chronicle** (kron'ik), *a.* of long continuance.  
**Chronicle** (kron'e-kl), *n.* a historical register of events; a history; —*v.* to record or register.  
**Chronogram** (kron'ô-gram), *n.* an inscription which includes the date of an event.  
**Chronological** (kron-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* relating to chronology.  
**Chronologist** (kro-nol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in chronology.  
**Chronology** (kro-nol'o-je), *n.* the science of computing and adjusting dates of past events.  
**Chrysalis** (kris'a-lis), *n.* the form assumed by some insects before they become winged.  
**Chronometer** (kro-nom'e-ter),

*n.* an instrument for measuring time; a watch.  
**Chronometry** (kro-nom'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring time.  
**Chrysanthemum** (kre-san'the-mum), *n.* a genus of plants.  
**Chryselephantine** (kris-el-e-fan'tin), *a.* made of gold and ivory.  
**Chrysolite** (kris'o-lit), *n.* a mineral of a greenish color.  
**Chub** (chub), *n.* a river fish.  
**Chubby** (chub'e), *a.* plump; short; thick.  
**Chuck** (chuk), *v.* to make a noise like a hen; to strike gently; —*n.* the call of a hen; a slight blow.  
**Chuckle** (chuk'l), *v.* to laugh in the throat; to call as a hen.  
**Chuff** (chuf), *n.* a clownish person.  
**Chuffy** (chuf'e), *a.* fat; surly.  
**Chum** (chum), *n.* one who lives in the same room; an intimate companion.  
**Chump** (chump), *n.* a heavy thick piece of wood; a lump.  
**Church** (church), *n.* a place of worship; a body of professed Christians; —*v.* to give thanks in church.  
**Churchman** (church'man), *n.* an episcopalian; an ecclesiastic.  
**Church-warden** (church'wor-dn), *n.* one who has charge of the church.  
**Church-yard** (church'yârd), *n.* a burial ground near a church.  
**Churl** (churl), *n.* a rustic; a clown; a niggard.  
**Churlish** (churl'ish), *a.* surly; rude; niggardly.  
**Churlishness** (churl'ish-nes), *n.* rudeness of manner or temper; moroseness.  
**Churn** (churn), *n.* a vessel in which cream is agitated to make butter; —*v.* to agitate cream for making butter.  
**Churning** (churn'ing), *n.* the operation of making butter.  
**Chyle** (kil), *n.* a white fluid drawn from the food while in the intestines.  
**Chyme** (kim), *n.* digested food.  
**Cicatrice** (sik'a-tris), } *n.*  
**Cicatrix** (sik'a-trix), } scar over a wound when healed.  
**Cicatrization** (sik-a-tri-zá'shun), *n.* the process of healing; the being skinned over.  
**Cicatrize** (sik'a-triz), *v.* to heal



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## CICERONE

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## CIRRIGEROUS

a wound; to skin over.  
**Cicerone** (ché-che-ró'ne), *n.* one who explains curiosities and antiquities to strangers; a guide.  
**Cider** (síd'er), *n.* a liquor made from apples.  
**Cigar** (se-gár'), *n.* a roll of tobacco for smoking.  
**Cigarette** (sig'a-ret), *n.* tobacco rolled in thin paper.  
**Ciliary** (sil'e-er-e), *a.* belonging to the eyelids.  
**Illious** (se-lish'us), *a.* made of hair.  
**Cimeter** (sim'e-ter), *n.* a sword with convex edge.  
**Cimmerian** (sin-mé're-an), *a.* dark and gloomy.  
**Cinchona** (sin-kó'na), *n.* the tree and bark of a tree growing in Peru.  
**Cincture** (sínkt'yur), *n.* a belt, or girdle.  
**Cinder** (sín'der), *n.* the residue of coal when burning.  
**Cinerary** (sin'er-a-re), *a.* relating to ashes, or the contents of sepulchral urns.  
**Cinieritious** (sin'er-ish'us), *a.* resembling ashes in color.  
**Cinnabar** (sin'na-bar), *n.* native red sulphuret of mercury; vermilion.  
**Cinnamon** (sin'na-mun), *n.* the inner bark of a tree growing in Ceylon.  
**Cinque** (sínk), *n.* five.  
**Cinquefoil** (sínk'fóil), *n.* a plant; an ornament in architecture.  
**Cipher** (síf'er), *n.* the character; the initials of a name intertwined; any person or thing of little value; a secret writing;—*v.* to use figures; to write in secret characters.  
**Ciphering** (síf'er-ing), *n.* the art or act of computing numbers.  
**Circian** (ser-sé'an), *a.* bewitching; pertaining to Circe.  
**Circinal** (ser'se-nal), *a.* resembling a circle.  
**Circle** (ser'kl), *n.* a figure contained by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the centre; a ring; an orb; circuit; surrounding company;—*v.* to move round; to encompass; to move circularly.

**Circlet** (ser'klet), *n.* a little circle.  
**Circuit** (ser'kit), *n.* the act of moving or passing round; circular space; a district.  
**Circuitous** (ser-kú'e-tus), *a.* round about.  
**Circuity** (ser-kú'e-te), *n.* a going round.  
**Circular** (ser-kú-ler), *a.* round; like a circle.  
**Circularity** (ser-kú-lar'e-te), *n.* a circular form.  
**Circularly** (ser-kú-ler-le), *ad.* in the form of a circle.  
**Circulate** (ser-kú-lát), *v.* to move round; to make go round; to spread.  
**Circulation** (ser-kú-lá'shun), *n.* state of being circulated; currency.  
**Circulatory** (ser'ku-la-to-re), *a.* moving round.  
**Circumambieney** (ser-kum-am'be-an-se), *n.* the act of surrounding.  
**Circumambient** (ser-kum-am'be-ent), *a.* surrounding.  
**Circumambulate** (ser-kum-am'bú-lát), *v.* to walk round about.  
**Circumcise** (ser'kum-síz), *v.* to cut off the foreskin.  
**Circumcision** (ser-kum-sízh'un), *n.* act of circumcising.  
**Circumference** (ser-kum'fer-ens), *n.* the line that bounds a circle.  
**Circumferential** (ser-kum-fer-en'shal), *a.* pertaining to the circumference.  
**Circumferator** (ser-kum-fer-en'ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles.  
**Circumflex** (ser'kum-flex), *n.* a mark over a vowel, or syllable;—*v.* to mark or pronounce with the circumflex.  
**Circumfluence** (ser-kum'flu-ens), *n.* inclosing with waters.  
**Circumfluent** (ser-kum'flu-ent), *a.* flowing around.  
**Circumfuse** (ser-kum-fúz'), *v.* to pour around.  
**Circumfusile** (ser-kum-fú'zel), *a.* capable of being spread around.  
**Circumfusion** (ser-kum-fú'zhun), *n.* act of pouring round.  
**Circumjacent** (ser-kum-já'sent), *a.* lying round anything.  
**Circumloention** (ser-kum-lo-

kú'shun), *n.* a compass of words; a circuitous speech or expression.  
**Circumlocutory** (ser-kum-lok'ú-to-re), *a.* consisting in a compass of words.  
**Circumnavigate** (ser-kum-nav'e-gát), *v.* to sail round.  
**Circumnavigation** (ser-kum-nav'e-gá'shun), *n.* the act of sailing round.  
**Circumnavigator** (ser-kum-nav'e-gá-ter), *n.* one who has sailed round the globe.  
**Circumpolar** (ser-kum-pó-lar), *a.* near the poles.  
**Circumrotary** (ser-kum-ró'ta-re), *a.* turning round.  
**Circumscribe** (ser'kum-scrib), *v.* to inclose; to limit.  
**Circumscription** (ser-kum-skríp'shun), *n.* limitation.  
**Circumscriptive** (ser-kum-skríp'tiv), *a.* limiting; defining external form.  
**Circumspect** (ser'kum-spekt), *a.* wary; prudent; cautious.  
**Circumspection** (ser-kum-spek'shun), *n.* great caution.  
**Circumspective** (ser-kum-spek'tiv), *a.* cautious; vigilant.  
**Circumspectly** (ser'kum-spek'tl), *ad.* watchfully; warily.  
**Circumstance** (ser'kum-stans), *n.* something attending or relative to a fact; an accident or event.  
**Circumstances** (ser'kum-stans-es), *n.* state as to property.  
**Circumstantial** (ser-kum-stan'shal), *a.* particular; minute; incidental.  
**Circumstantiate** (ser-kum-stan'she-át), *v.* to describe exactly; to verify.  
**Circumvallation** (ser-kum-val-lá'shun), *n.* a wall or fortification surrounding a place.  
**Circumvent** (ser-kum-vent'), *v.* to deceive; to overreach; to cheat.  
**Circumvention** (ser-kum-ven'shun), *n.* fraud; imposture.  
**Circumvolution** (ser-kum-vo-lú'shun), *n.* a turning round.  
**Circumvolve** (ser-kum-volv'), *v.* to roll round about.  
**Circus** (ser'kus), *n.* an inclosed place for seats of horsemanship.  
**Cirrifrons** (ser-rí'fer-us), *a.* producing tendrils.  
**Cirrigeros** (ser-rí'jer-us), *a.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CIRROUS

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CLEAN

having curled locks.  
**Cirrous** (ser'rus), *a.* terminating in a curl or tendril.  
**Cisalpine** (sis-al'pin), *a.* on the south of the Alps.  
**Cistern** (sis'tern), *n.* a receptacle for water; a tank.  
**Citadel** (sit'a-del), *n.* a fortress; a castle.  
**Citation** (sit'a'shun), *n.* a summons; a quotation.  
**Citatory** (sit'a-to-re), *a.* having power of citation; calling.  
**Cite** (sit), *v.* to summon; to call upon officially; to quote.  
**Citizen** (sit'e-zn), *n.* an inhabitant of a city; a freeman.  
**Citizenship** (sit'e-zn-ship), *n.* the rights of a citizen.  
**Citrie** (sit'rik), *a.* belonging to lemons, or limes.  
**Citrine** (sit'rin), *a.* like a citron; lemon-colored.  
**Citron** (sit'run), *n.* the fruit of the citron-tree.  
**City** (sit'e), *n.* a large incorporated town.  
**Cives** (sivz), *n. pl.* a species of leek.  
**Civet** (siv'et), *n.* a perfume from the civet cat.  
**Civil** (siv'ik), *a.* relating to civil life, or to a city.  
**Civil** (siv'il), *a.* pertaining to society; kind; polite.  
**Civilian** (se-vil'yan), *n.* one versed in civil law; one engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life.  
**Civility** (se-vil'e-te), *n.* politeness; kind treatment.  
**Civilization** (siv'il-e-zä'shun), *n.* act of civilizing.  
**Civilize** (siv'il-iz), *v.* to reclaim from savage life.  
**Civilized** (siv'il-izd), *a.* polite; polished; cultivated.  
**Clack** (klak), *v.* to make sharp noises;—*n.* a sharp noise.  
**Claim** (kläm), *v.* to demand as of right;—*n.* right or title to anything; the thing claimed.  
**Claimable** (kläm'a-bl), *a.* that may be demanded.  
**Claimant** (kläm'ant), *n.* one who demands.  
**Clairvoyance** (klä-rvoy'ans), *n.* discernment of concealed things through mesmeric influence.  
**Clairvoyant** (klä-rvoy'ant), *n.* one who has the power of clairvoyance.  
**Clam** (klam), *n.* a bivalvular

shell-fish.  
**Clamber** (klam'ber), *v.* to climb with difficulty.  
**Clamminess** (klam'e-nes), *n.* stickiness; tenacity.  
**Clammy** (klam'e), *a.* viscous; ropy; glutinous.  
**Clamor** (klam'er), *n.* great noise of voices;—*v.* to be noisy.  
**Clamorous** (klam'er-us), *a.* noisy with words; importunate; boisterous.  
**Clamp** (klamp), *n.* an iron for fastening;—*v.* to strengthen by a clamp.  
**Clan** (klan), *n.* a family; race, sect; tribe.  
**Clandestine** (klan-des'tin), *a.* secret; private; fraudulent.  
**Clandestinely** (klan-des'tin-le), *ad.* secretly.  
**Clang** (klang), *v.* to strike together with a ringing sound;—*n.* a sharp, shrill sound.  
**Clangor** (klang'ger), *n.* a sharp, shrill, harsh sound.  
**Clangorous** (klang'ger-us), *a.* harsh or sharp sounds.  
**Clank** (klank), *n.* a sharp, shrill sound;—*v.* to strike with a sharp sound.  
**Clannish** (klan'ish), *a.* disposed to adhere closely.  
**Clanship** (klan'ship), *n.* state of union in a tribe.  
**Clap** (klap), *v.* to strike together with a quick motion;—*n.* a striking of hands, for applauding; an explosion.  
**Claptrap** (klap'trap), *n.* any trick to gain applause.  
**Clare-obscure** (klar'ob-skür), *n.* a striking of hands, for applauding; an explosion.  
**Claret** (klar'et), *n.* a French wine of a pale red color.  
**Clarification** (klar-e-fe-kä'shun), *n.* the act of purifying or refining.  
**Clarify** (klar'e-fi), *v.* to clear; to purify, or brighten.  
**Clarion** (klar'e-un), *n.* a martial wind-instrument.  
**Clarinet** (klar-e-o-net'), *n.* a musical wind-instrument.  
**Clash** (klash), *v.* to strike against; to interfere; to meet in opposition;—*n.* a very noisy collision.  
**Clashing** (klash'ing), *a.* contrary; interfering;—*n.* oppo-



sition; conflict.  
**Clasp** (klasp), *n.* a hook; a catch; a close embrace;—*v.* to embrace; to hold fast; to inclose.  
**Clasper** (klasp'er), *n.* a jawbone that which clasps; a tendril.  
**Class** (klas), *n.* a rank or order of persons or things;—*v.* to arrange methodically.  
**Classic** (klas'ik), *n.* an author of the first rank;—*n.* relating to authors of high order; chaste; refined.  
**Classicism** (klas'se-sizm), *n.* pretentious affectation of the classical character.  
**Classifiable** (klas-se-fi-a-bl), *a.* that may be classified.  
**Classification** (klas-se-fe-kä'shun), *n.* act of arranging in classes or ranks.  
**Classificatory** (klas-se-fe-kä'-to-re), *a.* forming the basis of classification.  
**Classifier** (klas'se-fi-er), *n.* one who arranges in a class.  
**Classify** (klas'se-fi), *v.* to form into a class.  
**Clathrate** (klath'rat), *a.* latticed; like a grating.  
**Clatter** (klat'ter), *n.* a confused rattling noise;—*v.* to make noises.  
**Clattering** (klat'ter-ing), *n.* a clatter; confusion of sounds.  
**Clause** (klawz), *n.* a sentence, or part of a sentence; an article; a stipulation.  
**Claustal** (klaws'trat), *a.* relating to a cloister.  
**Clausular** (clawz'ü-lar), *a.* consisting of or having clauses.  
**Clavated** (klä'vä-ted), *a.* set with knobs; knobbed.  
**Claviary** (klä've-a-re), *n.* an index of keys in music.  
**Clavichord** (klä've-kord), *n.* a musical instrument.  
**Clavicle** (klä've-kl), *n.* the collar-bone.  
**Clavier** (klä've-er), *n.* the keyboard of an organ or piano.  
**Claw** (klaw), *n.* a sharp, hooked nail;—*v.* to scratch, or tear, with claws.  
**Clay** (klä), *n.* a kind of earth.  
**Clayey** (klä'e), *a.* abounding in clay; like clay.  
**Claymore** (klä'mör), *n.* a Scotch broadsword.  
**Clean** (klän), *a.* free from dirt; not foul; pure;—*v.* to free from dirt or foulness;—*ad.* fully; entirely; perfectly.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CLEANLINESS.

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## CLOTHE

**Cleanliness** (klen'te-nes), *n.* neatness of dress; purity.  
**Cleanly** (klen'te), *a.* pure; neat; —*ad.* in a clean manner.  
**Cleansable** (klenz'a-bl), *a.* that may be cleansed.  
**Cleanse** (klenz), *v.* to cleanse from impurities.  
**Cleanser** (klenz'er), *n.* he who or that which purifies.  
**Clear** (klér), *a.* free from mixture or obstruction; pure; transparent; indisputable; —*v.* to free from obscurity, obstruction, or guilt; to acquit, free, or vindicate; to become bright or transparent; —*ad.* completely.  
**Clearage** (klér'aj), *n.* the removing of anything.  
**Clearance** (klér'ans), *n.* act of clearing; permit of the custom-house for a vessel to sail.  
**Clearer** (klér'er), *n.* he who or that which clears.  
**Clearing** (klér'ing), *n.* a justification or defence; a tract of land prepared for cultivation.  
**Clearly** (klér'le), *ad.* plainly; evidently; brightly.  
**Clearness** (klér'nes), *n.* plainness; fairness; freedom from everything that obscures.  
**Cleat** (klét), *n.* a piece of wood used in a ship to fasten ropes on; a narrow strip of wood to nail to; a thin metallic plate.  
**Cleavable** (klév'a-bl), *a.* that may be split or parted.  
**Cleavage** (klév'aj), *n.* act or manner of cleaving or splitting.  
**Cleave** (klév), *v.* to stick to; to hold; to split; to crack.  
**Cleaver** (klév'er), *n.* a butcher's chopper.  
**Clef** (klef), *n.* a character to show the key, in music.  
**Cleft** (kleft), *pr.* or *g.* split; divided; —*n.* a crack; a gap.  
**Clematis** (klem'a-tis), *n.* a creeping flowering plant.  
**Clemency** (klem'en-se), *n.* a disposition to forgive; kindness; gentleness.  
**Clement** (klem'ent), *a.* mild; gentle; merciful.  
**Clepsydra** (klep'se-dra), *n.* a water-clock used by the ancients.  
**Clergy** (kler'je), *n.* the ministers of religion in the Christian church.

**Clergyman** (kler'je-man), *n.* a minister of the Christian church.  
**Clerical** (kler'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to the clergy.  
**Clerk** (klerk), *n.* a writer or accountant; an assistant; a church officer.  
**Clerkship** (klerk'ship), *n.* the business of a clerk.  
**Clever** (klev'er), *a.* dexterous; talented; intellectual ability.  
**Cleverness** (klev'er-nes), *n.* skill; ingenuity.  
**Clew** (klú), *n.* a ball of thread.  
**Clue** (klú), *n.* anything that guides or directs; a corner of a sail; —*v.* to truss up the sails to the yard.  
**Click** (klik), *v.* to make a light, sharp sound; —*n.* a short, sharp noise.  
**Client** (kli'ent), *n.* one who employs a lawyer.  
**Cliff** (klif), *n.* a steep bank; a high and steep rock.  
**Climacteric** (kli-mak'ter-ik), *n.* a critical year or period in human life.  
**Climate** (kli'mát), *n.* a region or zone of the earth; condition of the atmosphere as regards heat and cold; temperature.  
**Climatic** (kli-mat'ik), *a.* relating, or limited, to climate.  
**Climatize** (kli'ma-tiz), *v.* to accustom to a climate.  
**Climatology** (kli-ma-to'l'o-je), *n.* the science of climates.  
**Climax** (kli'maks), *n.* gradation; ascent; a figure in rhetoric by which the sentence rises gradually.  
**Climb** (klím), *v.* to mount with the hands and feet; to ascend with labor.  
**Clime** (klím), *n.* a climate; a region of the earth.  
**Clinch** (klinsh), *v.* to gripe; to hold fast; to rivet; —*n.* a hold-fast.  
**Clincher** (klinsh'er), *n.* a hold-fast; a cramp; a decisive argument.  
**Cling** (klíng), *v.* to adhere, or stick close to; to hang upon.  
**Clingy** (klíng'e), *a.* adhesive.  
**Clinic** (klin'ik), *n.* a per-clinical (klin'ik-al), *n.* taining to a sick-bed; —*n.* one confined to bed.  
**Clink** (klíng), *v.* to make a ringing sound.

**Clinker** (klíng'er), *n.* slag which forms in furnaces.  
**Clinometer** (kli-nom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring the dip of strata.  
**Clip** (klíp), *v.* to cut short with scissors; to curtail.  
**Clipper** (klíp'er), *n.* one who clips; a fast-sailing vessel.  
**Clique** (klék), *n.* a party; a coterie; a gang; a set or party.  
**Cloak** (klók), *v.* to cover with a cloak; to disguise; —*n.* a loose outer garment.  
**Clock** (klók), *n.* a timepiece; a species of beetle.  
**Clockmaker** (klók'mák'er), *n.* one who makes clocks.  
**Clockwork** (klók'werk), *n.* the machinery of a clock.  
**Clod** (klód), *n.* a hard lump of earth; —*v.* to harden into a thick mass.  
**Cloddy** (klód'e), *a.* full of clods; rough; hard.  
**Clodhopper** (klód'hóp'er), *n.* a countryman; a rustic.  
**Clodpole** (klód'pól), *n.* a stupid fellow.  
**Clog** (klog), *v.* to hinder in motion; —*n.* obstruction; a shoe with a wooden sole.  
**Cloggy** (clog'e), *a.* apt to clog; heavy; obstructing.  
**Cloister** (klois'ter), *n.* a place of religious retirement; —*v.* to confine in a cloister.  
**Cloisteral** (klois'ter-al), *a.* retired from the world; solitary.  
**Clonle** (klón'ik), *a.* shaking, convulsive; irregular.  
**Close** (klöz), *v.* to shut; to end; to finish; to join; —*n.* conclusion; termination; end; —*a.* (klös) shut fast; tight; confined; secret; —*ad.* closely; nearly.  
**Closely** (klös'le), *ad.* in a close manner; secretly.  
**Closeness** (klös'nes), *n.* compactness; narrowness.  
**Closet** (kloz'et), *n.* a private apartment; —*v.* to shut up; to conceal.  
**Closing** (kloz'ing), *n.* end; conclusion; —*a.* that concludes.  
**Closure** (klöz'zhur), *n.* a closing; an inclosure.  
**Clot** (klot), *n.* a concretion; —*v.* to coagulate.  
**Cloth** (klóth), *n.* a stuff formed by weaving.  
**Clothe** (klóth), *v.* to furnish with clothes; to dress.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CLOTHES

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## COCKSWAIN

**Clothes** (klôthz), *n. pl.* garments, or articles of dress.

**Clothier** (klôth'yer), *n.* one who makes or sells clothing.

**Clothing** (klôth'ing), *n.* garments; dress; covering.

**Cloud** (kloud), *n.* a mass of vapor in the atmosphere;—*v.* to overspread with clouds; to obscure, or darken.

**Cloudiness** (kloud'e-nes), *n.* state of being cloudy.

**Cloudy** (kloud'e), *a.* full of clouds; obscure.

**Clough** (kluf), *n.* a cleft; a ravine in a hill.

**Clout** (klout), *n.* a patch; cloth for any mean use; a flat-headed nail;—*v.* to patch.

**Clove** (klôv), *n.* an aromatic Indian spice.

**Cloven** (klô'vn), *a.* divided in two parts; cleft; split.

**Cloven-footed** (klô'vn-foot-ed), *a.* having the hoof in two parts.

**Clover** (klô'ver), *n.* a genus of plants called trefoil.

**Clown** (klown), *n.* a rustic; a fool, or buffoon.

**Clownish** (klown'ish), *a.* rude; rustic; ill-bred.

**Clownishness** (klown'ish-nes), *n.* rudeness of behavior; awkwardness.

**Cloy** (klôy), *v.* to fill to loathing; to glut, or satiate.

**Club** (klub), *n.* an association; a heavy stick;—*v.* to join in common expense; to beat with a club.

**Clubbist** (klub'bist), *n.* one who belongs to a club or an association.

**Club-law** (klub'law), *n.* government by force.

**Cluck** (kluk), *n.* the call of a hen;—*v.* to call as a hen.

**Cue** (klû), *n.* a ball of thread; one of the lower corners of a sail; a direction.

**Clump** (klump), *n.* a cluster of trees.

**Clumsy** (klum'ze), *a.* awkward; unhandy; unskilful.

**Cluster** (klus'ter), *n.* a bunch;—*v.* to unite in a bunch or cluster.

**Clustery** (klus'ter-e), *a.* growing in clusters.

**Clutch** (klutch), *n.* a gripe; grasp;—*v.* to grasp; to gripe.

**Clutter** (klut'er), *n.* a noise; confusion;—*v.* to crowd to-

gether in confusion.

**Clypeate** (klip'e-ât), *a.* having the shape of a shield.

**Clyster** (klis'ter), *n.* an injection for the bowels.

**Coach** (kôch), *n.* a four-wheeled carriage for traveling;—*v.* to convey in a coach.

**Coachman** (kôch'man), *n.* the driver of a coach.

**Coaction** (kô-ak'shun), *n.* compulsion; force.

**Coactive** (kô-akt'iv), *a.* acting jointly.

**Coadjutant** (ko-ad'jû-tant), *a.* co-operating; helping.

**Coadjutor** (kô-ad'jû-ter), *n.* an assistant; a helper.

**Coadjutrix** (kô-ad'jû'trix), *n.* a female assistant.

**Coadunate** (ko-ad'û-nât), *a.* united at the base; cohering.

**Coagulable** (kô-ag'û-la-bl), *a.* that may coagulate.

**Coagulate** (kô-ag'û-lât), *v.* to curdle; to congeal.

**Coagulation** (ko-ag'û-lâ'shun), *n.* the process of curdling or congealing.

**Coagulative** (ko-ag'û-lâ-tiv), *a.* having power to coagulate.

**Coagulum** (kô-ag'û-lum), *n.* a clot of blood; curd of milk.

**Coal** (kôl), *n.* wood charred; a mineral;—*v.* to burn to coal; to supply with coal.

**Coalesce** (kô-a-les'), *v.* to grow together; to join.

**Coalescence** (kô-a-les'ens), *n.* the act of growing together; union.

**Coalescent** (kô-a-les'ent), *a.* growing or uniting together.

**Coalition** (kô-a-lish'un), *n.* union of persons or states; a confederacy; a league.

**Coal-mine** (kôl'min), *n.* a pit whence coal is dug.

**Coaly** (kôl'e), *a.* full of coal; like coal.

**Coarse** (kôrs), *a.* gross; rude; rough; indelicate.

**Coarseness** (kôrs'nes), *n.* grossness; rudeness; roughness.

**Coast** (kôst), *n.* land next the sea;—*v.* to sail near land.

**Coaster** (kôst'er), *n.* a vessel employed in home trade only.

**Coasting** (kôst'ing), *n.* sailing near the land.

**Coat** (kôt), *n.* a man's garment; an external covering;—*v.* to cover with a coat; to smear; to cover, or spread.

**Coating** (kôt'ing), *n.* a covering; covering with a coat.

**Coax** (kôks), *v.* to wheedle; to flatter; to entice.

**Coaxer** (kôks'er), *n.* one who entices.

**Cob** (kob), *n.* spike of maize; a strong pony; a knob.

**Cobalt** (kô bawit), *n.* a mineral.

**Cobaltine** (kô'balt-in), *n.* arsenical ore of cobalt.

**Cobble** (kob'bl), *n.* a stone; a boulder;—*v.* to mend clumsily; to botch.

**Cobbler** (kob'bler), *n.* a mender of boots and shoes.

**Cobra de capello** (ko'bra de ka-pel'lo), *n.* the hooded snake.

**Cobweb** (kob'web), *n.* an spider's web; a trap.

**Coccoliferous** (kok-sil'er-us), *a.* producing berries.

**Coccolite** (kok'o-lit), *n.* a variety of argile.

**Cochineal** (koch'e-nêl), *n.* insects for dyeing scarlet.

**Cochleariform** (kok-le-ar'e-form), *a.* shaped like a spoon.

**Cochleary** (kok'le-a-re), *a.* like a screw; spiral.

**Cochleated** (kok'le-a-ted), *a.* screw-like; spiral.

**Cock** (kok), *v.* to set upright;—*n.* the male of birds.

**Cockade** (kok-âd'), *n.* a ribbon worn on the hat.

**Cockatoo** (kok-a-tôô'), *n.* a kind of parrot.

**Cockatrice** (kok'a-tris), *n.* a fabulous serpent.

**Cock-beat** (kok'bôt), *n.* a small boat.

**Cocket** (kok'et), *n.* a certificate from the custom-house.

**Cockfight** (kok'fit), *n.* a battle between cocks.

**Cockle** (kok'l), *n.* a weed; a shell-fish;—*v.* to contract into wrinkles; to shrink.

**Cock-loft** (kok'loft), *n.* the top loft or room.

**Cockney** (kok'ne), *n.* a native of London.

**Cockpit** (kok'pit), *n.* a place where game-cocks fight; a hospital-room in a war-vessel.

**Cockroach** (kok'rôch), *n.* an insect infesting kitchens, pantries, &c.

**Cockscomb** (koks'kôm), *n.* the comb of a cock; a plant.

**Cockswain** (kok'swain), *n.* the steerer, or one who pulls the

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

COCOA

66

COKE

after oar, of a boat.  
**Cocoa** (kô'ko), *n.* the cocoanut tree; a beverage made from the nuts of the chocolate tree.  
**Cocoanut** (kô'ke-nut), *n.* the fruit of the cocoa tree.  
**Cocoon** (ko-kôon'), *n.* the case in which silk-worms envelope themselves.  
**Cocoonery** (ko-kôon'er-e), *n.* a building for silk-worms.  
**Cocoon** (kok'shun), *n.* the act of boiling.  
**Cod** (kod), *n.* a fish found in northern seas; a hush or case containing seeds; a pod.  
**Coddle** (kod'dl), *v.* to parboil; to fuddle; to nurse.  
**Code** (kôd), *n.* a system; a book of civil laws.  
**Codex** (kô'deks), *n.* a manuscript; a code; a book.  
**Codger** (kod'jer), *n.* a clownish fellow; a miser.  
**Codici** (kod'e-sil), *n.* an addition or supplement to a will.  
**Codicillary** (kod-e-sil'l'a-re), *a.* of the nature of a codicil.  
**Codification** (ko-de-fe-kâ'shun), *n.* act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.  
**Codify** (kod'e-fi), *v.* to reduce to a code or system.  
**Codifier** (kod'e-fi-er), *n.* one  
**Codist** (kod'ist), *n.* who forms or reduces laws to a system.  
**Co-efficiency** (kô-ef-fish'en-se), *n.* co-operation.  
**Co-efficient** (kô-ef-fish'ent), *a.* co-operating;—*n.* that which acts together.  
**Cœliac** (sê'le-ak), *a.* pertaining to the intestinal canal.  
**Co-equal** (kô-ê'kwâl), *a.* equal; of the same rank.  
**Co-equality** (kô-ê'kwâl'e-te), *n.* the state of being equal.  
**Coerce** (kô-ers'), *v.* to restrain by force; to compel.  
**Coercible** (ko-er'se-bl), *a.* that may be coerced.  
**Coercion** (kô-er'shun), *n.* compulsion; check.  
**Coercive** (kô-er'siv), *a.* having power to coerce; compulsive.  
**Co-essential** (kô-es-sen'shal), *a.* of the same essence.  
**Co-estate** (kô-es-tât'), *n.* state of equal rank.  
**Co-etaneous** (kô-e-tâ'ne-us), *a.* of the same age with another.

**Co-eternal** (kô-e-ter'nal), *a.* equally eternal with another.  
**Co-eternity** (kô-e-ter'ne-té), *n.* equal eternity.  
**Coeval** (kô-ê'val), *a.* of the same age; contemporaneous;—*n.* one of the same age.  
**Co-exist** (kô-egz-ist'), *v.* to exist at the same time.  
**Co-existence** (kô-egz-ist'ens), *n.* existence at the same time with another.  
**Co-extend** (kô-eks-tend'), *v.* to extend equally.  
**Co-extension** (kô-eks-ten'shun), *n.* equally extended.  
**Co-extensive** (kô-eks-ten'siv), *a.* having the same extent.  
**Coffee** (kof'fe), *n.* the berry of the coffee-tree; a drink made from the roasted berry.  
**Coffee-house** (kof'fe-hous), *n.* a house for refreshments.  
**Coffee-pot** (kof'fe-pot), *n.* a pot for coffee.  
**Coffer** (kof'fer), *n.* a chest for money; a treasure.  
**Coffer-dam** (kof'fer-dam), *n.* a wooden inclosure used in laying foundations of piers, &c., in water.  
**Coffin** (kof'in), *n.* a case for a dead human body;—*v.* to inclose in a coffin.  
**Cog** (kog), *n.* the tooth of a wheel; a boat; a trick;—*v.* to furnish with cogs; to wheedle; to cheat.  
**Cogency** (kô'jen-se), *n.* power of convincing.  
**Cogent** (kô'jent), *a.* having great force; convincing.  
**Cogitable** (kô'je-ta-bl), *a.* that may be thought on.  
**Cogitate** (kô'je-tât'), *v.* to think; to meditate.  
**Cogitation** (kô'je-tâ'shun), *n.* thought; meditation.  
**Cogitative** (kô'je-tâ-tiv), *a.* given to musing, or meditating.  
**Cognac** (kôn'vâk), *n.* a kind of French brandy,—so called from the town where made.  
**Cognate** (kog'nât), *a.* related in origin; of the same kind or nature; alike.  
**Cognition** (kog-nâ'shun), *n.* kindred; relationship.  
**Cognition** (kog-nish'un), *n.* certain knowledge.  
**Cognizable** (kog-ne-zâ-bl), *a.* liable to be examined or tried.  
**Cognizance** (kog'ne-zans), *n.*

judicial notice; knowledge; observation; perception.  
**Cognizant** (kog'ne-zant), *a.* having knowledge of.  
**Cognomen** (kog-nô-men), *n.* a surname; the family name.  
**Cognominal** (kog-nô-m-e-nal), *a.* relating to the surname.  
**Cognoscible** (kog-nô-se-bl), *a.* that may be known.  
**Cohabit** (ko-hab'it), *v.* to live together as husband and wife.  
**Cohabitation** (ko-hab-e-tâ'shun), *n.* living together.  
**Cohair** (ko-âr'), *n.* a joint hair.  
**Cohelress** (ko-âr'es), *n.* a joint heiress.  
**Cohere** (ko-hêr'), *v.* to stick together; to suit; to agree.  
**Cohere** (ko-hêr'ens), *n.* union of parts.  
**Coherent** (ko-hêr'ent), *a.* consistent; connected.  
**Cohesion** (ko-hê'shun), *n.* state of union; connection.  
**Cohesive** (ko-hê'siv), *a.* that has the power of sticking.  
**Cohesiveness** (ko-hê'siv-nes), *n.* quality of sticking together.  
**Cohort** (kô'hört), *n.* the tenth part of a Roman legion, 600 in number; a body of soldiers.  
**Coif** (kwof), *n.* a caul, or cap;—*v.* to cover or dress with a coif.  
**Coiffure** (kwof'fûr), *n.* a head-dress.  
**Coigne** (koin), *n.* a jutting point; a corner, or angle.  
**Coil** (kôil), *v.* to wind in rings, as a rope or serpent;—*n.* a rope gathered in a circular heap.  
**Coin** (koin), *n.* a piece of metal stamped with certain marks, words, &c., converting it into money;—*v.* to make money of metal; to originate; to fabricate.  
**Coinage** (koin'âj), *n.* the money coined; new production; invention.  
**Coincide** (kô-in-sid'), *v.* to agree; to concur; to correspond.  
**Coincidence** (kô-in-sid'ens), *n.* agreement; concurrence.  
**Coincident** (kô-in-sid'ent), *a.* concurrent; agreeable to.  
**Coincidence** (kô-in-de-kâ'shun), *n.* a concurrent sign.  
**Coiner** (koin'er), *n.* a maker of coin; a winter.  
**Coition** (kô-ish'un), *n.* a meeting; copulation.  
**Coke** (kôk), *n.* coal charred.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## COLANDER

**Colander** (kol'an-der), *n.* a Cullender (kul'en-der), } perforated vessel for straining.  
**Colchicum** (kol'ke-kum), *n.* a medicinal plant; meadow saffron.  
**Cold** (kôld), *a.* lacking warmth; frigid; indifferent; reserved; — *n.* sensation produced by loss of heat; a shivering, or chilliness; indisposition caused by cold; a catarrh.  
**Coldly** (kôld'le), *adv.* in a cold manner; with indifference.  
**Cold-hearted** (kôld'hart-ed), *a.* wanting feeling; indifferent; unconcerned.  
**Coldness** (kôld'nes), *n.* want of heat; reserve; unconcern.  
**Coleopterai** (ko-le-op'ter-ah), *a.* having wings with a case.  
**Colewort** (kôl'wart), *n.* a sort of cabbage.  
**Colic** (kol'ik), *n.* a severe pain in the bowels or stomach.  
**Colicky** (kol'ik-ee), *a.* pain pertaining to the bowels.  
**Collin** (kol'in), *n.* a bird of the partridge kind, in Virginia.  
**Coliseum** (kol-e-sé-um), *n.* a large building for exhibitions.  
**Collaborator** (kol-lab'o-ra-ter), *n.* an associate in labor; an assistant.  
**Collapse** (kol-laps'), *v.* to fall inwards, or together; — *n.* a falling in, or together.  
**Collapsed** (kol-lapst'), *a.* fallen in, or together; closed.  
**Collar** (kol'ler), *n.* something worn round the neck; a band; a ring; — *v.* to put on a collar; to seize by the collar.  
**Collatable** (kol-lat'a-bl), *a.* capable of being collated.  
**Collate** (kol-lat'), *v.* to compare and examine, as books, &c.; to gather and place in order.  
**Collateral** (kol-lat'er-al), *a.* side by side; running parallel; — *n.* additional security.  
**Collation** (kol-lá'shun), *n.* act of bringing together and comparing; an unceremonious lunch.  
**Collator** (kol-lá'ter), *n.* one who collates, or compares.  
**Colleague** (kol'leg), *n.* a partner, or associate in office.  
**Collect** (kol-lekt'), *v.* to gather; to bring together; to assemble.  
**Collect** (kol'lekt), *n.* a short prayer of the church service.  
**Collected** (kol-lekt'ed), *a.* gath-

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## COLOSSAL

ered; not disconcerted; calm; cool.  
**Collectible** (kol-lekt'e-bl), *a.* that may be gathered.  
**Collection** (kol-lek'shun), *n.* act of gathering; that which is collected; a contribution.  
**Collective** (kol-lekt'iv), *a.* gathered into a mass, sum or body; aggregated; congregated.  
**Collectively** (kol-lekt'iv-le), *adv.* in a body; together.  
**Collector** (kol-lekt'er), *n.* one who collects, as money, taxes, &c.  
**Collectors'hip** (kol-lekt'er-ship), *n.* office of a collector.  
**College** (kol'ej), *n.* an assembly or community engaged in a common pursuit; a seminary of learning; a university.  
**Collegian** (kol-lé'je-an), *n.* a member of, or student in, a college.  
**Collegiate** (kol-lé'je-át), *a.* relating to a college.  
**Colleenchyma** (kol-len'ke-ma), *n.* the substance lying between and uniting cells in plants.  
**Collet** (kol'let), *n.* the part of a ring which contains the stone.  
**Colletle** (kol-let'ik), *a.* having the property of gluing.  
**Collide** (kol-lid'), *v.* to strike or dash together.  
**Collier** (kol'yer), *n.* one who works in a coal-mine; a ship that carries coal.  
**Colliery** (kol'yer-ee), *n.* a coal-mine; the coal-trade.  
**Colligate** (kol-le-gát), *v.* to tie or bind together.  
**Colligation** (kol-le-gá'shun), *n.* act of binding together.  
**Collimation** (kol-le-má'shun), *n.* the line of sight in the direction of any object.  
**Collimator** (kol-le-má'tor), *n.* an instrument for determining the zenith-point.  
**Collision** (kol-lizh'un), *n.* a clashing together.  
**Collocate** (kol-lo-kát), *v.* to set in order; to place.  
**Collocation** (kol-lo-ká'shun), *n.* a placing together; arrangement.  
**Collodion** (kol-lô'de-on), *n.* a solution of gun-cotton in ether.  
**Colloid** (kol'loyd), *n.* an inorganic compound; — *a.* resembling jelly.  
**Collop** (kol'up), *n.* a cut or slice; a fat lump.  
**Colloquial** (kol-lô'kwe-al), *a.* used in common conversation.  
**Colloquialism** (kol-lô'kwe-al-izm), *n.* a conversational form of expression.  
**Colloquialize** (kol-lô'kwe-al-iz), *v.* to render colloquial.  
**Colloquist** (kol-lô-kwist), *n.* a speaker in a dialogue.  
**Colloquy** (kol-lô-kwe), *n.* mutual discourse; a dialogue.  
**Collude** (kol-lúd'), *v.* to act in concert; to conspire.  
**Collusion** (kol-lú'zhun), *n.* a secret agreement to defraud or deceive.  
**Collusive** (kol-lú'siv), *a.* deceitful; fraudulent.  
**Collusory** (kol-lú'so-re), *a.* containing collusion; collusive.  
**Colon** (kô'lon), *n.* a mark [ : ] of punctuation indicating the next greatest pause to that of the period.  
**Colonel** (kur'nel), *n.* the chief commander of a regiment.  
**Coloneley** (kur'nel-se), *n.* the rank or commission of a colonel.  
**Colonial** (ko-lô'ne-al), *a.* pertaining to a colony.  
**Colonist** (kol'o-nist), *n.* an inhabitant of a colony.  
**Colonization** (kol-o-ne-zá'shun), *n.* act or practice of colonizing.  
**Colonize** (kol'o-niz), *v.* to settle or plant a colony.  
**Colonnade** (kol-on-ád'), *n.* a row of columns.  
**Colony** (kol'ô-ne), *n.* a body of people who settle in a distant country, continuing subject to the parent state; the country inhabited by such.  
**Color** (kul'er), *n.* the appearance that a body presents to the eye; a paint; false show; — *v.* to dye; to stain; to exaggerate; to blush.  
**Colorable** (kul'er-a-bl), *a.* specious; plausible.  
**Colorful** (kul'er-í'fik), *a.* able to give color.  
**Coloring** (kul'er-ing), *n.* act of dyeing; specious appearance.  
**Colorless** (kul'er-es), *a.* destitute of color.  
**Colors** (kul'erz), *n. pl.* a banner; flag; ensign.  
**Colossal** (ko-lôs'al), *a.* very large; gigantic.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## COLOSSEAN

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## COMMENSURATION

**Colossean** (kol-os-sé'an), *a. gigantic.*  
**Colossus** (ko-los'sus), *n. a gigantic statue.*  
**Colportage** (kol'port-aj), *n. the distribution of religious books, tracts, &c.*  
**Colporter** (kol'port-er), *n. one who distributes religious books, &c.*  
**Colt** (kólt), *n. a young horse.*  
**Colter** } (kólt'er), *n. the fore*  
**Counter** } cutting iron of a  
 plough.  
**Colubrine** (kol'ú-brín), *a. relating to serpents; cunning.*  
**Columbine** (kol'um-bin), *a. pertaining to a pigeon or dove; dove-color; —n. name of a plant; heroine in a pantomime.*  
**Column** (kol'um), *n. round pillar or shaft; a perpendicular section of a printed page; a body of troops in subdivisions.*  
**Columnar** (ko-lum'nar), *a. in the form of a column.*  
**Colures** (kó-lúrz'), *n. pl. the two circles which pass through the solstitial or equinoctial points.*  
**Coma** (kó'ma), *n. nebulous covering of a comet; propensity to sleep; lethargy.*  
**Comate** (kó'mát), *a. hairy.*  
**Comatose** (kó'ma-tós), } *a.*  
**Comatus** (kó'ma-tus), } drowsy; dozing without natural sleep; lethargic.  
**Comb** (kóm), *n. an instrument for adjusting hair, wool, flax, &c.; the crest on a cock's head; the honey cells of bees; —v. to adjust, clean, or dress, with a comb.*  
**Combat** (kom'bat), *n. a battle; a fight; a duel; —v. to fight.*  
**Combatant** (kom'bat-ant), *n. one who fights.*  
**Combative** (kom'bat-iv), *a. disposed to fight, or contend.*  
**Combativeness** (kom'bat-i-ness), *n. disposition to fight.*  
**Combainable** (ko-'uin'a-bl), *a. that may be joined.*  
**Combination** (kom-bi-ná'shun), *n. close union or connection.*  
**Combine** (kom-bin'), *v. to unite intimately; to coalesce.*  
**Combustibility** (kom-bus-te-bil'i-te), *n. the quality of taking fire and burning.*  
**Combustible** (kom-bus'te-bl), *a.*

*that will take fire and burn.*  
**Combustion** (kom-bus'tyun), *n. a burning.*  
**Come** (kum), *v. to draw near; to move towards; to arrive, or reach.*  
**Comedian** (ko-mé'de-an), *n. an actor, or player in comedy.*  
**Comedy** (kom'e-de), *n. a dramatic representation of an amusing character.*  
**Comeliness** (kum'le-nes), *n. grace; beauty; dignity.*  
**Comely** (kum'le), *a. becoming; handsome; graceful.*  
**Comet** (kom'et), *n. a heavenly body that emits a long train of luminous matter.*



**Cometary** (kom'et-a-re), *a. relating to comets.*  
**Cometography** (kom-et-og'ra-fe), *n. treatise about comets.*  
**Comfit** (kum'fit), *n. a fruit preserved dry with sugar.*  
**Comfort** (kum'fert), *v. to console; to strengthen; to cheer; —n. ease or rest to body or mind.*  
**Comfortable** (kum'fert-a-bl), *a. imparting or enjoying comfort.*  
**Comforter** (kum'fert-er), *n. one who gives comfort; the Holy Spirit.*  
**Comfortless** (kum'fert-less), *a. having no comfort.*  
**Comic** (kom'ik), *a. relating to comedy; humorous.*  
**Comical** (kom'ik-al), *a. raising mirth diverting droll.*  
**Comicalness** (kom'ik-al-nes), } *a.*  
**Comicality** (kom-e-kal'e-te), } *n. that which excites mirth.*  
**Coming** (kum'ing), *a. drawing near; future.*  
**Comity** (kom'e-te), *n. courtesy; mildness; civility.*  
**Comma** (kom'ma), *n. the mark [,] in punctuation denoting the shortest pause in reading.*  
**Command** (kom-mand'), *v. to bid, order, or charge, with authority; to direct; to govern; —n. right, power, or authority over; a naval or military force under a particular officer.*  
**Commandable** (kom-mand'a-bl), *a.*  
**Commandatory** (kom-mand'a-

to-re), *a. having the force of a command.*  
**Commandant** (kom-man-dant'), *n. one in command of a fort or troops.*  
**Commander** (kom-mand'er), *n. one who commands.*  
**Commandery** (kom-mand'er-e), *n. estates belonging to an order of knights; a body of knights.*  
**Commanding** (kom-mand'ing), *a. controlling by influence or dignity.*  
**Commandment** (kom-mand'ment), *n. a law; a precept; one of the ten moral laws.*  
**Commensurable** (kom-menz'u-r-a-bl), *a. having a common measure.*  
**Commensurable** (kom-mem'o-ra-bl), *a. worthy of remembrance.*  
**Commemorate** (kom-mem'o-rát), *v. to celebrate with honor.*  
**Commemoration** (kom-mem-o-rá'shun), *n. act of calling to remembrance by a solemn celebration; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event.*  
**Commemorative** (kom-mem'o-rá-tiv), *a. tending or serving to commemorate.*  
**Commence** (kom-mens'), *v. to begin; to take rise; to originate to enter upon.*  
**Commencement** (kom-mens'ment), *n. beginning; the thing begun; origin.*  
**Commend** (kom-mend'), *v. to praise; to intrust.*  
**Commendable** (kom-mend'a-bl), *a. laudable; worthy of praise.*  
**Commendam** (kom-men'dam), *n. a vacant church-living temporarily filled.*  
**Commendation** (kom-men-dá'shun), *n. praise; approbation.*  
**Commendatory** (kom-mend'a-to-re), *a. tending to commend.*  
**Commensurability** (kom-men-su-ra-bil'i-te), *n. reducible to a common measure.*  
**Commensurable** (kom-men-su-ra-bl), *a. having a common measure or extent.*  
**Commensurate** (kom-mer'su-rát), *a. equal in measure or extent; proportional.*  
**Commensuration** (kom-men-su-rá'shun), *n. proportion in*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## COMMENT

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## COMPARATES

- measure.
- Comment** (kom'ment), *v.* to expound or explain; — *n.* a remark or note; to explain or illustrate.
- Commentary** (kom'men-ta-re), *n.* comment; exposition; a book of comments or notes.
- Commentator** (kom'men-tāt), *v.* to write comments or notes upon.
- Commentator** (kom'men-tā-ter), *n.* one who explains.
- Commentatorial** (kom'men-ta-tō're-al), *a.* having or exhibiting the character of a commentator.
- Commerce** (kom'mers), *n.* interchange of commodities; trade; traffic; intercourse.
- Commercial** (kom'mer-shal), *a.* relating to trade; mercantile.
- Commolation** (kom-me-nā-shun), *n.* a threat, c. punishment, or vengeance.
- Comminatory** (kom-min'a-to-re), *a.* threatening.
- Commingle** (kom-ming'gl), *v.* to mix together.
- Commingle** (kom'me-nāt), *v.* to reduce into small particles.
- Communion** (kom-me-nū-shun), *n.* act of breaking into small particles.
- Commiserate** (kom-miz'er-āt), *v.* to compassionate.
- Commiseration** (kom-miz'er-ā-shun), *n.* compassion; pity.
- Commiserative** (kom-miz'er-a-tiv), *a.* pitious; compassionate.
- Commiserator** (kom-miz'er-ā-ter), *n.* one who pities.
- Commissary** (kom'mis-sa-re), *n.* a delegate; an officer who provides provisions, &c., for an army.
- Commission** (kom-mish'un), *n.* a trust; compensation for transacting business; — *v.* to give a commission to; to authorize; to empower; to appoint.
- Commissioner** (kom-mish'un-er), *n.* one authorized to act.
- Commissure** (kom-mish'yur), *n.* a joint; a seam; the point of union between two parts.
- Commit** (kom-mit'), *v.* to intrust; to consign; to do; to pledge.
- Commitment** (kom-mit'ment), *n.* act of committing; sending to prison.
- Committal** (kom-mit'al), *n.* a pledge; commitment.
- Committee** (kom-mit'te), *n.* persons chosen to consider and manage any business.
- Commix** (kom-miks'), *v.* to mingle together.
- Commixture** (kom-mikst'yur), *n.* state of being mingled; incorporation.
- Commode** (kom-mōd'), *n.* a sideboard; an article of bedroom furniture.
- Commodious** (kom-mō-de-us), *a.* convenient; suitable; useful.
- Commodiousness** (kom-mō-de-us-nes), *n.* convenience.
- Commodity** (kom-mōd'e-te), *n.* interest; advantage; merchandise; goods.
- Commodore** (kom-mō-dōr), *n.* the commander of a squadron or detachment of ships.
- Common** (kom'un), *a.* public; belonging equally to more than one; general; vulgar; — *n.* a public ground.
- Commonage** (kom'mun-āj), *n.* the right of using in common.
- Commonalty** (kom'un-al-te), *n.* the common people.
- Commoner** (kom'un-er), *n.* a person not noble.
- Commonly** (kom'un-le), *ad.* usually; frequently.
- Commonplace** (kom'un-plās), *n.* a common topic; — *a.* ordinary; common.
- Commons** (kom'unz), *n. pl.* the common people; the lower house of the British parliament; food at a common table.
- Commonweal** (kom'un-wēl), *n.* public welfare.
- Commonwealth** (kom'un-welth), *n.* a free state; the whole body of people.
- Commotion** (kom-mō-shun), *n.* tumult; disturbance.
- Communal** (kom-mūn'al), *a.* pertaining to a commune.
- Commune** (kom'mūn), *n.* a French territorial district; an association.
- Commune** (kom'mūn'), *v.* to converse together; to take the sacrament.
- Communicable** (kom-mū-ne-ka-bl), *a.* that may be communicated.
- Communicant** (kom-mū-ne-kant), *n.* one who communes at the Lord's supper.
- Communicate** (kom-mū-ne-kāt), *v.* to impart; to participate.
- Communication** (kom-mū-ne-kā-shun), *n.* act of imparting; correspondence.
- Communicative** (kom-mū-ne-kā-tiv), *a.* ready to impart.
- Communion** (kom-mūn'yun), *n.* mutual intercourse; fellowship; the celebration of the Lord's supper; concord.
- Communism** (kom'mū-nizm), *n.* state of having all property in common; socialism.
- Communist** (kom-mū-nist), *n.* one who advocates that all things should be common property.
- Communistie** (kom-mū-nist'ik), *a.* pertaining to communism.
- Community** (kom-mū-ne-te), *n.* society; common possession.
- Communtability** (kom-mū-tā-bil'e-te), *n.* capacity of being interchanged.
- Commutable** (kom-mū'ta-bl), *a.* that may be changed; interchangeable.
- Communtation** (kom-mū-tā-shun), *n.* exchange; alteration.
- Communtative** (kom-mū'ta-tiv), *a.* relating to exchange.
- Commute** (kom-mūt'), *v.* to exchange one thing for another.
- Communtual** (kom-mū'tū-al), *a.* mutual; reciprocal.
- Comose** (kō'mōs), *a.* hairy, as the seeds of the willow.
- Compact** (kom-pakt'), *a.* firm; dense; brief; — *v.* to press together; to consolidate.
- Compact** (kom'pakt), *n.* an agreement uniting parties; a league.
- Compactness** (kom-pakt'nes), *n.* density; firmness.
- Compacture** (kom-pakt'yūr), *a.* close union of parts.
- Companion** (kom-pan'yun), *n.* an associate, or partner.
- Companionable** (kom-pan'yun-a-bl), *a.* sociable; fit for good-fellowship.
- Companionship** (kom-pan'yun-ship), *n.* fellowship; association; company.
- Company** (kom'pa-ne), *n.* persons assembled together; — *v.* to associate with.
- Comparable** (kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* that may be compared.
- Comparates** (kom'pa-rāts), *n.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## COMPARATIVE

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## COMPOSITIVE

two things or ideas capable of being compared.

**Comparative** (kom-par'a-tiv), *a.* estimated by comparison.

**Comparatively** (kom-par'a-tiv-le), *ad.* by comparison.

**Compare** (kom-pär'), *v.* to examine together; to be like.

**Comparison** (kom-par'e-sun), *n.* act of comparing; a simile.

**Compartment** (kom-pärt'ment), *n.* a division.

**Compass** (kom'pas), *v.* to surround; to obtain; to contrive;—*n.* a circle; space; a limit; a magnetic instrument.

**Compasses** (kom'pas-ez), *n. pl.* an instrument with which circles are drawn, figures measured, &c.



**Compassion** (kom-pash'un), *n.* pity; mercy; fellow-feeling.

**Compassionate** (kom-pash'un-ät), *a.* having a tender heart; merciful;—*v.* to pity.

**Compatibility** (kom-pat-e-bil'e-te), *n.* consistency; agreement; suitableness.

**Compatible** (kom-pat'e-bl), *a.* consistent; agreeable.

**Compatriot** (kom-pä'tre-ot), *n.* a fellow-countryman;—*a.* of the same country.

**Compeer** (kom-për'), *n.* an equal; companion; colleague.

**Compel** (kom-pel'), *v.* to force; to constrain.

**Compellable** (kom-pel'a-bl), *a.* that may be forced.

**Compend** (kom'pend).

**Compendium** (kom-pen'de-um), *n.* an abridgment; a summary; an epitome.

**Compendious** (kom-pen'de-us), *a.* short; concise; abridged.

**Compensate** (kom-pen-sät), *v.* to make amends; to recompense.

**Compensation** (kom-pen-sä'shun), *n.* amends; recompense; an equivalent given.

**Compensative** (kom-pen'sa-tiv), *a.* that compensates.

**Compensatory** (kom-pen'sa-to-re), *a.* making amends.

**Compete** (kom-pët'), *v.* to strive to rival; to claim to be equal.

**Competence** (kom-pe-tens), *n.* sufficiency; legal power or capacity; fitness.

**Competent** (kom-pe-tent), *a.*

fit; suitable; having power or right.

**Competition** (kom-pe-tish'un), *n.* strife for superiority; rivalry.

**Competitor** (kom-pet'e-ter), *n.* a rival; a contester.

**Competitive** (kom-pet'e-tiv), *a.* in the way of competition; emulous.

**Compilation** (kom-pe-lä'shun), *n.* a selection from authors.

**Compile** (kom-pil'), *v.* to select from various authors.

**Compiler** (kom-pil'er), *n.* one who compiles.

**Complacence** (kom-plä'sens), *n.* complacency (kom-plä-sen-se), *n.* pleasure; satisfaction; civility.

**Complacent** (kom-plä'sent), *a.* cheerful; civil; agreeable.

**Complacently** (kom-plä'sent-le), *ad.* with satisfaction.

**Complain** (kom-plän'), *v.* to murmur; to accuse.

**Complainant** (kom-plän'ant), *n.* one who complains; a prosecutor.

**Complaining** (kom-plän'ing), *n.* expression of grief or bad usage.

**Complaint** (kom-plänt'), *n.* a murmuring; an accusation; a bodily ailment.

**Complaisance** (kom-plä-zans), *n.* obliging treatment.

**Complaisant** (kom-plä-zant), *a.* civil; polite; courteous; affable.

**Complement** (kom-ple-ment), *n.* the full number or quantity.

**Complemental** (kom-ple-men-tal), *a.* filling up the number.

**Complete** (kom-plët'), *a.* finished; perfect; entire;—*v.* to finish; to complete; to accomplish.

**Completely** (kom-plët'le), *ad.* perfectly; wholly.

**Completeness** (kom-plët'nes), *n.* perfect state.

**Completion** (kom-plë'shun), *n.* state of being complete; perfect state; fulfillment.

**Completory** (kom-plë'to-re), *a.* fulfilling;—*n.* the closing service of the day in the Roman Catholic Church.

**Complex** (kom'pleks), *a.* of many parts; complicated.

**Complexion** (kom-plek'shun), *n.* the color or hue of the skin; general appearance.

**Complexional** (kom-plek'shun-al), *a.* relating to complexion.

**Complexity** (kom-pleks'e-te), *n.* state of being intricate.

**Complexly** (kom'pleks-le), *ad.* obscurely; intricately.

**Compliable** (kom-pli'a-bl), *a.* disposed to comply; yielding.

**Compliance** (kom-pli-ans), *n.* a yielding to a request.

**Compliant** (kom-pli'ant), *a.* disposed to yield; submitting.

**Complicate** (kom'ple-kät), *v.* to twist together; to make intricate; to entangle.

**Complicated** (kom'ple-kät-ed), *a.* intricate; entangled.

**Complication** (kom-ple-kä'shun), *n.* involving different things; entanglement.

**Complicative** (kom-ple-ka-tiv), *a.* tending to involve.

**Complicity** (kom-plis'e-te), *n.* state of being an accomplice or sharer in guilt.

**Compliment** (kom-ple-ment), *n.* expression of civility, respect, or regard; praise;—*v.* to praise; to flatter.

**Complimentary** (kom-ple-men-ta-re), *a.* civil; obliging; expressive of praise.

**Complot** (kom'plot), *n.* joint plot; a conspiracy.

**Complot** (kom-plot'), *v.* to form a plot; to conspire.

**Comply** (kom-pli'), *v.* to yield to; to submit to.

**Component** (kom-pö'nent), *a.* constituent;—*n.* an elementary part of a compound.

**Comport** (kom-pört'), *v.* to agree; to suit; to accord.

**Comfortable** (kom-pört'a-bl), *a.* consistent; suitable.

**Compose** (kom-pöz'), *v.* to place in order; to set at rest; to soothe; to set up types.

**Composed** (kom-pöz'd), *a.* calm; tranquil; sedate.

**Composedly** (kom-pöz'ed-le), *ad.* calmly; seriously.

**Composer** (kom-pöz'er), *n.* one who composes; a musical or literary author.

**Composite** (kom-pöz'it), *a.* made up of parts; compounded.

**Composition** (kom-po-zish'un), *n.* act of composing; the thing composed; a mixture; a writing; an agreement on a debt.

**Compositive** (kom-pöz'e-tiv), *a.*


# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## COMPOSITOR

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## CONCESSION

able or tending to compound.  
**Compositor** (kom-poz'ë-tur), *n.*  
 one who arranges types in  
 order for printing.  
**Compost** (kom'pöst), *n.* mixed  
 manure.  
**Composure** (kom-pö'zhur), *n.*  
 a settled state of mind;  
 calmness; tranquillity.  
**Computation** (kom-pö-tä'-  
 shun), *n.* drinking together.  
**Compound** (kom'pound), *a.*  
 formed of several ingredi-  
 ents;—*n.* a mixture.  
**Compound** (kom'pound'), *v.* to  
 mix of unite in one mass.  
**Compounder** (kom-pound'er),  
*n.* one who compounds.  
**Comprehend** (kom-pre-hend'),  
 to contain; to under-  
 stand; to conceive.  
**Comprehensible** (kom-pre-  
 hen-se-bl), *a.* that can be  
 understood; intelligible.  
**Comprehension** (kom-pre-hen'-  
 shun), *n.* capacity of the  
 mind to understand.  
**Comprehensive** (kom-pre-hen'-  
 siv), *a.* embracing much;  
 extensive.  
**Comprehensiveness** (kom-pre-  
 hen-siv-nes), *n.* quality of  
 comprehending much.  
**Compress** (kom-pres'), *v.* to  
 press together; to embrace.  
**Compress** (kom-pres), *n.* a  
 bandage used by surgeons.  
**Compressibility** (kom-pres-  
 sib-il-ite), *n.* quality of yield-  
 ing to pressure.  
**Compressible** (kom-pres'e-bl),  
*a.* that may be compressed.  
**Compression** (kom-pres'hun),  
*n.* act of compressing.  
**Compressive** (kom-pres'iv), *a.*  
 able to compress.  
**Compressure** (kom-pres'yur),  
*n.* act of pressing.  
**Comprisal** (kom-priz'al), *n.* the  
 act of comprising.  
**Comprise** (kom-priz'), *v.* to in-  
 clude within itself; to con-  
 tain.  
**Compromise** (kom'pro-miz), *n.*  
 mutual promise or agree-  
 ment;—*v.* to promise mutu-  
 ally; to settle by mutual  
 agreement.  
**Comptroller** (kon-tröl'er), *n.*  
 a regulator; a supervisor;  
 a superintendent.  
**Compulsion** (kom-pul'shun),  
*n.* act of compelling; force;  
 necessity; violence.

**Compulsive** (kom-pul'siv), *a.*  
 having power to compel;  
 forcing.  
**Compulsively** (kom-pul'siv-le),  
*ad.* by force.  
**Compulsory** (kom-pul'so-re),  
*a.* compelling; forcing.  
**Compunction** (kom-punk'-  
 shun), *n.* remorse; sting of  
 conscience.  
**Compunctious** (kom-punk'-  
 shus), *a.* full of remorse; re-  
 pentent.  
**Compurgation** (kom-pur-gä'-  
 shun), *n.* act of justifying a  
 man by the oaths of others.  
**Computable** (kom-püt'a-bl), *a.*  
 that may be computed.  
**Computation** (kom-pu-tä'-  
 shun), *n.* act of computing.  
**Compute** (kom-püt'), *v.* to cal-  
 culate; to reckon.  
**Computer** (kom-püt'er), *n.* one  
 who reckons, or estimates.  
**Comrade** (kom'räd), *n.* a com-  
 panion; an associate.  
**Con** (kon), a prefix denoting  
 with or against;—*v.* to study  
 over; to consider; to peruse.  
**Conciliate** (kon-käm'er-ät),  
*v.* to arch over; to vault.  
**Concatenate** (kon-kat'e-nät), *v.*  
 to link together; to connect  
 in a chain.  
**Concatenation** (kon-kat-e-nä'-  
 shun), *n.* a series of links  
 united.  
**Concave** (kon'-  
 käv), *a.* hol-  
 low; — *n.* a  
 hollow; an  
 arch or vault.  
  
**Concavity** (kon-kav'e-te), *n.*  
 the inner surface of a hollow  
 body.  
**Concavo-concave** (kon-kä'vo-  
 kon'käv), *a.* concave on both  
 sides.  
**Concavo-convex** (kon-kä'vo-  
 kon'veks), *a.* concave on one  
 side, convex on the other.  
**Concavous** (kon-kä'vus), *a.* hol-  
 low; without angles.  
**Conceal** (kon-sél'), *v.* to keep  
 secret; to hide.  
**Concealable** (kon-sél'a-bl), *a.*  
 that may be kept secret.  
**Concealment** (kon-sél'ment),  
*n.* act of hiding; secrecy.  
**Concede** (kon-séd'), *v.* to grant;  
 to admit as just, true, or  
 proper; to surrender.  
**Conceded** (kon-séd'ed), *a.* ad-  
 mitted; yielded.

**Conceit** (kon-sét'), *n.* fancy;  
 vanity; fantastic or affected  
 notions.  
**Conceited** (kon-sét'ed), *a.* vain;  
 proud; boastful.  
**Conceitedly** (kon-sét'ed-le), *ad.*  
 in a conceited way.  
**Conceivable** (kon-sév'a-bl), *a.*  
 that may be conceived.  
**Conceivableness** (kon-sév'a-bl-  
 nes), *n.* quality of being con-  
 ceivable.  
**Conceive** (kon-sév'), *v.* to form  
 in the mind; to become preg-  
 nant; to imagine.  
**Conceiving** (kon-säv'ing), *n.*  
 conception.  
**Concentrate** (kon-sen'trát), *v.*  
 to bring of force to a com-  
 mon center; to bring to a  
 point.  
**Concentration** (kon-sen-trä'-  
 shun), *n.* act of drawing to  
 a center; condensation.  
**Concentrativeness** (kon-sen'-  
 tra-tiv-nes), *n.* faculty or  
 power of concentration.  
**Concenter** (kon-sen'ter), *v.* to  
 come to a point.  
**Concentric** (kon-sen'trik),  
 }  
**Concentrical** (kon-sen'trik-al)  
 } *a.* having a common center  
**Conceptacle** (kon-sep'ta-kl), *n.*  
 that which contains.  
**Conception** (kon-sep'shun), *n.*  
 act of conceiving, or being  
 conceived; apprehension, or  
 view.  
**Conceptive** (kon-sep'tiv), *a.*  
 capable of conceiving.  
**Conceptualism** (kon-sep'tü-  
 al-izm), *n.* the doctrine that  
 conceptions are the only un-  
 versals.  
**Concern** (kon-sern'), *v.* to af-  
 fect; to interest; to make  
 uneasy; to belong to;—*n.*  
 business, interest, or affec-  
 tion; anxiety; solicitude.  
**Concerning** (kon-sern'ing), *pr.*  
 relating to; in regard to.  
**Concernment** (kon-sern'ment),  
*n.* business; interest.  
**Concert** (kon-sert'), *v.* to con-  
 vert together; to plan to-  
 gether; to arrange; to adjust.  
**Concert** (kon'sert), *n.* union,  
 or agreement; harmony; a  
 musical entertainment.  
**Concertina** (kon-ser-tè'na), *n.*  
 a musical instrument.  
**Concerto** (kon-sare'to), *n.* a  
 piece of music for a concert.  
**Concession** (kon-sesh'un), *n.*



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## CONCESSIONARY

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## CONDUCTIBILITY

act of yielding; a grant.  
**Concessionary** (kon-sesh/'un-a-re), *a.* yielding.  
**Concessionist** (kon-sesh/'un-ist) *n.* one favorable to concession.  
**Concessive** (kon-ses/'iv), *a.* implying concession.  
**Conch** (konk), *n.* a sea-shell.  
**Conchifer** (konk'e-fer), *n.* an animal covered with a shell.  
**Conchiferous** (konk-if'er-us), *a.* producing or having shells.  
**Conchoid** (konk'oid), *n.* a curve of a shell-like form.  
**Conchoidal** (konk-oi'd'al), *a.* like a marine shell.  
**Conchology** (kon-kol'o-jē), *n.* the natural history of shells.  
**Concierge** (kon-sar'j), *n.* the keeper of the entrance to an edifice; a porter; a janitor.  
**Conciliate** (kon-sil'e-āt), *v.* to gain by kindness; to reconcile.  
**Conciliating** (kon-sil'e-a-ting), *a.* gaining favor.  
**Conciliation** (kon-sil'e-ā'shun) *n.* act of reconciling.  
**Conciliator** (kon-sil'e-a-ter), *n.* one who reconciles.  
**Conciliatory** (kon-sil'e-a-to-re) *a.* tending to reconcile.  
**Concise** (kon-sis'), *a.* brief; short; comprehensive; summary.  
**Conciseness** (kon-sis'nes), *n.* brevity in writing or speaking.  
**Concision** (kon-sizh'un), *n.* a cutting off; exclusion.  
**Conclave** (kon'klāv), *n.* a meeting of cardinals to elect a pope; any close assembly.  
**Conclude** (kon-klūd'), *v.* to finish; to decide; to infer.  
**Conclusion** (kon-klū'zhun), *n.* end; inference; decision.  
**Conclusive** (kon-klū'siv), *a.* closing debate; decisive.  
**Conclusively** (kon-klū'siv-le), *ad.* decisively.  
**Conclusiveness** (kon-klū'siv-nes), *n.* quality of being decisive.  
**Concoct** (kon-kok't'), *v.* to digest; to mature; to devise.  
**Concoction** (kon-kok'shun), *n.* act of concocting; digestion; ripening; preparation.  
**Concoctive** (kon-kok'tiv), *a.* having the power of digestion.  
**Concomitance** (kon-kom'e-tans), *n.* the being conjoined

with another thing.  
**Concomitant** (kon-kom'e-tant) *a.* accompanying; conjoined with; attendant.  
**Concord** (kon'kord), *n.* harmony; union; agreement.  
**Concordance** (kon-kord'ans), *n.* a dictionary or index, especially of the Scriptures; agreement.  
**Concordant** (kon-kord'ant), *a.* agreeing; harmonious.  
**Concordat** (kon-kord'at), *n.* a treaty or compact between a sovereign and the Pope; a convention.  
**Concourse** (kon'kōrs), *n.* an assembly; a crowd.  
**Concrescence** (kon-kres'ens), *n.* growth, or increase.  
**Concrete** (kon-kret'), *v.* to unite into a solid mass.  
**Concrete** (kon'kret), *a.* grown together; not abstract;—*n.* composed of different parts.  
**Concretion** (kon-kre'shun), *n.* act of concreting; a mass.  
**Concretional** (kon-kre'shun-al) *a.* pertaining to, or made up of, concretions.  
**Concretive** (kon-kre'tiv), *a.* causing concretion.  
**Concubinage** (kon-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* keeping a mistress.  
**Concubine** (kon'ū-bin), *n.* a woman in keeping.  
**Concupiscence** (kon-kū'pis-ens), *n.* unlawful desire; lust.  
**Concupiscent** (kon-kū'pis-ent), *a.* lustful.  
**Concur** (kon-kur') *v.* to agree; to coincide; to assent to.  
**Concurrence** (kon-kur'ens), *n.* agreement of minds.  
**Concurrent** (kon-kur'ent), *a.* acting in conjunction.  
**Concurrently** (kon-kur'ent-le) *ad.* untiedly.  
**Concussion** (kon-kush'un), *n.* a shaking; a shock.  
**Concussive** (kon-kus'iv), *a.* tending to shake.  
**Condemn** (kon-dem'), *v.* to judge to be wrong.  
**Condemnable** (kon-dem'na-bl), *a.* that may be condemned; blamable.  
**Condemnation** (kon-dem'na'shun), *n.* act of condemning; sentence; punishment.  
**Condemnatory** (kon-dem'na-to-re), *a.* passing condemnation.


**Condemner** (kon-dem'ner), *n.* one who condemns.  
**Condensable** (kon-den'sa-bl), *a.* that may be condensed.  
**Condensate** (kon-den'sāt), *v.* to make dense;—*a.* made dense.  
**Condensation** (kon-den-sā'shun), *n.* act of condensing.  
**Condense** (kon-dens'), *v.* to reduce into smaller compass; to compress.  
**Condenser** (kon-dens'er), *n.* he who or that which condenses.  
**Condensend** (kon-de-send'), *v.* to submit, as to an inferior.  
**Condescending** (kon-de-send-ing), *a.* yielding to inferiors.  
**Condescension** (kon-de-sen'shun), *n.* act of condensing; kindness to inferiors.  
**Condign** (kon-din') *a.* deserved; merited.  
**Condignly** (kon-din'le) *ad.* fitly; suitably.  
**Condignness** (kon-din'nes), *n.* suitability; justness.  
**Condiment** (kon-de-ment), *n.* a seasoning; sauce.  
**Condition** (kon-dish'un), *n.* a state; quality; rank; term of agreement;—*v.* to make terms; to be performed.  
**Conditional** (kon-dish'un-al) *a.* implying terms; dependent.  
**Conditioned** (kon-dish'und), *a.* stipulated; having terms.  
**Condole** (kon-dōl'), *v.* to lament with others.  
**Condolement** (kon-dōl'ment) *n.* sorrow with others.  
**Condolence** (kon-dō'lens), *n.* grief for another's woes.  
**Condonation** (kon-do-nā'shun) *n.* forgiveness for violation of the marriage-vow.  
**Condone** (kon-dōn'), *v.* to forgive, especially a violation of the marriage-vow.  
**Condor** (kon'dor), *n.* the vulture of South America.  
**Conduce** (kon-dūs'), *v.* to lead or tend to; to contribute.  
**Conduible** (kon-dū'se-bl), *a.* leading or tending to.  
**Conduive** (kon-dū'iv), *a.* tending to some end.  
**Conduiveness** (kon-dū'siv-nes) *n.* tendency to promote anything.  
**Conduct** (kon'dukt), *n.* behavior; deportment; escort.  
**Conduet** (kon-dukt'), *v.* to lead; to manage; to behave.  
**Conductibility** (kon-dukt-e-bil')

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## CONDECTION

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## CONGEALMENT

**e-te**, *a.* capacity of transmitting and receiving.  
**Conduction** (kon-duk'tshun), *n.* transmission through a conductor.  
**Conductive** (kon-duk'tiv), *a.* leading; transmitting.  
**Conductor** (kon-duk'ter), *n.* a leader; director; chief.  
**Conduitory** (kon-duk'tō-re), *a.* used in conducting.  
**Conduit** (kon'dit), *n.* a water-pipe; a canal; a channel.  
**Conduplicate** (kon-du'ple-kât), *a.* doubled; folded upon itself.  
**Condyle** (kon'dil), *n.* a rounded projection at the end of a bone.  
**Cone** (kôn), *n.* a solid pointed body, with a circular base; the fruit of the pine, &c.  
  
**Confab** (kon'fab), *n.* familiar talk.  
**Confabulation** (kon-fab-u-lâ'shun), *n.* easy and familiar conversation.  
**Confect** (kon'fekt), *n.* a preparation of fruits, &c., with sugar.  
**Confection** (kon-fek'shun), *n.* a sweetmeat.  
**Confectioner** (kon-fek'shuner), *n.* one who makes and sells sweetmeats.  
**Confectionery** (kon-fek'shun-er-e), *n.* sweetmeats in general; a place for making or selling sweetmeats.  
**Confederacy** (kon-fed'er-a-se), *n.* a league or union of persons or states.  
**Confederate** (kon-fed'er-ât), *n.* one united in a league; an ally; an accomplice;—*a.* united in a common cause;—*v.* to unite in alliance.  
**Confederation** (kon-fed'er-â'shun), *n.* an alliance; a league.  
**Confer** (kon-fer'), *v.* to talk or consult together; to dis-course; to grant.  
**Conference** (kon'fer-ens), *n.* formal discourse; a meeting for converse.  
**Confess** (kon-fes'), *v.* to own; to acknowledge; to disclose, or avow; to hear confession.  
**Confessedly** (kon-fes'ed-le), *ad.* avowedly.  
**Confession** (kon-fesh'un), *n.* acknowledgment; avowal; confessing to a priest.  
**Confessional** (kon-fesh'un-âl),

*n.* the confessor's seat.  
**Confessor** (kon-fes'er), *n.* one who confesses; a priest who hears confession.  
**Confidant** (kon-fe-dant'), *n.* a confidential friend.  
**Confidante** (kon-fe-dant), *n.* a female bosom friend.  
**Confide** (kon-fid'), *v.* to trust fully; to rely on.  
**Confidence** (kon'fe-dens), *n.* belief; truth; trust.  
**Confident** (kon'le-dent), *a.* having full belief; trusting firmly; positive; bold.  
**Confidential** (kon-fe-den'shal), *a.* spoken or written in confidence.  
**Confidently** (kon'fe-dent-le), *ad.* with full persuasion.  
**Configuration** (kon-fig-û-râ'shun), *n.* external form; aspect of planets.  
**Configure** (kon-fig'yur), *v.* to form in a certain figure, or shape.  
**Confinable** (kon-fin'a-bl), *a.* that may be confined or limited.  
**Confine** (kon'fin), *n.* a limit; border; boundary.  
**Confine** (kon-fin'), *v.* to restrain; to limit; to imprison.  
**Confinement** (kon-fin'ment), *n.* restraint; imprisonment; seclusion; childbirth.  
**Confirm** (kon-ferm'), *v.* to make firm or certain.  
**Confirmable** (kon-ferm'a-bl), *a.* that may be proved.  
**Confirmation** (kon-fer-mâ'shun), *n.* act of establishing.  
**Confirmative** (kon-ferm'a-tiv), *a.* having the power of confirming.  
**Confirmatory** (kon-ferm'a-to-re), *a.* adapted to confirm.  
**Confirmer** (kon-ferm'er), *n.* one who confirms.  
**Confiscable** (kon-fis'ka-bl), *a.* liable to forfeiture.  
**Confiscate** (kon-fis'kât), *v.* to forfeit to the state.  
**Confiscation** (kon-fis-kâ'shun), *n.* the act of confiscating.  
**Confiscator** (kon-fis-ka-ter), *n.* one who confiscates to the public use.  
**Confiscatory** (kon-fis'ka-to-re), *a.* consigning to forfeiture.  
**Conflagration** (kon-fla-grâ'shun), *n.* a great fire.  
**Conflagrative** (kon-fla-gra-tiv), *a.* causing conflagration.

**Conflict** (kon-flikt'), *v.* to strive or struggle together; to fight.  
**Conflict** (kon'flikt), *n.* a contest; a struggle; a combat.  
**Conflictive** (kon-flikt'iv), *a.* tending to conflict.  
**Confluence** (kon'flu-ens), *n.* a flowing together; the place of meeting; a concourse.  
**Confluent** (kon'flu-ent), *a.* running into each other; united.  
**Conflux** (kon'fluks), *n.* a flowing together; a crowd.  
**Conform** (kon-form'), *v.* to make like; to comply with, or yield.  
**Conformable** (kon-form'a-bl), *a.* like; suitable; corresponding.  
**Conformably** (kon-form'a-ble), *ad.* suitably; compliantly.  
**Conformation** (kon-form-mâ'shun), *n.* act of conforming; relative form; structure.  
**Conformist** (kon-form'ist), *n.* one who complies with established rites.  
**Conformity** (kon-form'e-te), *n.* compliance with; consistency; resemblance.  
**Confound** (kon-found'), *v.* to mix; to perplex; to dismay.  
**Confound** (kon-found'ed), *pr.* blended; mixed;—*a.* astonished.  
**Confraternity** (kon-fra-ter'ne-te), *n.* brotherhood.  
**Confrication** (kon-fre-kâ'shun), *n.* rubbing against; friction.  
**Confront** (kon-frunt'), *v.* to bring face to face.  
**Confrontation** (kon-frun-tâ'shun), *n.* bringing face to face.  
**Confuse** (kon-füz'), *v.* to throw into disorder; to confound.  
**Confusedly** (kon-füz'ed-le), *ad.* in a confused manner.  
**Confusion** (kon-füz'shun), *n.* disorder; tumult; ruin.  
**Confutable** (kon-füt'a-bl), *a.* that may be disproved.  
**Confutant** (kon-füt'ant), *n.* one who undertakes to confute.  
**Confutation** (kon-fu-tâ'shun), *n.* act of disproving.  
**Confuse** (kon-füt'), *v.* to prove to be wrong or false.  
**Conge** (kon'jé), *n.* taking leave; a farewell;—*v.* to take leave; to bow, or courtesy.  
**Congeal** (kon-jél'), *v.* to change from fluid to solid by cold; to freeze.  
**Congealable** (kon-jél'a-bl), *a.* that may be congealed.  
**Congealment** (kon-jél'ment),

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## CONGELATION

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## CONNOTATION

**n.** state of being congealed; the mass congealed.  
**Congelation** (kon-je-lá'shun), **n.** the process of changing from a fluid to a solid state.  
**Congruer** (kon'je-ner), **n.** one of the same nature or kind.  
**Congeneric** (kon-je-ner'ík), }  
**Congenerous** (kon-je-n'er-us), }  
**a.** of the same kind or nature.  
**Congenial** (kon-je-ne-ál), **a.** of the same feeling; suitable.  
**Congentiality** (kon-je-ne-ál-e-tye), **n.** likeness of nature; suitability.  
**Congenital** (kon-je-n'e-tál), **a.** of the same birth; cognate.  
**Conger** (kong'jer), **n.** a large kind of sea-eel.  
**Congerics** (kon-jér'e-íz), **n.** a collection of particles or small bodies in one mass.  
**Congest** (kon-jest'), **v.** to heap up; to gather in a mass.  
**Congestible** (kon-jest'e-bl), **a.** that may be congested.  
**Congestion** (kon-jest'yun), **n.** a collection of matter or blood in any part of the body; fulness.  
**Congestive** (kon-jest'iv), **a.** tending to congestion.  
**Conglobate** (kon-gló'bat), **v.** to gather into a round mass; —**a.** formed into a ball.  
**Conglomerate** (kon-glóm'er-át), **v.** to collect into a round mass; —**a.** gathered as a ball; —**n.** a rock composed of pebbles, &c.  
**Conglomeration** (kon-glóm'er-á'shun), **n.** a collection of matter into a ball or mass.  
**Conglutinant** (kon-glú'te-nant), **a.** gluing; uniting.  
**Conglutinate** (kon-glú'te-nát), **v.** to glue together; to unite.  
**Conglutination** (kon-glú'te-ná'shun), **n.** joining by tenacious matter.  
**Conglutinative** (kon-glú'te-natív), **a.** having power to unite.  
**Congo** (kong'go), **n.** a kind of black tea.  
**Congratulant** (kon-grat'ú-lant), **a.** rejoicing with another.  
**Congratulate** (kon-grat'ú-lat), **v.** to wish joy to another.  
**Congratulation** (kon-grat'ú-lá'shun), **n.** expression of sympathy or joy.  
**Congrator** (kon-grat'ú-lat-er), **n.** one who congratulates.

**Congratulatory** (kon-grat'ú-la-to-ry), **a.** expressing joy for the good fortune of another.  
**Congregate** (kong're-gát), **v.** to assemble; to collect together.  
**Congregation** (kong're-gá'shun), **n.** a collection of persons; an assembly of worshippers.  
**Congregational** (kong're-gá'shun-ál), **a.** relating to an assembly of persons.  
**Congregationalism** (kong're-gá'shun-al-izm), **n.** a religious body, having government by the members and congregation.  
**Congregationalist** (kong're-gá'shun-al-ist), **n.** a person in union with the congregational body.  
**Congress** (kong'gres), **n.** the assembly of senators and representatives of the United States; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c.  
**Congressional** (kon-gresh'un-ál), **a.** relating to congress.  
**Congressive** (kon-gres'iv), **a.** coming together.  
**Congressman** (kong'gres-man), **n.** a member of the United States Congress.  
**Congreve** (kong'grév), **n.** a kind of phosphorized match.  
**Congreve rocket** (kong'grév rok'et), **n.** a destructive kind of rocket.  
**Congruence** (kong'gru-ens), **n.** agreement; fitness.  
**Congruent** (kong'gru-ent), **a.** agreeing; corresponding.  
**Congruity** (kon-gru'e-tye), **n.** consistency; fitness.  
**Congruous** (kong'gru-us), **a.** fit; suitable; meet.  
**Conic** (kon'ík), **a.** like a cone.  
**Conical** (kon'ík-ál), **a.** having the form of a cone.  
**Conics** (kon'íks), **n. pl.** the science of conic sections.  
**Coniferous** (kon-nífer-us), **a.** bearing cones.  
**Coniform** (kó'ne-form), **a.** shaped like a cone.  
**Coniostral** (ko-ne-ros'tral), **a.** having a thick conical beak.  
**Conjectural** (kon-jekt'yur-ál), **a.** depending on conjecture.  
**Conjecture** (kon-jekt'yur), **n.** an opinion without proof; —

**v.** to guess; to surmise.  
**Conjoin** (kon-join'), **v.** to connect; to join together.  
**Conjoint** (kon-joint'), **a.** united; connected; mutual.  
**Conjointly** (koff-joint'ly), **ad.** in union together.  
**Conjugal** (kon'ju-gal), **a.** relating to marriage; connubial.  
**Conjugate** (kon-ju-gát), **v.** to inflect, as verbs; to unite.  
**Conjugation** (kon-ju-gá'shun), **n.** form of inflecting verbs.  
**Conjunct** (kon-junkt'), **a.** conjoined; concurrent.  
**Conjunction** (kon-junk'shun), **n.** a meeting; a connecting word; union.  
**Conjunctive** (kon-junk'tiv), **a.** closely united; connecting.  
**Conjuncture** (kon-junkt'yur), **n.** a crisis; union.  
**Conjuration** (kon-ju-rá'shun), **n.** act of summoning in a sacred name; enchantment.  
**Conjure** (kun'jur), **v.** to practice charms; to play tricks.  
**Conjure** (kon-júr'), **v.** to enjoin solemnly; to implore.  
**Conjurer** (kun'jur-er), **n.** an enchanter; a fortune-teller.  
**Connascence** (kon-nas'ens), **n.** common birth or origin; act of growing together.  
**Connate** (kon'nát), **a.** born with another.  
**Connatural** (kon-nat'ú-rál), **a.** connected by nature.  
**Connect** (kon-nekt'), **v.** to link together; to unite.  
**Connectedly** (kon-nekt'ed-le), **ad.** by connection.  
**Connection** (kon-nek'shun), **n.** act of fastening together; a relation by blood or marriage; intercourse, coherence.  
**Connective** (kon-nekt'iv), **a.** that serves to connect; —**n.** a word that connects sentences or other words.  
**Connivance** (kon-nív'ans), **n.** voluntary blindness to an act.  
**Connive** (kon-nív'), **v.** to wink at; to forbear to see, or blame; to overlook.  
**Conniver** (kon-nív'er), **n.** one who connives.  
**Connaisseur** (kon-né-súr'), **n.** a good judge in the fine arts; a knowing or skillful critic.  
**Connote** (kon-nót'), **v.** to imply; to include; to betoken.  
**Connotation** (kon-no-tá'shun), **n.** implication; inference.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## CONNOTATIVE

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## CONSOLE

**Connotative** (kon-nô'ta-tiv), *a.* attributive.

**Connubial** (kon-nû'be-al), *a.* relating to marriage; nuptial.

**Conoid** (kô'noid), *n.* that which resembles a cone.

**Conoidal** (ko-noid'-al), *a.* pertaining to a cone; nearly conical.



**Conquer** (konk'er), *v.* to overcome; to surmount.

**Conquerable** (konk'er-a-bl), *a.* that may be subdued.

**Conqueror** (konk'er-er), *n.* one who conquers.

**Conquest** (konk'west), *n.* victory; thing conquered.

**Consanguineous** (kon-san-gwin'e-us), *a.* of the same blood.

**Consanguinity** (kon-san-gwin'e-te), *n.* relation by blood.

**Conscience** (kon'shens), *n.* the faculty within us that decides on the right or wrong of our actions; justice; truth; candor; scruple.

**Conscientious** (kon-she-en'-shus), *a.* governed by conscience.

**Conscientiously** (kon-she-en'-shus-le), *ad.* according to conscience.

**Conscientiousness** (kon-she-en'-shus-nes), *n.* a strict regard to conscience.

**Consonable** (kon'shun-a-bl), *a.* reasonable; just.

**Conscious** (kon'shus), *a.* knowing one's own thoughts.

**Consciously** (kon'shus-le), *ad.* with inward persuasion.

**Consciousness** (kon'shus-nes), *n.* the knowledge of what passes in the mind.

**Conscript** (kon'skript), *n.* one enrolled for the army or navy; — *a.* written; enrolled.

**Conscription** (kon-skrip'shun), *n.* an enrolling; a forced enrollment for military or naval service.

**Consecrate** (kon'se-kra't), *v.* to dedicate solemnly; to hallow.

**Consecration** (kon'se-kra'-shun), *n.* the act of devoting to sacred uses.

**Consecrator** (kon'se-kra-ter), *n.* one who consecrates.

**Consecratory** (kon'se-kra'to-re), *a.* making sacred.

**Consecutaneous** (kon-sek-tâ-ne-us), *a.* following of course.

**Consecution** (kon-se-kû'shun), *n.* a series of things that follow each other; succession.

**Consecutive** (kon-sek'û-tiv), *a.* following in regular order.

**Consecutively** (kon-sek'û-tiv-le), *ad.* successively.

**Consent** (kon-sent'), *n.* agreement to what is proposed; concurrence; — *v.* to accord in mind; to yield; to permit.

**Consentaneous** (kon-sen-tâ-ne-us), *a.* agreeable; consistent.

**Consentient** (kon-sen'shent), *a.* agreeing in mind.

**Consequence** (kon'se-kwens), *n.* that which follows an act, a cause, or series of actions; effect; result.

**Consequent** (kon'se-kwent), *a.* following naturally.

**Consequential** (kon-se-kwen'-shal), *a.* conceited; important.

**Consequentially** (kon-se-kwen'-shal-le), *ad.* by consequence; eventually.

**Consequently** (kon'se-kwent-le), *ad.* by consequence.

**Conservable** (kon-serv'a-bl), *a.* that may be preserved.

**Conservant** (kon-serv'ant), *a.* having the power to preserve.

**Conservation** (kon-serv'vâ-shun), *n.* the act of conserving; the keeping entire.

**Conservatism** (kon-serv'a-tizm), *n.* the principles of conservatives.

**Conservative** (kon-serv'a-tiv), *n.* that which preserves; one opposed to hasty changes in the state; — *a.* able to preserve from loss, decay, or injury.

**Conservator** (kon-serv'a-tor), *n.* one who preserves from injury, &c.

**Conservatory** (kon-serv'a-to-re), *n.* a place of preservation; a greenhouse for exotic plants; a place of instruction, as in music, &c.

**Conserve** (kon'serv), *n.* a candied or preserved fruit.

**Conserve** (kon'serv), *v.* to preserve, as fruits, &c., with sugar.

**Consider** (kon-sid'er), *v.* to think or deliberate upon with care.

**Considerable** (kon-sid'er-a-bl), *a.* worthy of regard; important; valuable; more than a little.

**Considerably** (kon-sid'er-a-ble), *ad.* in a degree deserving notice.

**Considerate** (kon-sid'er-ât), *a.* thoughtful; prudent.

**Considerately** (kon-sid'er-ât-le), *ad.* with thought.

**Consideration** (kon-sid'er-â'-shun), *n.* mature thought; prudence; deliberation; compensation.

**Considering** (kon-sid'er-ing), *pr.* regarding; having regard to.

**Consign** (kon-sin'), *v.* to send, transfer, or deliver; to intrust.

**Consignee** (kon-se-né'), *n.* the person to whom a thing is consigned.

**Consigner** (kon-sin'er), *n.* one who consigns anything to another in trust.

**Consignment** (kon-sin'ment), *n.* act of consigning; the thing consigned.

**Consist** (kon-sist'), *v.* to be composed of; to be fixed; to agree; to stand together.

**Consistence** (kon-sis'tens), }  
**Consistency** (kon-sis'ten-se), }

*n.* state of being consistent, fixed, or firm; a degree of density; substance; agreement.

**Consistent** (kon-sis'tent), *a.* agreeing; firm; uniform.

**Consistently** (kon-sis'tent-le), *ad.* without contradiction.

**Consistorial** (kon-sis'tô're-al), *a.* pertaining to a consistory.

**Consistorian** (kon-sis'tô're-an), *a.* relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

**Consistory** (kon-sis'tô-re), *n.* a spiritual court; an assembly of cardinals.

**Consociate** (kon-sô'she-ât), *n.* an associate; — *v.* to associate; to coalesce.

**Consoelation** (kon-so-she-â'-shun), *n.* a meeting of the clergy and delegates.

**Consolable** (kon-sô'l'a-bl), *a.* admitting of comfort.

**Consolation** (kon-so-lâ'shun), *n.* alleviation of misery.

**Consolatory** (kon-sô'l'a-to-re), *a.* tending to soothe or impart comfort.

**Console** (kon-sôl'), *v.* to comfort; to cheer up under sorrow and grief.

**Console** (kon'sôl), *n.* a bracket to support a cornice, &c.; an ornament; a small side-table



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CONSOLIDANT

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## CONSUMABLE

**Consolidant** (kon-sol'e-dant), *n.* a medicine that unites wounds and heals;—*a.* having the quality of uniting wounds.

**Consolidate** (kon-sol'e-dät), *v.* to make solid; to grow solid, or firm; to unite.

**Consolidation** (kon-sol'e-dä'shun), *n.* act of making firm or solid.

**Consolidative** (kon-sol'e-dä-tiv), *a.* having the quality of healing, or rendering compact.

**Consols** (kon'solz), *n. pl.* the 3 per cent. annuities of the British national debt.

**Consonance** (kon'so-nans), *n.* agreement or unison of sounds; concord.

**Consonant** (kon'so-nant), *a.* agreeable; consistent; suitable;—*n.* a letter which can not be sounded without a vowel.

**Consonantal** (kon'so-nant'al), *a.* pertaining to a consonant.

**Consonantly** (kon'so-nant-le), *ad.* consistently; agreeably.

**Consonous** (kon'so-nus), *a.* agreeing in sound.

**Consort** (kon'sort), *n.* a husband or wife; a companion, or partner; union.

**Consort** (kon'sort), *v.* to associate; to join; to marry.

**Conspicuous** (kon-spi'k'ü-us), *a.* clearly seen; prominent; eminent; celebrated; plain.

**Conspicuously** (kon-spi'k'ü-us-le), *ad.* plainly; evidently.

**Conspicuousness** (kon-spi'k'ü-us-nes), *n.* openness to view; extensively known, and distinguished.

**Conspiracy** (kon-spir'a-se), *n.* a plot; combination for an unlawful or evil purpose.

**Conspirator** (kon-spir'a-ter), *n.* one engaged in a plot.

**Conspire** (kon-spir'), *v.* to combine for an evil purpose.

**Conspirer** (kon-spir'er), *n.* a plotter.

**Constable** (kun'stä-bl), *n.* a peace officer; a policeman.

**Constabulary** (kon-stäb'a-lä-re), *a.* pertaining to, or consisting of, constables.

**Constancy** (kon'stan-se), *n.* firmness of mind; fixedness.

**Constant** (kon'stant), *a.* firm; unchangeable; fixed; stead-

fast;—*n.* that which remains unchanged.

**Constantly** (kon'stant-le), *ad.* invariably; firmly.

**Constellation** (kon-stel-lä'shun), *n.* a cluster of fixed stars; an assemblage of beauties or excellencies.

**Consternation** (kon-ster-nä'shun), *n.* a state of horror and amazement; excessive wonder and surprise.

**Constipate** (kon'ste-pät), *v.* to condense; to make costive.

**Constipation** (kon-ste-pä'shun), *n.* costiveness.

**Constituency** (kon-stit'ü-en-se), *n.* the whole body of electors.

**Constituent** (kon-stit'ü-ent), *a.* composing; essential;—*n.* he who, or that which, composes or appoints a representative.

**Constitute** (kon'ste-tüt), *v.* to appoint; to depute.

**Constitution** (kon-ste-tü'shun), *n.* natural condition of body or mind; a system of laws or customs; established form of government; a particular law or usage.

**Constitutional** (kon-ste-tü'shun-al), *a.* consistent with the constitution; legal.

**Constitutionalist** (kon-ste-tü'shun-al-ist), *n.* an adherent to the constitution.

**Constitutionality** (kon-ste-tü'shun-al-e-te), *n.* according to the constitution.

**Constitutionally** (kon-ste-tü'shun-al-le), *ad.* according to the constitution.

**Constitutionist** (kon-ste-tü'shun-ist), *n.* one who favors a constitution.

**Constitutive** (kon'ste-tü-tiv), *a.* that establishes.

**Constrains** (kon-strän'), *v.* to impel with invincible or overpowering force.

**Constrainable** (kon-strän'a-bl), *a.* that may be constrained.

**Constrains** (kon-strän'), *n.* compulsion; force; urgency.

**Constrict** (kon-strikt'), *v.* to draw together; to bind; to cramp.

**Constriction** (kon-strik'shun), *n.* contraction; compression.

**Constrictor** (kon-strik'ter), *n.* that which draws together; a large kind of serpent.

**Constringe** (kon-strinj'), *v.* to

contract; to compress.

**Constringent** (kon-strinj'ent), *a.* binding; compressing.

**Construct** (kon-strukt'), *v.* to build; to compose; to devise; to make; to invent.

**Construction** (kon-struk'shun), *n.* act of constructing; building; arrangement; meaning.

**Constructional** (kon-struk'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to construction.

**Constructive** (kon-struk'tiv), *a.* tending to, or capable of, construction.

**Constructiveness** (kon-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* the faculty of the mind that produces a desire to construct.

**Construe** (kon-strü'), *v.* to explain; to arrange the words of a sentence so that the meaning may be quite plain.

**Construate** (kon'stü-prät'), *v.* to ravish; to violate the person.

**Consubstantial** (kon-sub-stän'shal), *a.* having the same substance, essence, or nature.

**Consubstantiate** (kon-sub-stän'she-ät), *v.* to unite in one common substance or nature.

**Consubstantiation** (kon-sub-stän-she-ä'shun), *n.* doctrine of the union of the body of Christ with the sacramental elements.

**Custom** (kon'swe-tüd), *n.* custom; habit.

**Customary** (kon-swe-tüd'e-na-re), *a.* customary; usual.

**Consul** (kon'sul), *n.* the chief magistrate in ancient Rome; one commissioned to reside in a foreign country as an agent of a government.

**Consular** (kon'sü-ler), *a.* relating to a consul.

**Consulate** (kon'sü-lät), *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or residence, of a consul.

**Consulship** (kon'sü-ship), *n.* the office of a consul.

**Consult** (kon-sult'), *v.* to ask advice of; to apply to.

**Consultation** (kon-sul-tä'shun), *n.* act of consulting; deliberation.

**Consultative** (kon-sul'tä-tiv), *a.* having the privilege of consulting.

**Consumable** (kon-süm'a-bl), *a.* that may be consumed.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CONSUME

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## CONTRACT

**Consume** (kon-sûm'), *v.* to waste; to spend; to exhaust.  
**Consumer** (kon-sûm'er), *n.* a person who consumes.  
**Consummate** (kon-sûm-ât), *v.* to complete; to perfect.  
**Consummate** (kon-sûm'et), *a.* complete; perfect.  
**Consummation** (kon-sûm-mâ-shun), *n.* completion; termination; end.  
**Consumption** (kon-sûm'shun), *n.* act of consuming; a disease of the lungs.  
**Consumptive** (kon-sûm'tiv), *a.* tending to consumption.  
**Contact** (kon'takt), *a.* touch; close union; meeting.  
**Contagion** (kon-ta'jun), *n.* transmission of disease by contact or touch.  
**Contagious** (kon-ta'jus), *a.* infectious.  
**Contain** (kon-tân'), *v.* to hold; to comprise; to restrain.  
**Containable** (kon-tân'a-bl), *a.* that may be contained.  
**Contaminate** (kon-tam'e-nât), *v.* to defile; to pollute;—*a.* corrupted by base mixture.  
**Contamination** (kon-tam'e-nâ-shun), *n.* pollution; defilement.  
**Contaminative** (kon-tam'e-nativ), *a.* tending to make impure.  
**Contemn** (kon-tem'), *v.* to despise; to treat with disdain.  
**Contemper** (kon-tem'per), *v.* to moderate by mixture.  
**Contemplate** (kon-tem'plât), *v.* to meditate; to consider; to muse; to design.  
**Contemplation** (kon-tem-plâ-shun), *n.* meditation.  
**Contemplative** (kon-tem'plativ), *a.* studious; thoughtful.  
**Contemplator** (kon-tem-plâ-ter), *n.* one who contemplates.  
**Contemporaneous** (kon-tem-po-ra-ne-us), *a.* living, happening, or being, at the same time.  
**Contemporaneousness** (kon-tem-po-ra-ne-us-nes), *n.* the state of being contemporaneous.  
**Contemporaneity** (kon-tem-po-ra-ne'e-te), *n.* contemporaneity.  
**Contemporary** (kon-tem'po-ra-re), *a.* being or existing at the same time;—*n.* one who lives at the same time with another

**Contempt** (kon-tem't'), *n.* act of despising; scorn; disrespect; shame; disgrace.  
**Contemptible** (kon-tem'te-bl), *a.* mean; base; despicable.  
**Contemptibly** (kon-tem'te-ble), *ad.* meanly; basely.  
**Contemptuous** (kon-tem'tû-us), *a.* disdainful; scornful.  
**Contemptuously** (kon-tem'tû-us-le), *ad.* in a disdainful or insolent manner.  
**Contend** (kon-tend'), *v.* to strive; to dispute; to quarrel.  
**Contender** (kon-tend'er), *n.* a disputer.  
**Content** (kon-tent'), *a.* satisfied; easy;—*n.* satisfaction and ease of mind;—*v.* to satisfy; to make easy.  
**Contented** (kon-tent'ed), *a.* satisfied; pleased.  
**Contentedness** (kon-tent'ed-ness), *n.* state of being content with one's own state.  
**Contention** (kon-ten'shun), *n.* discord; strife; a debate.  
**Contentious** (kon-ten'shus), *a.* given to strife; quarrelsome; perverse.  
**Contentiously** (kon-ten'shus-le), *ad.* in a quarrelsome manner.  
**Contentless** (kon-tent'les), *a.* dissatisfied.  
**Contentment** (kon-tent'ment), *n.* satisfaction; gratification; acquiescence.  
**Contents** (kon'tents), *n. pl.* that which is contained; the heads of a book; an index.  
**Conterminal** (kon-ter'me-nal), *a.* bordering upon.  
**Conterminous** (kon-ter'me-nus), *a.* bordering.  
**Contest** (kon'test), *n.* a dispute; debate; struggle; conflict.  
**Contest** (kon'test'), *v.* to dispute; to strive with.  
**Contestable** (kon-test'a-bl), *a.* that may be disputed.  
**Contestation** (kon-tes-ta'shun), *n.* joint testimony.  
**Context** (kon'tekst), *n.* the parts of a discourse, or book, that precede and follow a sentence quoted.  
**Contexture** (kon-tekst'ûr), *n.* composition of the parts of anything; constitution.  
**Contextural** (kon-tekst'ur-al), *a.* pertaining to the contexture.  
**Contextured** (kon-tekst'ûrd), *a.* woven.

**Contiguity** (kon-te-gû'e-te), *n.* close position; contact.  
**Contiguous** (kon-tig'û-us), *a.* joining; touching; adjacent.  
**Contiguously** (kon-tig'û-us-le), *ad.* in close junction.  
**Continence** (kon'te-nens), *n.* forbearance of sensual indulgence.  
**Continence** (kon'te-nen-se), *n.* great extent of land.  
**Continent** (kon'te-nent), *a.* denoting sensual pleasure;—*n.* great extent of land.  
**Continental** (kon-te-nent'al), *a.* relating to a continent.  
**Continently** (kon'te-nent-le), *ad.* in a continent manner.  
**Contingence** (kon-tin'jens), *n.* casualty; chance.  
**Contingency** (kon-tin'jen-se), *n.* casualty; chance.  
**Contingent** (kon-tin'jent), *a.* accidental; dependent upon something else;—*n.* chance; proportion of troops furnished; a suitable share.  
**Contingently** (kon-tin'jent-le), *ad.* without design.  
**Continuable** (kon-tin'û-a-bl), *a.* capable of being continued.  
**Continual** (kon-tin'û-al), *a.* uninterrupted; unceasing.  
**Continually** (kon-tin'û-al-le), *ad.* constantly; perpetually.  
**Continuance** (kon-tin'û-ans), *n.* duration; abode.  
**Continuation** (kon-tin'û-a'shun), *n.* constant succession.  
**Continuative** (kon-tin'û-a-tiv), *a.* that continues;—*n.* that which continues or endures.  
**Continuator** (kon-tin'û-a-ter), *n.* one who continues; a series, or succession.  
**Continue** (kon-tin'û), *v.* to endure; to remain; to stay; to protract; to persevere in.  
**Continuity** (kon-te-nû'e-te), *n.* uninterrupted connection.  
**Continuous** (kon-tin'û-us), *a.* joined together.  
**Contort** (kon-tort'), *v.* to twist together; to writhe.  
**Contortion** (kon-tor'shun), *n.* a twisting; a writhing.  
**Contour** (kon-toor'), *n.* the outline of a figure.  
**Contraband** (kon'tra-band), *a.* prohibited;—*n.* goods prohibited by law.  
**Contrabandist** (kon-tra-band'ist), *n.* a smuggler.  
**Contract** (kon'trakt), *n.* an agreement; bargain.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CONTRACT

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## CONVENTIONAL

**Contract** (kon-trakt'), *v.* to draw closer together; to incur; to shorten; to shrink; to bargain; to lessen.

**Contracted** (kon-trakt'ed), *a.* narrow; mean; selfish.

**Contractible** (kon-trak'te-bl), *a.* tending to contract.

**Contractile** (kon-trak'til), *a.* capable of contracting.

**Contractility** (kon-trak'til'e-te), *n.* the quality of contracting.

**Contraction** (kon-trak'shun), *n.* a shrinking; a shrivelling.

**Contractor** (kon-trak'ter), *n.* one who contracts.

**Contra-dance** (kon'tra-dans), *n.* a dance with partners arranged in opposite lines.

**Contradict** (kon-tra-dikt'), *v.* to oppose by words; to gain-say; to deny.

**Contradiction** (kon-tra-dik'shun), *n.* a denying.

**Contradictions** (kon-tra-dik'shuns), *a.* inclined to contradict; inconsistent.

**Contradictive** (kon-tra-dik'tiv), *a.* containing contradiction; adverse.

**Contradictory** (kon-tra-dik'to-re), *a.* inconsistent; disagreeing; contrary.

**Contradistinction** (kon-tra-distink'shun), *n.* distinction by opposite qualities.

**Contradistinctive** (kon-tra-distink'tiv), *a.* distinguished by opposite qualities.

**Contradistinguish** (kon-tra-disting'gwish), *v.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.

**Contra-indicate** (kon-tra-in-de-kát), *v.* to point out a peculiar method of cure, contrary to the usual treatment.

**Contra-indication** (kon-tra-in-de-ká'shun), *n.* a symptom that forbids the usual treatment.

**Contralto** (kon-tral'to), *n.* the counter-tenor.

**Contraposition** (kon-tra-po-zish'un), *n.* a placing over against, in logic; conversion in particular propositions.

**Contrapuntal** (kon-tra-pun'tal), *a.* pertaining to the counter-point in music.

**Contrariety** (kon-tra-ri'e-te), *n.* opposition; inconsistency; repugnance.

**Contrarious** (kon-trá're-us), *a.*

opposed to; repugnant.

**Contrariwise** (kon'tra-re-wiz), *ad.* on the contrary.

**Contrary** (kon'tra-re), *a.* contradictory; adverse; opposite.

**Contrast** (kon'trast), *n.* exhibition of differences.

**Contrast** (kon'trast'), *v.* to place or exhibit in opposition.

**Contravallation** (kon-tra-val-lá'shun), *n.* a parapet raised by besiegers.

**Contravene** (kon-tra-vén'), *v.* to oppose; to defeat.

**Contravention** (kon-tra-ven'shun), *n.* obstruction.

**Contraversion** (kon-tra-ver'shun), *n.* a turning to the opposite side.

**Contributory** (kon-trib'ú-ta-re), *a.* paying tribute to the same power.

**Contribute** (kon-trib'út), *v.* to give for a common purpose.

**Contribution** (kon-tre-bú'shun), *n.* act of contributing; a collection; a levy.

**Contributive** (kon-trib'ú-tiv), *a.* tending to contribute.

**Contributor** (kon-trib'ú-ter), *a.* one who contributes.

**Contributory** (kon-trib'ú-to-re), *a.* promoting the same end.

**Contrite** (kon'trit), *a.* penitent; repentant; humble.

**Contrition** (kon-trish'un), *n.* deep sorrow; penitence.

**Contrivable** (kon-triv'a-bl), *a.* that may be contrived.

**Contrivance** (kon-triv'ans), *n.* the act of planning or devising; thing contrived.

**Contrive** (kon-triv'), *v.* to invent; to project; to scheme.

**Contriver** (kon-triv'er), *n.* an inventor; a schemer.

**Control** (kon-tról'), *n.* governing power;—*v.* to check; to restrain; to govern.

**Controllable** (kon-tról'a-bl), *a.* subject to restraint.

**Controller** (kon-tról'er), *n.* one who controls or checks the accounts of others by keeping a register.

**Controllershship** (kon-tról'er-ship), *n.* office of controller.

**Controversial** (kon-tro-ver'shal), *a.* relating to disputes.

**Controversialist** (kon-tro-ver'shal-ist), *n.* one who carries on a controversy.

**Controversy** (kon'tro-ver-se), *n.* dispute; contention.

**Controvert** (kon'tro-vert'), *v.* to dispute; to oppose.

**Controvertible** (kon-tro-vert'e-bl), *a.* that may be disputed.

**Controvertist** (kon'tro-vert-ist), *n.* a disputant.

**Contumacious** (kon-tu-má'shus), *a.* obstinate; stubborn.

**Contumaciously** (kon-tu-má'shus-le), *ad.* obstinately.

**Contumacy** (kon-tu-ma-se), *n.* obstinate resistance to rightful authority; stubbornness.

**Contumellous** (kon-tu-mé'le-us), *a.* reproachful; insolent.

**Contumely** (kon'tu-me-le), *n.* contemptuous language; reproach; insolence.

**Contuse** (kon-túz'), *v.* to bruise; to beat; to injure, without breaking the skin.

**Contusion** (kon-tú'zhun), *n.* a bruise.

**Conundrum** (ko-nun'drum), *n.* a riddle; a point of resemblance between things apparently unlike.

**Convalesce** (kon-va-les'), *v.* to recover health by degrees.

**Convalescence** (kon-va-les'ens), *n.* recovery from sickness; a return of health.

**Convalescent** (kon-va-les'ent), *a.* recovering health;—*n.* one recovering health.

**Convection** (kon-vek'shun), *n.* the process of transmitting.

**Convective** (kon-vel'tiv), *a.* caused by convection.

**Convene** (kon-vén'), *v.* to call together; to assemble.

**Convener** (kon-vén'er), *n.* the chairman of a committee; one empowered to call others together.

**Convenience** (kon-vén'yens), *f.*

**Convenience** (kon-vén'yen-se), *n.* accommodation; suitability; commodiousness.

**Convenient** (kon-vén'yent), *a.* fit; suitable; handy.

**Conveniently** (kon-vén'yent-le), *ad.* suitably; fitly.

**Convent** (kon'vent), *n.* a house for persons devoting their lives to religious purposes; a body of monks or nuns; a monastery; a nunnery.

**Conventicle** (kon-ven'te-kl), *n.* a meeting; an assembly for holy worship.

**Convention** (kon-ven'shun), *n.* an assembly; an agreement.

**Conventional** (kon-ven'shun-

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## CONVENTIONALISM

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## COOMB

al), *a.* customary; tacitly understood.

**Conventionalism** (kon-ven'-shun-al-izm), *n.* that which is received by custom or tacit consent.

**Conventionality** (kon-ven-shun-al-e-te), *n.* anything pertaining to the usages of social life.

**Conventional** (kon-ven'-shun-a-re), *a.* acting under contract.

**Conventioner** (kon-ven'-shun-er), *n.* a member of a convention.

**Conventionist** (kon-ven'-shun-ist), *n.* one who enters into a contract.

**Conventual** (kon-ven'-tū-al), *a.* belonging to a convent; — *n.* a monk; a nun.

**Converge** (kon-vert'), *v.* to incline or tend to one point.

**Convergence** (kon-ver-jen-se), *n.*

**Convergency** (kon-ver-jen-se), *n.* tending to one point or object.

**Convergent** (kon-ver-jent), *a.* tending to one point.

**Convertible** (kon-ver'-sa-bl), *a.* disposed to converse; sociable.

**Conversant** (kon-ver-sant), *a.* familiar with.

**Conversation** (kon-ver-sa'shun), *n.* familiar discourse.

**Conversational** (kon-ver-sa'shun-al), *a.* relating to conversation.

**Conversationalist** (kon-ver-sa'shun-al-ist), *n.* one who excels in conversation.

**Conversative** (kon-ver'-sa-tiv), *a.* chatty; sociable.

**Conversazione** (kon-ver-sat-se-ō'nā), *n.* a meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

**Converse** (kon-vers'), *v.* to discourse familiarly.

**Converse** (kon-vers'), *n.* a proposition in which the subject and predicate have changed places; conversation; — *a.* opposite; reciprocal.

**Conversely** (kon-vers-le), *ad.* in a contrary order.

**Conversion** (kon-ver'shun), *n.* change from one thing, state, or religion, to another; transfiguration; a turning.

**Convert** (kon-vert), *n.* one who has changed in opinions or religion.

**Convert** (kon-vert'), *v.* to change or turn from one thing, condition, or religion to another.

**Converter** (kon-vert'er), *n.* one who converts.

**Convertibility** (kon-vert-e-bil'-e-te), *n.* capable of being converted.

**Convertible** (kon-vert'e-bl), *a.* that may be converted.

**Convex** (kon'veks), *a.* rising into a round form on the outside.

**Convexed** (kon'veks-t), *a.* made convex.

**Convexity** (kon-veks'e-te), *n.* roundness of form on the outside.

**Convexly** (kon'veks-le), *ad.* in a convex form.

**Convey** (kon-vā'), *v.* to carry; to bear; to impart.

**Conveyable** (kon-vā'a-bl), *a.* that may be conveyed.

**Conveyance** (kon-vā'ans), *n.* act of conveying, or removing; that which conveys, or removes; act of transferring property.

**Conveyancer** (kon-vā'an-ser), *n.* one whose business is the transference of property.

**Conveyancing** (kon-vā'ans-ing), *n.* the business of a conveyancer.

**Conveyer** (kon-vā'er), *n.* one who conveys or transmits.

**Convict** (kon'vikt), *n.* a person guilty of crime; a felon.

**Convict** (kon'vikt'), *v.* to prove guilty; to convince.

**Conviction** (kon-vik'shun), *n.* the act of finding or proving guilty; strong belief founded on evidence.

**Convictive** (kon-vik'tiv), *a.* adapted to convict.

**Convince** (kon-vins'), *v.* to satisfy by evidence; to persuade.

**Convincement** (kon-vins'ment), *n.* satisfaction by proof.

**Convincible** (kon-vin'se-bl), *a.* that may be convinced.

**Convivial** (kon-viv'e-al), *a.* relating to a feast; jovial; gay.

**Convivialist** (kon-viv'e-al-ist), *n.* a person good humored and social at an entertainment.

**Conviviality** (kon-viv'e-al'e-te), *n.* the good humor or mirth indulged in at an entertainment.

**Convocate** (kon-vo-kāt), *v.* to call together.

**Convocation** (kon-vo-kā'shun), *n.* an ecclesiastical assembly; a convention, synod, or council.

**Convolve** (kon-vōk'), *v.* to call together; to convene.

**Convolute** (kon-vō-lūt), *a.* rolled; twisted.

**Convolute** (kon-vō-lū-ted), *a.* rolled upon itself; twisted.

**Convolution** (kon-vō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of rolling or state of being rolled together.

**Convolve** (kon-volv'), *v.* to roll or wind together.

**Convolvulus** (kon-vol'vu-lus), *n.* the flower-bind-weed.

**Convoy** (kon-voy'), *v.* to accompany for defence.

**Convoy** (kon'voy), *n.* attendance for defence.

**Convulse** (kon-vuls'), *v.* to agitate or affect by violent action; to affect by spasms.

**Convulsion** (kon-vul'shun), *n.* a violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles; commotion.

**Convulsive** (kon-vul'siv), *a.* spasmodic; producing or attended with convulsions.

**Convulsiveness** (kon-vul'siv-ness), *n.* the state of being convulsed.

**Cony** (kō'ne), *n.* a rabbit.

**Coo** (koo), *v.* to make a noise as a dove; to caress fondly.

**Cook** (kook), *n.* one who prepares victuals; — *v.* to dress food for the table.

**Cookery** (kook'er-e), *n.* art of preparing victuals; — *a.* pertaining to cooking.

**Cooky** (kook'e), *n.* a small cake or bun.

**Cool** (kool), *a.* coldish; lacking warmth; self-possessed; impudent; — *v.* to make moderately cold; to grow cold.

**Cooler** (kool'er), *n.* anything that cools.

**Coolie** (kool'e), *n.* an East India porter or carrier; a Chinese laborer.

**Coolly** (kool'le), *ad.* without heat; without passion.

**Coolness** (kool'nes), *n.* a moderate degree of cold; indifference.

**Coomb** (kōōm), *n.* refuse matter; soot; coal-dust.

**Coomb** (kōōm), *n.* an English



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## COOP

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## CORKSCREW

dry measure; a valley or depression.  
**Coop** (koop), *n.* a cage for fowls; a cask, or barrel:—*v.* to cage; to shut up, or confine.  
**Coopee** (koo'pé), *n.* a motion in dancing.  
**Cooper** (koop'er), *n.* a maker of casks, barrels, &c.  
**Cooperage** (koop'er-aj), *n.* a cooper's workshop; price for cooper's work.  
**Co-operant** (ko-op'er-ant), *a.* working to the same end.  
**Co-operate** (ko-op'er-at), *v.* to work or act together.  
**Co-operation** (ko-op'er-á'shun), *n.* joint operation.  
**Co-operative** (ko-op'er-a-tiv), *a.* promoting the same end.  
**Co-operator** (ko-op'er-a-ter), *n.* one who labors with others.  
**Co-ordinate** (ko-or-de-nát), *a.* holding the same rank.  
**Co-ordinately** (ko-or-de-nát-le), *ad.* in the same rank.  
**Co-ordinates** (ko-or-de-náts), *n. pl.* in geometry, lines or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any other point is determined with respect to certain fixed lines or planes.  
**Co-ordination** (ko-or-de-ná'shun), *n.* the state of holding equal rank or authority.  
**Coot** (koot), *n.* a water-fowl, with a bald forehead and black body.  
**Copaiba** (ko-pá'ba), } *n.* a  
**Copaiva** (ko-pá'va), } liquid  
 medicinal juice.  
**Copal** (kó'pal), *n.* a Mexican gum for varnishing.  
**Coparcener** (ko-pár'se-ner), *n.* a joint heir.  
**Coparceny** (ko-pár'se-ne), *n.* equal share of an inheritance.  
**Copartner** (ko-pár'tner), *n.* a joint partner in trade.  
**Copartnership** (ko-pár'tner-ship), *n.* joint partnership.  
**Cope** (kóp), *n.* a priest's cloak, or hood; archwork;—*v.* to contend with on equal terms; to match.  
**Copeck** (kó'pek), *n.* a Russian copper coin.  
**Copernican** (ko-per'ne-kan), *a.* pertaining to the system of Copernicus, who taught that the earth revolves around the sun.  
**Cepier** (kop'e-er), *n.* one who

imitates.  
**Coping** (kóp'ing), *n.* the upper part of a wall.  
**Copious** (kó'pe-us), *a.* plentiful; abundant; in great quantity.  
**Copiously** (kó'pe-us-le), *ad.* abundantly; plentifully.  
**Copiousness** (kó'pe-us-nes), *n.* full supply; great plenty.  
**Copped** (kopt), *a.* rising to a head or top.  
**Copper** (kop'er), *n.* a metal of a brownish red color; a large boiler; a coin.  
**Copperas** (kop'er-as), *n.* sulphate of iron; green vitriol.  
**Copperplate** (kop'er-plát), *n.* an engraved plate of copper, or its impression.  
**Coppery** (kop'er-e), *a.* tasting of, or like, copper.  
**Coppice** (kop'pis), } *n.* a wood  
**Copse** (kops), } of small  
 growth, for cutting.  
**Coprophagan** (ko-prof'a-gan), *n.* a kind of beetle which feeds upon dung of animals.  
**Coprophagous** (ko-prof'a-gus), *a.* feeding upon excrements, or filth.  
**Copula** (kop'ú-la), *n.* the word that unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.  
**Copulate** (kop'ú-lát), *v.* to unite in pairs; to have sexual intercourse.  
**Copulation** (kop'ú-lá'shun), *n.* act of embracing in pairs.  
**Copulative** (kop'ú-la-tiv), *a.* that unites, or couples:—*n.* in grammar, a word which connects.  
**Copy** (kop'e), *n.* a manuscript; a pattern; an imitation;—*v.* to transcribe; to imitate.  
**Copy-book** (kop'e-book), *n.* a book for practicing writing.  
**Copyhold** (kop'e-hold), *n.* a tenure of land or houses, in England, by copy of record.  
**Copyist** (kop'e-ist), *n.* one who transcribes or copies.  
**Copyright** (kop'e-rit), *n.* the sole right to print a book.  
**Coquet** (ko-ke't), *v.* to attempt to attract admiration; to trifle in love, in order to gratify vanity.  
**Coquetry** (kó-ke't're), *n.* deceit in love.  
**Coquette** (ko-ke't), *n.* a vain, deceitful, trifling woman.  
**Coquettish** (ko-ke't'ish), *a.* in-

vitely pretty; affecting the manners of a coquette.  
**Coral** (kor'al), *n.* a calcareous shell growing in the sea;—*a.* resembling coral.  
**Corallaceous** (kor-al-lá'shus), }  
**Coralline** (kor'al-lin), } *a.* like coral.  
**Coralliferous** (kor-al-lifer-us), } *a.* containing coral.  
**Coralloid** (kor-al-loyd), }  
**Coralloidal** (kor-al-loyd'al), } *a.* branching like coral.  
**Corban** (kor'ban), *n.* a vessel to receive gift of charity; alms.  
**Corbell** (kor'bel), *n.* a carved basket, with sculptured flowers and fruits.  
**Corbel** (kor'bel), *n.* an ornamental architectural projection, supporting a superincumbent weight.  
**Cord** (kord), *n.* a small rope; a quantity of wood;—*v.* to bind with a cord.  
**Cordage** (kord'aj), *n.* a quantity of ropes or cords.  
**Cordate** (kord'át), *a.* having the form of a heart.  
**Cordeller** (kor-de-lér), *n.* a Franciscan, or gray, friar.  
**Cordial** (kor'dé-al), *n.* anything that revives the spirits; an exhilarating liquor;—*a.* sincere; hearty; invigorating.  
**Cordiality** (kor-de-á-le-ty), *n.* sincerity; warmth of manner.  
**Cordially** (kor'dé-al-le), *ad.* with warm affection.  
**Cordiform** (kor'de-form), *a.* heart-shaped.  
**Corion** (kor-don'), *n.* a badge of honor; a series of military posts.  
**Corduroy** (kor-du-roy'), *n.* a thick cotton stuff.  
**Corduroy-road** (kor-du-roy'-ród), *n.* a roadway formed of logs, laid side by side.  
**Cordwainer** (kord'wán-er), *n.* a shoemaker.  
**Core** (kór), *n.* the heart, or inner part, as of the central part of fruit, &c.;—*v.* to take out the core.  
**Corf** (korf), *n.* coal-basket.  
**Coriaceous** (kó-re-á'shus), *a.* consisting of, or like, leather.  
**Corium** (kó-re-um), *n.* the true skin, lying under the cuticle.  
**Cork** (kork), *n.* a tree or its bark; a bottle-stopper;—*v.* to stop with a cork; to stop up.  
**Corkscrew** (kork-screw), *n.* an

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## CORKY

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## CORRUPTIBILITY

instrument for drawing corks  
**Corky** (kork'e), *a.* like cork.  
**Cormorant** (kor'mo-rant), *n.* a sea-bird; a glutton.  
**Corn** (korn), *n.* grain of all kinds; maize; a hard excrescence on the feet;—*v.* to cure meat with salt in grains  
**Corn-dodger** (korn'doj-er), *n.* a cake made of the meal of Indian corn.  
**Cornea** (kor-ne-a), *n.* the horny transparent membrane in the front part of the eyeball, through which the light passes.  
**Corneous** (kor'ne-us), *a.* horny; of a substance resembling horn.  
**Corner** (kor'ner), *n.* the point where two lines meet; a secret place.  
**Corner-stone** (kor'ner-stón), *n.* the stone which unites two walls at the corner.  
**Cornet** (kor'net), *n.* a musical instrument; a kind of trumpet; an organ-stop or register  
**Cornice** (kor'nis), *n.* the highest border of a wall or column.  
**Cornicle** (kor'ne-kl), *n.* a little horn.  
**Corniculate** (kor-nik'û-lât), *a.* having horns.  
**Cornifle** (kor-niflik), *a.* producing horns.  
**Corniform** (kor'ne-form), *a.* having the shape of a horn.  
**Cornopean** (kor-nô'pe-an), *n.* a musical instrument of the trumpet kind.  
**Cornucopia** (kor-nu-kô'pe-a), *n.* the horn of plenty; the emblem of abundance.  
**Cornuted** (kor-nût'ed), *a.* horn-shaped.  
**Corolla** (ko-ro'l'a), *a.* the inner covering of flowers.  
**Corollaceous** (kor-ol-lâ'shus), *a.* pertaining to a corolla; protecting like a wreath.  
**Corollary** (kor'ol-la-re), *n.* an inference from a preceding proposition.  
**Corona** (ko-rô'na), *n.* the flat projecting part of a cornice; a drip; a halo round the sun, moon, or stars.  
**Coronal** (kor'o-nal), *n.* a crown; a garland;—*a.* pertaining to the top of the head.  
**Coronation** (kor-o-nâ'shun), *n.* act of crowning.  
**Coroner** (kor'o-ner), *n.* an offi-

cer who inquires into the cause of sudden or suspicious death.  
**Coronet** (kor'o-net), *n.* an inferior crown worn by noblemen; an ornamental head-dress.  
**Coroniform** (ko-rôn'e-form), *a.* crown-shaped.  
**Coronule** (kor'o-nûl), *n.* the downy tuft on seeds.  
**Corporal** (kor'po-ral), *n.* the lowest officer of a company of infantry;—*a.* relating to the body; bodily.  
**Corporality** (kor-po-ral'e-te), *n.* state of being embodied.  
**Corporally** (kor'po-ral-le), *ad.* bodily; in the body.  
**Corporate** (kor'po-rât), *a.* united in a body or community.  
**Corporation** (kor-po-râ'shun), *n.* a body corporate or politic.  
**Corporeal** (kor-pô-re-al), *a.* having a body or substance; material; not spiritual, or immaterial.  
**Corporealist** (kor-pô-re-al-ist), *n.* one who denies the existence of spirit as separate from the body.  
**Corporeality** (kor-po-re-al'e-te), *n.* state of being a body.  
**Corporeity** (kor-po-râ'e-te), *n.* bodily substance.  
**Corps** (kôr), *n.* a body of men; a division of an army.  
**Corps d'armee** (kôr dar-mâ'), *n.* body of the army.  
**Corpse** (kôrps), *n.* a dead body.  
**Corpulence** (kôr'pu-lens), *n.* **Corpulency** (kôr pu-len-se) *n.* excessive fatness.  
**Corpulent** (kôr'pu-lent), *a.* very fleshy; bulky; fat.  
**Corpuscle** (kôr'pus-l), *n.* a minute particle, or physical atom.  
**Corpuscular** (kor-pus'ku-ler), *a.* relating to atoms.  
**Corpuscularian** (kor-pus-ku-lâ-re-an), *a.* material; physical; atomic;—*n.* a materialist.  
**Correct** (kor-rekt'), *v.* to punish; to make right; to amend;—*a.* exact; accurate; right.  
**Correction** (kor-rek'shun), *n.* act of correcting; amendment; discipline.  
**Correctional** (kor-rek'shun-al), *a.* designed to correct.  
**Corrective** (kor-rek'tiv), *a.* having power to correct;—*n.* that which corrects.

**Correctly** (kor-rekt'le), *ad.* accurately; exactly; justly.  
**Correctness** (kor-rekt'nes), *n.* accuracy; exactness; care.  
**Correlate** (kor're-lât), *a.* correlative.  
**Correlative** (kor-rel'a-tiv), *a.* having a reciprocal relation;—*n.* that which stands in an opposite relation.  
**Correspond** (kor-re-spond'), *v.* to suit; to agree; to write to.  
**Correspondence** (kor-re-spon'dens), *n.* suitableness; agreement; interchange of letters.  
**Correspondent** (kor-re-spon'dent), *a.* suited; proper;—*n.* one who sends letters.  
**Corresponsive** (kor-re-spon'siv), *a.* answerable.  
**Corridor** (kor're-dôr), *n.* a gallery or open passage in a house.  
**Corrigible** (kor're-je-bl), *a.* that may be amended, corrected, or punished.  
**Corrigenda** (kor-re-jen'da), *n. pl.* things to be corrected.  
**Corroborant** (kor-rob-o-rant), *a.* strengthening; confirming.  
**Corroborate** (kor-rob-o-rât), *v.* to confirm; to strengthen.  
**Corroboration** (kor-rob-o-râ'shun), *n.* act of confirming.  
**Corroborative** (kor-rob'o-rativ), *a.* tending to confirm.  
**Corrode** (kor-rôd'), *v.* to eat away by degrees.  
**Corrodent** (kor-rô'dent), *a.* having the power of corroding;—*n.* that which eats away.  
**Corrodible** (kor-rô'de-bl), *a.* that may be eaten away.  
**Corrosion** (kor-rô'zhun), *n.* act of eating or wearing away.  
**Corrosive** (kor-rô'siv), *a.* eating away;—*n.* that which corrodes.  
**Corrugant** (kor'ru-gant), *a.* having the power of contracting into wrinkles.  
**Corrugate** (kor'ru-gât), *v.* to wrinkle; to purse up or ridge  
**Corrugated** (kor'ru-gâ-ted), *a.* covered with irregular folds.  
**Corrugation** (kor-ru-gâ'shun), *n.* act of wrinkling; a wrinkle.  
**Corrupt** (kor-rup't'), *v.* to spoil; to bribe; to deprave;—*a.* decayed; debauched.  
**Corrupter** (kor-rup'ter), *n.* one who or that which corrupts.  
**Corruptibility** (kor-rup-te-bil'i-te), *n.* possibility of being

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## CORRUPTIBLE

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## COUNTERFEIT

corrupted.  
**Corruptible** (kor-rup'ta-bl), *a.* that may be corrupted.  
**Corruption** (kor-rup'tshun), *n.* decay; depravity; wickedness; impurity; bribery.  
**Corruptive** (kor-rup'tiv), *a.* tending to corrupt or vitiate.  
**Corruptly** (kor-rup'tle), *ad.* with depravity.  
**Corruptness** (kor-rup'tnes), *n.* depravity of mind.  
**Corsair** (kor'sár), *n.* a pirate.  
**Corse** (kors), *n.* a corpse.  
**Corselet** (kors'let), *n.* armor for the breast.  
**Corset** (kor'set), *n.* a bodice.  
**Cortege** (kor'tážh), *n.* a train of attendants.  
**Cortes** (kor'tes), *n. pl.* the Spanish or Portuguese parliament.  
**Cortex** (kor'teks), *n.* the bark of a tree; a cover.  
**Cortical** (kor'tik-al), *a.* belonging to bark.  
**Corticated** (kor'te-ka-ted), *a.* having, or resembling, bark.  
**Corticeiferous** (kor-te-sifer-us), *a.* producing bark.  
**Cortilose** (kor'te-kóz), } *a.*  
**Corticous** (kor'te-kus), } made of bark; barky.  
**Coruscate** (kor-us-kátv), *v.* to flash or sparkle suddenly.  
**Coruscation** (kor-us-káshun), *n.* a flash of light.  
**Corvette** (kor'vet'), *n.* a small ship of war.  
**Corvine** (kor'vin), *a.* relating to the crow, or crow kind.  
**Corymbiated** (ko-rím-be-a-ted), *a.* garnished with berries or blossoms, in clusters.  
**Cosey** (kó'ze), *a.* snug; comfortable; warm; chatty.  
**Cosmetic** (koz-met'ik), *a.* promoting beauty; —*n.* a preparation used to beautify the complexion.  
**Cosmic** (koz'mik), } *a.* re-  
**Cosmical** (koz'mik-al), } lating to the universe; rising or setting with the sun.  
**Cosmogonist** (koz-mog'o-nist), *n.* one who treats of the origin or formation of the universe.  
**Cosmogony** (koz-mog'o-ne), *n.* science of the origin of the universe.  
**Cosmographer** (koz-mog'ra-fer), *n.* a describer of the world.  
**Cosmographic** (koz-mo-graf'ik), *a.* relating to the description

of the world.  
**Cosmography** (koz-mog'ra-fe), *n.* a description of the world; the science of the constitution of the universe.  
**Cosmology** (koz-mol'o-je), *n.* the science of the world.  
**Cosmoplastic** (koz-mo-plas'tik), *a.* world-forming.  
**Cosmopolitan** (koz-mo-pol'e-tan), *a.* world-forming.  
**Cosmopolite** (koz-mo-pol'e-lit), *n.* a citizen of the world; one who is at home everywhere.  
**Cosmorama** (koz-mo-rá-ma), *n.* a view, or series of views, of different parts of the world.  
**Cosset** (kos'set), *n.* a pet-lamb.  
**Cost** (kost), *n.* price or value of a thing; charge; expense of any kind; —*v.* to be had at the price; to be bought for.  
**Costal** (kos'tal), *a.* pertaining to the sides or ribs.  
**Costate** (kos'tát), } *a.* hav-  
**Costated** (kos'tá-ted), } ing ribs; ribbed.  
**Costive** (kos'tiv), *a.* bound in body; constipated.  
**Costiveness** (kos'tiv-nes), *n.* constipation.  
**Costliness** (kost'le-nes), *n.* expensiveness.  
**Costly** (kost'le), *a.* expensive; of great price; dear.  
**Costume** (kos-túm'), *n.* style or manner of dress.  
**Cot** (kot), *n.* a small cottage; a little bed; a cradle.  
**Cote** (kót), *n.* a sheepfold.  
**Cotemporaneous** (ko-tem-po-rá-ne-us), *a.* living at the same time.  
**Cotemporary** (ko-tem-po-ra-re), *n.* one who lives at the same time with another; —*a.* living at the same time.  
**Coterie** (kót'e-re), *n.* a fashionable or select party.  
**Cottage** (kot'táj), *n.* a small, detached house.  
**Cottager** (kot'táj-er), *n.* a person who lives in a cottage.  
**Cotillion** (ko-til'yun), *n.* a kind of dance.  
**Cotton** (kot'tn), *n.* a plant; the soft substance of the cotton plant; cloth made of cotton.  
**Cottony** (kot'e-léd'on), *n.* the perishable lobe of the seed of plants.  
**Cottony** (kot'e-léd'o-nus), *a.* pertaining to, or having, seed lobes.  
**Cotyled** (kot'e-loyd), *a.* resem-

bling the socket of a joint.  
**Couch** (kowch), *v.* to lie or squat down; to hide; to express; to remove a cataract from the eye; —*n.* any place for rest or sleep; a bed.  
**Couchant** (kowch'ant), *a.* lying down, with the head raised.  
**Cougar** (kóó'gar), *n.* the American panther.  
**Cough** (kof), *n.* effort of the lungs to throw off matter from the air-passages; —*v.* to make this effort; to expectorate.  
**Could** (kood), *v.* having sufficient power, moral or physical.  
**Counter** (kol'ter), *n.* the sharp iron of a plough which cuts the earth.  
**Council** (koun'sil), *n.* an assembly for consulting.  
**Councillor** (koun'sil-er), *n.* a member of a council.  
**Counsel** (koun'sel), *n.* advice; deliberation; an advocate; —*v.* to give advice; to warn.  
**Counselor** (koun'sel-er), *n.* one who counsels; an adviser; a barrister.  
**Count** (kount), *v.* to reckon; to number; to compute; to esteem; —*n.* a specific charge in an indictment; act of numbering; total amount.  
**Countable** (kount'a-bl), *a.* that may be numbered.  
**Countenance** (koun'te-nans), *n.* the face; look; support; —*v.* to favor; to support; to patronize; to aid.  
**Counter** (kount'er), *n.* a shop-table; the counter-tenor in music; —*ad.* in opposition; contrary.  
**Counteract** (koun-ter-akt'), *v.* to act contrary to; to hinder; to defeat; to frustrate.  
**Counteraction** (koun-ter-ak'tshun), *n.* action in opposition.  
**Counteractive** (koun-ter-ak'tiv), *a.* tending to counteract.  
**Counterbalance** (koun-ter-bal-ans), *v.* to balance by weight on the opposite side; —*n.* equal weight or power.  
**Counterbuff** (koun-ter-buf), *v.* to repel; to strike back; —*n.* a blow in opposite direction.  
**Countercharm** (koun-ter-charm), *n.* that which opposes a charm.  
**Counterfeit** (koun-ter-fít), *a.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## COUNTERFEITER

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## COWARDICE

forged; deceitful; — *n.* a cheat, or impostor; a forgery; — *v.* to forge; to imitate; to copy; to dissemble.

**Counterfeiter** (koun'ter-fit'er), *n.* one who counterfeits.

**Counter-gauge** (koun'ter-gāj), *n.* a method of measuring joints.

**Counter-guard** (koun'ter-guard), *n.* a small rampart.

**Counter-mand** (koun'ter-mand), *v.* to revoke a command; — *n.* a contrary order.

**Counter-march** (koun'ter-march), *v.* to march back again; — *n.* a marching back.

**Counter-mark** (koun'ter-mark), *n.* an opposite mark; an artificial mark made in horses' teeth; — *v.* to make a mark as a test of quality, &c.; to make an artificial cavity in a horse's tooth.

**Counter-mine** (koun'ter-mīn), *n.* a passage excavated to frustrate that of the enemy; a counterplot; — *v.* to frustrate; to plot secretly.

**Counter-motion** (koun'ter-mō-shun), *n.* an opposite motion.

**Counterpane** (koun'ter-pān), *n.* a coverlet for a bed.

**Counterpart** (koun'ter-part), *n.* the correspondent part.

**Counterplea** (koun'ter-plē), *n.* a replication to a plea.

**Counterplead** (koun'ter-plēd), *v.* to plead the contrary of.

**Counterplot** (koun'ter-plot), *n.* artifice opposed to artifice.

**Counterpoint** (koun'ter-poynt), *n.* an opposite point; the placing of notes in music so as to indicate the harmony of parts; the art of combining and modulating sounds.

**Counterpois** (koun'ter-poiz), *n.* equal weight; — *v.* to balance; to equal in weight.

**Counter-scarp** (koun'ter-skarp), *n.* the side of the ditch nearest the besiegers.

**Countersign** (koun'ter-sīn), *v.* to sign in addition to another; — *n.* a military private sign, or signal; a watchword.

**Counter-sink** (koun'ter-sink), *v.* to drill a conical depression to receive the head of a screw.

**Counter-tenor** (koun'ter-ten'or), *n.* high tenor, in music.

**Counter-vail** (koun'ter-val'), *v.* to balance; to equal.

**Counterview** (koun'ter-vū), *n.* an opposite view.

**Counterwork** (koun'ter-wurk), *v.* to counter; to oppose.

**Countess** kownt'es), *n.* the lady of a count.

**Counting-room** (kownt'ing-room), *n.* a place for the keeping of accounts.

**Countless** (kownt'les), *a.* numberless; infinite.

**Country** (kun'tre), *n.* rural districts; any tract of land; a kingdom, or state; native place; — *a.* rural; rustic.

**Countryman** (kun'tre-man), *n.* one of the same country; a rustic.

**County** (koun'te), *n.* a district or division of a state for purposes of local government.

**Coupe** (koo-pā'), *n.* a close carriage for two persons, with outside seat for the driver.

**Couple** (kup'l), *n.* two of a kind joined together; a pair; — *v.* to join together; to unite.

**Couplet** (kup'let), *n.* two lines of verse that rhyme with each other.

**Coupling** (kup'ling), *n.* that which connects, as a hook, chain, or bar.

**Coupon** (koo'pong), *n.* notes attached to transferable bonds.

**Courage** (kur'ej), *n.* boldness; bravery; valor.

**Courageous** (kur-ā'jus), *a.* bold; brave; fearless; daring.

**Courageously** (kur-ā'jus-le), *ad.* bravely; boldly.

**Courier** (koo're-er), *n.* a messenger; a traveling attendant.

**Course** (kōrs), *n.* road or track on which a race is run; direction pursued; method of procedure; conduct; a regular series; part of a meal served at one time; — *v.* to run, or more.

**Courser** (kōrs'er), *n.* a swift horse; a racer.

**Court** (kōrt), *n.* residence of a prince; a hall of justice; an inclosed space; — *v.* to woo; to seek; to solicit.

**Courteous** (kurt'e-us), *a.* polite; respectful; obliging.

**Courteously** (kurt'e-us-le), *ad.* politely; complaisantly.

**Courtesan** (kurt'e-zan), *n.* a lewd woman; a prostitute.

**Courtesy** (kurt'e-se), *n.* politeness; civility; respect.

**Courtesy** (kurt'se), *n.* an act of respect by a woman.

**Courtier** (kōrt'yer), *n.* one who frequents a court.

**Courtliness** (kōrt'le-nes), *n.* elegance of manners.

**Courtly** (kōrt'le), *a.* polite; elegant; flattering; refined.

**Court-martial** (kōrt-mār'shal), *n.* a court to try military or naval offences.

**Courtship** (kōrt'ship), *n.* making love to a woman.

**Cousin** (kuz'n), *n.* the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

**Cove** (kōv), *n.* a small inlet of a body of water; a recess of the shore; a cant name for a man or boy.

**Covenant** (kuv'e-nant), *n.* a mutual agreement; a written contract; — *v.* to contract, or bargain; to stipulate.

**Covenantant** (kuv'e-nant-er), *n.* one who makes a covenant; one who signed the Scottish National Covenant of 1638.

**Cover** (kuv'er), *v.* to spread over; to clothe; to shelter; to hide; — *n.* a shelter; a protection; a pretence; a disguise.

**Covering** (kuv'er-ing), *n.* anything that covers.

**Coverlet** (kuv'er-let), *n.* an upper bed-covering.

**Covert** (kuv'et), *a.* hid; secret; — *n.* a shelter; defence; a thicket.

**Covertly** (kuv'et-le), *ad.* secretly; privately; closely.

**Cover-ture** (kuv'er-tūr), *n.* shelter; defence; state of a married woman.

**Covet** (kuv'et), *v.* to desire or wish for eagerly.

**Covetable** (kuv'et-a-bl), *a.* that may be coveted.

**Covetous** (kuv'et-us), *a.* greedily desirous; avaricious.

**Covetousness** (kuv'et-us-nes), *n.* eager desire.

**Covey** (kuv'e), *n.* a small flock of birds.

**Covin** (kuv'in), *n.* a deceitful agreement; collusion.

**Cow** (kow), *n.* female of the bovine genus; — *v.* to depress or dishearten.

**Coward** (kow'erd), *n.* one without courage; a timid person; a dastard; — *a.* afraid of danger.

**Cowardice** (kow'erd-is), *a.* want of courage.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## COWARDLY

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## CREATOR

**Cowardly** (kow'erd-le), *a.* mean; timid; fearful.

**Cower** (kow'er), *v.* to sink down through fear.

**Cowherd** (kow'herd), *n.* one who tends cows in the field.

**Cowhide** (kow'hid), *n.* the skin of a cow; a whip;—*v.* to whip roughly.

**Cowl** (kowl), *n.* a monk's hood, or habit.

**Cowpox** (kow'poks), *n.* the vaccine disease.

**Coxcomb** (koks'kôm), *n.* a fop; a red flower.

**Coxcombry** (koks'kôm-re), *n.* the manners of a fop.

**Coy** (koy), *a.* reserved; modest; bashful.

**Coyish** (koy'ish), *a.* somewhat shy; reserved.

**Coyly** (koy'le), *ad.* with reserve; shyly.

**Coyness** (koy'nes), *n.* not willing to be familiar.

**Cosen** (kuz'n), *v.* to cheat.

**Cozenage** (kuz'n-aj), *n.* fraudulent bargaining.

**Cozenor** (kuz'n-er), *n.* a cheat; a knave; a deceiver.

**Crab** (krab), *n.* a shell-fish; a wild apple; a sign of the zodiac; a morose person.

**Crabbed** (krab'ed), *a.* peevish; sour; austere; perplexed.

**Crabbedness** (krab'ed-nes), *n.* peevishness; crossness.

**Crack** (krak), *n.* a sudden noise; a fissure;—*v.* to break into chinks.

**Crack-brained** (krak'brând), *a.* crazed; insane.

**Cracker** (krak'er), *n.* firework; a hard biscuit.

**Crackle** (krak'l), *v.* to make sharp noises.

**Crackling** (krak'ling), *n.* the noise that crackles.

**Cradle** (krâ'dl), *n.* a bed or crib for rocking children; a frame for cutting grain;—*v.* to lay or rock in a cradle; to cut grain with a cradle.

**Craft** (kraft), *n.* trade; cunning; dexterity; small vessels.

**Craftily** (kraft'e-le), *ad.* with cunning; artfully.

**Craftiness** (kraft'e-nes), *n.* stratagem; cunning.

**Craftsman** (krafts'man), *n.* an artificer; a mechanic.

**Crafty** (kraft'e), *a.* cunning; artful; sly; deceitful.

**Crag** (krag), *n.* a rough, rugged, steep rock.

**Cragged** (krag'ed), *a.* rough with rocks; rugged.

**Cragginess** (krag'e-nes), *n.* roughness; steepness.

**Cram** (kram), *v.* to stuff or force down.

**Crambo** (kram'bo), *n.* a play in rhyme.

**Cramp** (kramp), *n.* a spasm; a piece of iron;—*v.* to affect with spasms; to hinder; to confine.

**Crampfish** (kramp'fish), *n.* the torpedo.

**Crannage** (krân'aj), *n.* the dues paid for the use of a crane.

**Cranberry** (kran'ber-e), *n.* a red acid fruit.

**Crampoons** (kram-pôons'), *n.* *pl.* hooked pieces of iron for raising stones, &c.

**Crane** (krân), *n.* a large wading bird, with long legs, neck, and bill; a machine for raising and moving heavy goods; a syphon.

**Cranionomy** (krâ-ne-og'no-me), *n.* practical phrenology.

**Cranilogist** (krâ-ne-ol-o-jist), *n.* one skilled in craniology.

**Craniology** (krâ-ne-ol-o-je), *n.* a treatise on the skull.

**Cranimetry** (krâ-ne-om'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring skulls.

**Cranium** (krâ-ne-um), *n.* the skull.

**Crank** (krank), *n.* the end of an axis bent and used to give rotary motion; anything bent or turned; a conceit in speech;—*a.* bold; stout; easily overset.

**Crankness** (krank'nes), *n.* liability to be overset.

**Crannied** (kran'id), *a.* full of chinks, or fissures.

**Cranney** (kran'e), *n.* a crevice; a fissure; a crack.

**Crape** (krâp), *n.* a thin woven stuff used in mourning.

**Crash** (krash), *v.* to make a clattering noise;—*n.* a loud noise, as of things breaking.

**Crashing** (krash'ing), *n.* a violent mixed sound.

**Crasis** (krâ'sis), *n.* healthy constitution of the blood; the union of two vowels in

one syllable.

**Craze** (kraz), *a.* thick; gross.

**Crassament** (kraz'a-ment), *n.* the thick part or clot of blood.

**Crassitude** (kraz'e-tûd), *n.* grossness; coarseness.

**Crate** (krât), *n.* a wicker basket for earthenware.

**Crater** (krâ'ter), *n.* the mouth or vent of a volcano.

**Craunch** (kranch), *v.* to crush with the teeth; to chew with a noise.

**Cravat** (kra-vat'), *n.* a neck-cloth for men.

**Crave** (krâv), *v.* to ask earnestly; to long for; to beseech.

**Craven** (krâ'vn), *n.* a recreant; one cowardly base;—*a.* spiritless; faint-hearted.

**Crawling** (krâv'ing), *a.* longing for;—*n.* vehement desire.

**Craw** (kraw), *n.* the crop, or first stomach, of fowls.

**Crawfish** (kraw'fish), *n.* a rayfish (krâ'fish), *a.* shellfish of the same genus as the lobster.

**Crawl** (krawl), *v.* to creep or move slowly.

**Crayon** (krâ'on), *n.* a colored pencil; a drawing;—*v.* to sketch with a crayon.

**Craze** (krâz), *v.* to impair or weaken the mind.

**Craziness** (krâz'e-nes), *n.* derangement of mind; weakness of intellect.

**Crazy** (krâ'ze), *a.* mentally deranged; broken; feeble; weak.

**Creak** (krêk), *v.* to make a grating sound.

**Creaking** (krêk'ing), *n.* a harsh sound.

**Cream** (krêm), *n.* the oily part of milk; the best part of anything;—*v.* to yield or take off cream.

**Creamy** (krêm'e), *a.* full of cream; luscious; rich.

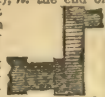
**Crease** (krês), *n.* a wrinkle; a mark or fold;—*v.* to mark by folding.

**Create** (kre-ât'), *v.* to bring into being; to form anew; to bring forth; to beget.

**Creation** (kre-â'shun), *n.* the act of creating; the universe; the world.

**Creative** (kre-â'tiv), *a.* able or having the power to create.

**Creator** (kre-â'ter), *n.* one who or that which creates, produces, or causes to exist; the



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CREATURE

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## CROCODILE

Supreme Being.  
**Creature** (krét'yúr), *n.* a being or thing created; a dependent or tool; a brute.  
**Credence** (kré'dens), *n.* belief.  
**Credenda** (kre-den'da), *n. pl.* things to be believed; particles of faith.  
**Credentials** (kre-den'shalz), *n. pl.* testimonials.  
**Credibility** (kred-e-bil'e-te), *n.* claim to belief; probability.  
**Credible** (kred'e-bl), *a.* worthy of belief.  
**Credibly** (kred'e-ble), *ad.* in a credible manner.  
**Credit** (kred'it), *n.* belief, or trust; sale on trust; reputation;—*v.* to do honor to; to place to the credit of; to believe; to trust; to confide in.  
**Creditable** (kred'it-a-bl), *a.* trustworthy; reputable.  
**Creditably** (kred'it-a-ble), *ad.* without disgrace.  
**Creditor** (kred'it-er), *n.* one to whom a debt is due.  
**Credulity** (kre-dú'le-te), *n.* easiness of belief.  
**Credulous** (kred'ú-lus), *a.* apt to believe; easily deceived.  
**Creed** (kréd), *n.* belief; form or confession of belief.  
**Creek** (krék), *n.* a small inlet of water; a small river or brook.  
**Creeky** (krék'e), *a.* containing creeks; winding.  
**Creel** (krél), *n.* a fish-basket.  
**Creep** (krép), *v.* to move slowly, as a worm; to trail.  
**Creepingly** (krép'ing-le), *ad.* by creeping.  
**Cremate** (kre-mát'), *v.* to burn and reduce to the smallest possible quantity of ashes a dead human body.  
**Cremation** (kre-má'shun), *n.* the burning of dead bodies.  
**Crenate** (kré'nát), *a.* notched.  
**Crenate** (kren'a-túr), *n.* a notch in a leaf or style.  
**Crenelated** (kren-el-át'ed), *a.* having loop-holes; an indented moulding.  
**Creoie** (kré'oi), *n.* a native of the West Indies or Spanish America, but of European ancestors; any one born near the tropics.  
**Cressote** (kré'o-sót), *n.* an oily colorless liquid, distilled from wood-tar.  
**Creptitate** (krep'o-tát), *v.* to snap

or crackle, as salt in fire.  
**Creptitation** (krep-e-tá'shun), *n.* a sharp crackling sound.  
**Crepance** (kré'pans), { *n.* cut or  
**Crepane** (kré'pau), { scratch in a horse's leg.  
**Crepuscular** (kre-pus'ku-ler), *a.* pertaining to twilight; glimmering.  
**Crescent** (kres'ent), *a.* increasing; growing — *n.* an increasing moon; the symbol of the Turkish power.  
**Cress** (kres), *n.* a salad plant.  
**Cresset** (kres'et), *n.* a light set upon a beacon.  
**Crest** (krest), *n.* a plume of feathers; comb; pride; spirit.  
**Crested** (krest'ed), *a.* wearing a crest.  
**Crest-fallen** (krest'fawl-n), *a.* dejected; spiritless.  
**Cretaceous** (kre-tá'shus), *a.* composed of chalk; chalky.  
**Cretin** (kré'tin), *n.* a deformed idiot, common in the low valleys of the Alps.  
**Cretinism** (kré'tin-izm), *n.* a kind of idiocy.  
**Crevasse** (kre-vas'), *n.* a cleft by which a glacier is divided; a breach in the embankment of a river.  
**Crevice** (krev'is), *n.* a small crack; a rent; an opening.  
**Crew** (kroo), *n.* a ship's company; a set.  
**Crewel** (kró'el), *n.* a ball of two-threaded worsted yarn.  
**Crib** (krib), *n.* a manger; a rack; a stall; frame for a child's bed;—*v.* to steal; to cramp, or confine.  
**Cribbage** (krib'aj), *n.* the name of a game at cards.  
**Crick** (krik), *n.* a spasm or cramp of the back or neck.  
**Cricket** (krik'et), *n.* a small insect; a game; a low seat.  
**Cricoid** (krik'oyd), *a.* like a ring.  
**Crier** (krí'er), *n.* one who cries or proclaims.  
**Crime** (krim), *n.* a violation of law; iniquity.  
**Criminal** (krim'e-nal), *a.* guilty of a crime;—*n.* one guilty of a crime; a felon.  
**Criminality** (krim-e-nal'e-te), *n.* being criminal; guiltiness.  
**Criminally** (krim'e-nal-le), *ad.* with crime.  
**Criminate** (krim'e-nát), *v.* to charge with crime.

**Crimination** (krim-e-ná'shun), *n.* accusation; censure.  
**Criminatory** (krim'e-na-to-re), *a.* tending to accuse.  
**Crimp** (krimp), *a.* that easily crumbles; brittle;—*n.* one who entraps sailors;—*v.* to catch; to curl.  
**Crimple** (krimp'l), *v.* to lay in plaits; to curl.  
**Crimson** (krim'zun), *n.* a deep red color;—*a.* having a deep red color;—*v.* to tinge with red; to blush.  
**Cringe** (krinj), *n.* a low bow;—*v.* to bow with servility; to flatter; to fawn.  
**Crinite** (krí'nit), *a.* having the appearance of a tuft of hair.  
**Crinkle** (krink'l), *v.* to bend in turns;—*n.* a fold.  
**Crinoline** (krin'o-lin), *n.* a hooped petticoat.  
**Cripple** (krip'l), *n.* a lame person;—*v.* to make lame.  
**Crisis** (krí'sis), *n.* a critical time; the decisive moment.  
**Crisp** (krisp), *v.* to curl; to make brittle.  
**Crispy** (krisp'e), *a.* brittle; short; curled; brisk.  
**Criterion** (kri-té're-un), *n.* a standard of judgment.  
**Critic** (krit'ik), *n.* one skilled in criticism; a fault-finder.  
**Critical** (krit'ik-al), *a.* relating to criticism; momentous.  
**Critically** (krit'ik-al-le), *ad.* like a critic; exactly.  
**Criticalness** (krit'ik-al-nes), *n.* exactness; nicety; accuracy.  
**Criticism** (krit'e-siz), *v.* to examine and judge.  
**Criticism** (krit'e-sizm), *n.* the act of judging well; critical remarks.  
**Critique** (kre-ték'), *n.* a critical examination of a work of literature or art.  
**Croak** (krók), *n.* a cry of a frog;—*v.* to utter a rough sound; to forebode evil.  
**Croaker** (krók'er), *n.* one who murmurs.  
**Croceous** (kró'shus), *a.* like saffron; yellow.  
**Crochet** (kro-shá'), *n.* fancy needlework or knitting;—*v.* to do fancy needlework.  
**Crock** (krok), *n.* an earthen pot; soot on kettles, &c.  
**Crockery** (krok'er-e), *n.* all kinds of earthenware.  
**Crocodile** (krok'o-dil), *n.* a large

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## CROCODILIAN

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## CRUSTACEOUS

amphibious animal.  
**Crocodilian** (krok-o-dil'e-an), *a.* pertaining to crocodiles.  
**Crocus** (krô'kus), *n.* an early spring flower; saffron.  
**Croft** (kroft), *n.* a small field near a house.  
**Cromlech** (krom'lek), *n.* an ancient stone monument.  
**Cromorna** (kro-mor'na), *n.* an organ-stop.  
**Crone** (krôn), *n.* an old woman.  
**Crony** (krô'ne), *n.* an intimate companion or familiar friend.  
**Crook** (krook), *n.* anything bent; *v.* to bend; to curve.  
**Crooked** (krook'ed), *a.* bent; curved; deceitful.  
**Crookedness** (krook'ed-nes), *n.* bending form; perverseness.  
**Crop** (krop), *n.* the produce of a field of grain, &c.; the claw of a bird; *v.* to cut short or close; to mow, reap, or gather.  
**Cropper** (krop'er), *n.* a pigeon.  
**Cropping** (krop'ing), *n.* act of cutting off; the raising of crops.  
**Croquet** (krô-kâ'), *n.* an outdoor game played with balls and mallets.  
**Crosier** (krô'zher), *n.* a bishop's staff.  
**Cross** (kros), *n.* a straight body or mark crossing another; the instrument on which Christ suffered, and thus the symbol of the Christian religion; anything that crosses; misfortune; adversity; *v.* oblique; peevish; *v.* to lay athwart; to vex; to cancel.  
**Cross-bill** (kros'bil), *n.* a defendant's bill against the plaintiff; a kind of bird.  
**Cross-bow** (kros'bô), *n.* weapon for shooting arrows.  
**Cross-examine** (kros-egz-am'in), *v.* to question a witness brought forward by the opposite party.  
**Cross-grained** (kros'grând), *a.* having cross, or irregular, fibers; perverse; troublesome.  
**Crossing** (kros'ing), *pr.* passing over; cancelling; *n.* a place for passing from one side to the other.  
**Crossness** (kros'nes), *n.* peevishness; fretfulness; ill-nature.  
**Cross-purpose** (kros'pur-pos), *n.* a contrary purpose.  
**Cross-question** (kros'kwest-

yun), *v.* to cross-examine.  
**Cross-road** (kros'rôd), *n.* a road that crosses another.  
**Crosswise** (kros'wis), *ad.* across.  
**Crotch** (krotsh), *n.* a hook or fork.  
**Crotchet** (krotsh'et), *n.* a musical note; a bracket; a whim.  
**Crotchety** (krotsh'et-e), *a.* whimsical.  
**Croton-bug** (krô'ton-bug), *n.* a species of cockroach, so called from the *Croton* water of New York.  
**Crouch** (krowch), *v.* to stoop low; to bend; to cinge.  
**Croup** (kroop), *n.* a throat disease; buttocks of a horse.  
**Croupier** (kroo'pe-er), *n.* vice-chairman at a public dinner.  
**Croût** (krowt), *n.* a kind of pickled cabbage.  
**Crow** (krô), *n.* a bird; an iron lever; the cock's voice; *v.* to cry as a cock; to boast; to exult.  
**Crowbar** (krô'bar), *n.* an iron bar used as a lever.  
**Crowd** (krowd), *n.* a throng; a mob; *v.* to press close; to press together; to fill to excess.

**Crown** (krown), *n.* the top of anything, as of the head, a hat, &c.; the diadem, or state-cap of royalty; a garland; honor; reward; *v.* to invest with a crown; to adorn; to dignify; to complete; to perfect; to reward.  
**Crown-glass** (krown'glas), *n.* a fine glass for windows.  
**Crowning** (krown'ing), *n.* act of crowning; finishing.  
**Crucial** (kroo'shal), *a.* transverse; like a cross; severe.  
**Cruciation** (kroo-she-â'shun), *n.* torture; exquisite pain.  
**Crucible** (kroo'se-bl), *n.* a pot for melting metals, ores, &c.  
**Cruciferous** (kroo-siffer-us), *a.* bearing four petals in the form of a cross.  
**Crucifier** (kroo'se-fi-er), *n.* a person who crucifies.  
**Crucifix** (kroo'se-fiks), *n.* a little cross with the body of Christ.  
**Crucifixion** (kroo'se-fik'shun), *n.* the act of crucifying; death on the cross, especially

that of Christ.  
**Cruciform** (kroo'se-form), *a.* in the form of a cross.  
**Crucify** (kroo'se-fi), *v.* to put to death by nailing to a cross.  
**Crude** (krood), *a.* in a raw state; ill-arranged.  
**Crudely** (krood'le), *ad.* rawly; roughly; imperfectly.  
**Crudity** (krood'e-te), *n.* rawness; unripeness.  
**Cruel** (kroo'el), *a.* inhuman; unfeeling; merciless.  
**Cruelly** (kroo-el'le), *ad.* barbarously; inhumanly.  
**Cruelty** (kroo'el-te), *n.* inhumanity; savageness.  
**Cruet** (kroo'et), *n.* a vial for sauces or condiments.  
**Cruise** (krooz), *v.* to rove on the sea; *n.* act of voyaging for pleasure, practice, or observation.  
**Cruiser** (krooz'er), *n.* a ship of war cruising.  
**Crumb** (krum), *n.* a fragment or particle of bread.  
**Crumble** (krum'bl), *v.* to break or fall into small pieces; to fall to decay.  
**Crummy** (krum'e), *a.* full of crumbs; soft.  
**Crump** (krump), *a.* crooked.  
**Crumpet** (krum'pet), *n.* a kind of cake.  
**Crumple** (krum'pl), *v.* to press in folds or wrinkles.  
**Crunch** (krunsh), *v.* to crush between the teeth.  
**Crupper** (krup'er), *n.* a leather to keep a saddle tight; *v.* to put a crupper on.  
**Crural** (kroo'ral), *a.* belonging or relating to the leg.  
**Crusade** (kroo-sad'), *n.* a holy war; romantic enterprise.  
**Crusader** (kroo-sa'der), *n.* one engaged in a crusade.  
**Cruse** (krooz), *n.* a small cup or bottle.  
**Cruset** (kroo'set), *n.* a goldsmith's melting-pot.  
**Crush** (krush), *v.* to bruise or break by pressure; to ruin; to subdue; *n.* a violent collision and bruising; ruin.  
**Crust** (krust), *n.* a hard covering; *v.* to cover with a hard case.  
**Crustacea** (krus-tâ'she-a), *n. pl.* animals with jointed shells, as the lobster, &c.  
**Crustaceous** (krus-tâ'shun), *a.* having jointed shells, as the



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## CRUSTATED

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## CUPRIFEROUS

lobster.  
**Crustated** (krus'ta-ted), *a.* covered with a crust.  
**Crustation** (krus-tá'shun), *n.* an adherent crust.  
**Crustily** (krus'te-le), *ad.* peevishly; with surliness.  
**Crusty** (krus'te), *a.* like crust; snappish; ill-tempered.  
**Crutch** (krutsh), *n.* a staff for cripples;—*v.* to support on crutches.  
**Cry** (kri), *v.* to call; to weep; to proclaim; to lament;—*n.* a bawling; outcry; yell; a weeping; clamor.  
**Cryolite** (kri-o-lit), *n.* a mineral of Greenland; ore of aluminum.  
**Cryophorus** (kri-ófer-us), *n.* an instrument for freezing water.  
**Crypt** (kript), *n.* a cell under a church.  
**Cryptic** (krip'tik), *a.* hidden; secret; unseen.  
**Cryptogamia** (krip-to-gá-me-a), *n.* a division of the vegetable kingdom.  
**Cryptography** (krip-log'ra-fe), *n.* art of writing in secret characters.  
**Crystal** (kris'tal), *n.* a solid, transparent body;—*a.* consisting of crystal; clear, transparent.  
**Crystalline** (kris'tal-in), *a.* consisting of crystal.  
**Crystallization** (kris-tal-e-zá'shun), *n.* the act or process of being formed into crystals.  
**Crystallize** (kris'tal-iz), *v.* to cause to form into crystals.  
**Crystallography** (kris-tal-log'ra-fe), *n.* the science of crystallization.  
**Ctenoid** (tén'oid), *a.* comb-shaped.  
**Cub** (kub), *n.* the young of the bear, lion, &c.  
**Cubation** (ku-bá'shun), *n.* a reclining; act of lying down.  
**Cubature** (ku'ba-túr), *n.* the finding of the cubic contents of a body.  
**Cube** (küb), *n.* a solid body with six equal sides; the third power of a root.  
**Cube-berry** (kü'beb)n. a small spicy berry.  
**Cubic** (kü'bik), *a.* formed like



a cube.  
**Cubiform** (kü'be-form), *a.* in form of a cube.  
**Cubit** (kü'bit), *n.* the fore-arm; the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the forefinger.  
**Cubital** (kü'bit-al), *a.* the length or measure of a cubit.  
**Cuboid** (kü'boid), *a.* having nearly the form of a cube.  
**Cuckold** (kuk'old), *n.* husband of an adulteress.  
**Cuckoo** (kook'oo), *n.* a kind of bird, whose name is derived from its note.  
**Cucullate** (ku-kul-át), *a.* formed like, or covered with, a hood.  
**Cucumber** (ku'kum-ber), *n.* a garden plant.  
**Cucurbit** (ku-kur'bit), *n.* a chemical vessel.  
**Cucurbitaceous** (ku-kur-bit-é-ús), *a.* resembling a cucumber or gourd.  
**Cud** (kud), *n.* a portion of food, or a quid chewed.  
**Cudbear** (kud'bar), *n.* a plant from which a purple or violet dye is obtained.  
**Cuddle** (kud'el), *v.* to lie close and snug; to fondle.  
**Cuddy** (kud'de), *n.* a ship's cabin.  
**Cudgel** (kud'jel), *n.* a thick stick,—*v.* to beat with a stick.  
**Cue** (kü), *n.* the end or tail of a thing; a hint; humor; rod used for billiards.  
**Cuisine** (kwe-zén'), *n.* the cooking department; the kitchen.  
**Cuff** (kuf), *n.* a blow; part of a sleeve;—*v.* to strike with the fist.  
**Cuirass** (kwe-ras'), *n.* a breast-plate for defence.  
**Cuirassier** (kwe-ras-sér'), *n.* a soldier in armor.  
**Cullinary** (kü'le-na-re), *a.* belonging to the kitchen or cookery.  
**Cull** (kul), *v.* to select from others.  
**Cullender** (kul'en-der), *n.* a strainer.  
**Cullion** (kul'yan), *n.* a mean fellow; a wretch.  
**Culm** (kulm), *n.* the stem of grasses; a kind of coal.  
**Culminate** (kul'me-nat), *v.* to be in the meridian.

**Culmination** (kul-me-ná'shun), *n.* rise of a planet to its meridian; reaching the highest point.  
**Culpable** (kul'pa-bl), *a.* faulty; blamable; criminal.  
**Culpability** (kul-pa-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being culpable; guilt.  
**Culpably** (kul'pa-bie), *ad.* with blame; with guilt.  
**Culprit** (kul'prit), *n.* one arraigned for crime; a criminal.  
**Cultivate** (kul'te-vát), *v.* to till, to improve; to study.  
**Cultivation** (kul'te-vá'shun), *n.* tillage of land; culture; refinement.  
**Cultivator** (kul'te-va-ter), *n.* one who tills.  
**Cultivate** (kul'te-vát), *v.* to cultivate or improve.  
**Convert** (kul'vert), *n.* an arched passage-way.  
**Cumber** (kum'ber), *v.* to clog; to burden; to embarrass.  
**Cumbersome** (kum'ber-sum), *a.* troublesome; burdensome.  
**Cumbrance** (kum'brans), *n.* a burden; a clog; a load.  
**Cumbrous** (kum'brus), *a.* unwieldy; heavy; oppressive.  
**Cumin** (kum'in), *n.* a plant with aromatic bitter seed.  
**Cumulate** (kü'mu-lát), *v.* to heap together.  
**Cumulative** (kü'mu-la-tiv), *a.* increasing by additions.  
**Cuneal** (kü'ne-al), *a.* }  
**Cuneate** (kü'ne-át), *a.* }  
**Cuneated** (kü'ne-á-ted), *a.* } having the form of a wedge.  
**Cuneiform** (kü'neo-o-form), *a.* wedge-shaped.  
**Cunning** (kun'ing), *a.* artful; crafty; skillful;—*n.* art; skill; craft; shrewdness.  
**Cunningly** (kun'ing-le), *ad.* with art; craftily.  
**Cup** (kup), *n.* a drinking vessel;—*v.* to bleed by scarifying and a cupping-glass.  
**Cupboard** (kup'urd), *n.* a case with shelves for dishes, &c.  
**Cupel** (kü'pel), *n.* small cup-like vessel used in refining metals.  
**Cupellation** (ku-pel-lá'shun), *n.* the process of refining metals.  
**Cupidity** (ku-pid'e-te), *n.* inordinate desire of wealth or power; greediness.  
**Cupriferous** (ku-prifer-us), *a.* yielding copper; containing copper ore.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## CUPOLA

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## CUTTER

**Cupola**  
(kû'pô-la), *n.*  
a dome;  
an arched  
roof.



**Capreous**  
(kû'pre-us), *a.* of  
or like copper; coppery.

**Car** (kur), *n.* a degenerate dog;  
a worthless, snappish fellow.

**Carable** (kû'r'a-bl), *a.* that may  
be cured.

**Caray** (kû'ra-se), *n.* office or  
employment of a curate.

**Carale** (kû'rât), *n.* an officiating  
clergyman, under a rector.

**Curative** (kû'r'a-tiv), *a.* tending  
or having the power to cure.

**Curator** (ku-râ'ter), *n.* a guard-  
ian or trustee.

**Curb** (kurb), *v.* to restrain; to  
check; —*n.* part of a bridle:  
restraint; hinderance.

**Curd** (kurd), *n.* the coagulated,  
or thickened part of milk.

**Curdle** (kur'dl), *v.* to coagulate;  
to cause to thicken.

**Cure** (kûr), *n.* remedy; a heal-  
ing; care of souls; —*v.* to re-  
store to health; to salt, pickle,  
or dry.

**Careless** (kûr'les), *a.* incurable.

**Curfew** (kur'fû), *n.* a bell rung  
at night, as a signal to put out  
all fires and lights, in feudal  
times in England; evening.

**Curiosity** (kû-re-ôs'e-te), *n.* in-  
quisitiveness; a rarity.

**Curioso** (kû-re-ô'zo), *n.* a col-  
lector of rare and curious  
articles.

**Curious** (kû're-us), *a.* desirous  
of information; singular.

**Curiously** (kû're-us-le), *ad.* in-  
quisitively; attentively; art-  
fully; neatly.

**Carl** (kurl), *n.* a ringlet of hair;  
*s.* to bend into ringlets.

**Curliness** (kur'l'e-nes), *n.* state  
of being curly.

**Curly** (kur'l'e), *a.* curled.

**Curmudgeon** (kur-mud'jun), *n.*  
a miser; a niggard.

**Currant** (kur'ant), *n.* the name  
of a shrub and its fruit.

**Currency** (kur'en-se), *n.* circula-  
tion; current money; paper  
passing for money.

**Current** (kur'ent), *a.* circulat-  
ing; common; passable; gen-  
eral; —*n.* a stream; general

course or tendency.

**Currently** (kur'ent-le), *ad.* gen-  
eral reception; commonly.

**Currentness** (kur'ent-nes), *n.*  
circulation; fluency.

**Carriage** (kur'e-kl), *n.* a chaise  
of two wheels drawn by two  
horses.

**Curriculum** (kur-rik'û-lum), *n.*  
the course of study at a uni-  
versity.

**Currier** (kur'e-er), *n.* a dresser  
of leather.

**Curryish** (kur'ish), *a.* like a dog;  
snappish; quarrelsome.

**Curry** (kur'e), *v.* to rub and  
clean; to dress leather; to  
prepare with curry; —*n.* a  
kind of sauce.

**Currycomb** (kur'e-kôm), *n.* a  
comb to dress horses with.

**Curse** (kurs), *v.* to wish evil to;  
to swear; —*n.* a bad wish; ex-  
ecration; torment.

**Cursed** (kurs't), *pr.* execrated;  
abominable.

**Cursed** (kurs'ed), *a.* under a  
curse; vexatious; hateful;  
detestable.

**Cursive** (kur'siv), *a.* flowing  
easily; rapid.

**Cursorily** (kur'so-re-le), *ad.*  
hastily; rapidly.

**Cursoy** (kur'so-rë), *a.* hasty;  
slight; superficial.

**Cur** (kurt), *a.* short; concise.

**Curtail** (kur'tai'), *v.* to bridge;  
to cut short; to diminish.

**Curtain** (kur'tin), *n.* a part of  
a bed, window, or fortifica-  
tion; —*v.* to inclose by means  
of a curtain.

**Curtate** (ker tât), *a.* distance of  
a planet from the sun.

**Curtesy** (ker'se), *n.* a female's  
Curtesy } act of reverence or  
respect.

**Curtilly** (kur'tle), *ad.* shortly;  
concisely.

**Curvated** (kur'va-ted), *a.* bent;  
curved; crooked.

**Curvation** (kur'va-shun), *n.* act  
of bending.

**Curvature** (kur'va-tûr), *n.* a  
curve, or bending.

**Curve** (kurv), *a.* curved; bent  
round; —*n.* anything bent:  
an arch; —*v.* to inflect; to  
bend; to make circular.

**Curvet** (ker'vet), *n.* the pranc-  
ings of a horse; —*v.* to frisk;  
to leap or bound.

**Curvicaudate** (ker-ve-kaw'dât),  
*a.* having a curved tail.

**Curvilinear** (kur-ve-lin'e-ar),  
*a.* consisting of curved lines.

**Curvirostral** (ker-ve-ro's'tral),  
*a.* having a crooked beak.

**Curvity** (kur've-te), *n.* a bent  
or bowed state.

**Cushat** (koosh'at), *n.* the ring-  
dove or wood-pigeon.

**Cushion** (kush'un), *n.* a pillow  
to sit on; —*v.* to furnish with  
cushions.

**Cusp** (kusp), *n.* the horn of the  
new moon; a point.

**Cuspidate** (kus'pe-dât), }  
**Cuspidated** (kus'pe-dâ-ted), }

*a.* having a sharp end like a  
spear.

**Custard** (kus'terd), *n.* a mix-  
ture of milk, eggs, &c.

**Custodian** (kus-to-de-an), *n.* one  
who has the guardianship of  
property; a keeper or guard-  
ian.

**Custody** (kus'to-de), *n.* a keep-  
ing or guarding; imprison-  
ment; confinement.

**Custom** (kus'tum), *n.* habitual  
practice; usage; trade.

**Customarily** (kus'tum-a-re-le),  
*ad.* habitually.

**Customary** (kus'tum-a-re), *a.*  
according to custom.

**Customer** (kus'tum-er), *n.* a  
buyer of goods at a shop.

**Custom-house** (kus'tum-hous),  
*n.* the house where duties are  
paid.

**Customs** (kus'tumz), *n. pl.*  
duties on goods imported or  
exported.

**Cut** (kut), *v.* to sever; to carve;  
to hew; to chop; to affect  
deeply; —*n.* a cleft, or gash;  
a slice; a carving, or engrav-  
ing.

**Cutaneous** (ku-tâ'ne-us), *a.* per-  
taining to the skin.

**Cute** (kut), *a.* clever; sharp.

**Cuticle** (kû'te-kl), *n.* the outer  
skin; scarf-skin.

**Cuticular** (ku-tik'û-ler), *a.* no  
deeper than the skin.

**Cutlass** (kut'las), *n.* a broad-  
sword used by seamen.

**Cutler** (kut'ler), *n.* a maker of  
knives, &c.

**Cutlery** (kut'ler-e), *n.* knives  
and other edged instruments  
in general.

**Cutlet** (kut'let), *n.* a small slice  
of meat for cooking.

**Cutter** (kut'ter), *n.* an instru-  
ment that cuts; a small boat  
used by ships of war; a swift

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

sailing vessel with one mast and a straight running bowsprit; a one-horse sleigh.  
**Cutting** (kut'ing) *a.* severe; keen;—*n.* a piece cut off.  
**Cut-water** (kut'waw-ter), *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow.  
**Cyanic** (si-an'ik), *a.* relating to blue; applied to a series of colors having blue as their type.  
**Cyanite** (si'a-nit), *n.* an azure blue gem.  
**Cyanometer** (si-a-nom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the density of the blueness in the sky or ocean.  
**Cyanotype** (si-an'o-tip), *n.* a process of taking photographs in Prussian blue.  
**Cyathiform** (si-ath'e-form), *a.* shaped like a cup.  
**Cycle** (si'kl), *n.* a circle; around of time; revolution.  
**Cyclic** (sik'lik), *a.* per  
**Cyclical** (sik'lik-al), *a.* pertaining to a cycle or circle.  
**Cyclograph** (si'klo-graf), *n.* an instrument for describing the arcs of very large circles.  
**Cycloid** (si'kloid), *n.* a kind of geometrical curve.  
**Cycloidal** (si-kloid'al), *a.* pertaining to a cycloid.  
**Cyclometry** (si-klom'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring circles.  
**Cyclone** (si'klon), *n.* a rotatory storm or hurricane of extended circuit.  
**Cyclopean** (si-klo-pé'an), *a.* pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; gigantic; terrific.  
**Cyclopedia** } (si-klo-pé-de-a).  
**Cyclopædia** } *n.* a book of universal knowledge.  
**Cygnets** (sig'net), *n.* a young swan.  
**Cylinder** (sil'in-der), *n.* a long circular body of uniform diameter; a roller.  
**Cylindrical** (se-lin'drik-al), *a.* like a cylinder.  
**Cylindroid** (se-lin'dre-form), *a.* in the form of a cylinder.  
**Cylindroid** (sil'in-droyd), *n.* a cylinder with elliptical ends.  
**Cymbal** (sim'bal), *n.* a hollow brass musical instrument, beaten together in pairs.  
**Cymbiform** (sim'be-form), *a.* boat-shaped.  
**Cymophanous** (se-mof-a-nus), *a.* having a wavy floating light.  
**Cynic** (sin'ik), *n.* a morose, surly

man; a misanthrope.  
**Cynical** (sin'ik-al), *a.* surly; snarling.  
**Cynicism** (sin'e-sizm), *n.* austerity; churlishness.  
**Cynosure** (sin'o-shoor), *n.* the pole star; a guide; a center of attraction.  
**Cypress** (si'pres), *n.* an evergreen tree.  
**Cyprian** (si'pre-an), *a.* relating to Cyprus;—*n.* a lewd woman.  
**Cyriologic** (sir-e-o-loj'ik), *a.* pertaining to capital letters.  
**Cyst** (sist), *n.* a bag in animals with morbid matter.  
**Cystotomy** (is-tot-o-me), *n.* the art of opening encysted tumors.  
**Cytherean** (cith-e-ré'an), *a.* pertaining to the goddess Venus.  
**Cytoblast** (si-to-blast), *n.* the nucleus of animal and vegetable cells.  
**Czar** (zár), *n.* title of the emperor of Russia.  
**Czarina** (za-ré-na), *n.* title of the empress of Russia.  
**Czarowita** (zár-o-wits), *n.* title of the eldest son of the emperor of Russia.

## D.

**D** is the fourth letter of the alphabet. It has but one sound, and is never quiescent in English words.  
**Dab** (dab), *v.* to strike gently with something soft or moist; to slap;—*n.* a sudden blow; a lump of something moist; a flat-ash.  
**Dabble** (dab'bl), *v.* to play in water; to splash; to meddle.  
**Dabbler** (dab'bler), *n.* a superficial meddler.  
**Dabster** (dab'ster), *n.* one who is dexterous; an expert.  
**Dace** (dás), *n.* a small freshwater fish.  
**Dactyl** (dak'til), *n.* a poetical foot of three syllables, the first long and the other two short.  
**Dactyloglyph** (dak-til'e-o-glif), *n.* the name of the engraver on a finger-ring or gem.  
**Dactylography** (dak-til'e-og'ra-fe), *n.* the art of engraving gems.  
**Dactylology** (dak-til-ol'o-je), *n.*

the art of communicating ideas by the fingers.  
**Dad** (dad), *n.* a term for Daddy (dad'e), } father, used by children.  
**Daddle** (dad'l), *v.* to walk unsteadily, as a child; to waddle.  
**Dædalian** (de-dá-le-an), *a.* formed with art; intricate.  
**Daft** (daft), *a.* insane; stupid.  
**Daffodil** (dafo-dil), *n.* a flower of the lily tribe.  
**Dagger** (dag'er), *n.* a mark [†] of reference in printing; a short sword.  
**Daggle** (dag'l), *v.* to trail in dirt or mire.  
**Daguerreotype** (da-ger'o-tip), *n.* a picture taken on metal by means of sunlight.  
**Dahlia** (dal'ya), *n.* a plant bearing large beautiful flowers, of various colors.  
**Daily** (dál'le), *a.* being every day;—*ad.* every day.  
**Daintily** (dán'te-le), *ad.* nicely; deliciously.  
**Daintiness** (dán'te-nes), *n.* nicety in taste; delicacy.  
**Dainty** (dán'te), *a.* pleasing to the taste; delicate; elegant; nice; fastidious;—*n.* a delicacy.  
**Dairy** (dá're), *n.* the place where milk is kept and converted into butter or cheese.  
**Dais** (dá'is), *n.* a raised floor at the upper end of a dining-room; a raised seat.  
**Daisy** (dá'ze), *n.* a well-known flower. [hills] a vale.  
**Dale** (dál), *n.* a space between dalliance (dal'le-ans), *n.* act of fondness; toying.  
**Dally** (dal'le), *v.* to delay; to trifle; to fondle; to play.  
**Dam** (dam), *n.* a mother, applied to animals; a bank to confine water;—*v.* to confine or restrain water by dams.  
**Damage** (dam'aj), *n.* injury; hurt;—*v.* to injure; to hurt.  
**Damagable** (dam'aj-a-bl), *a.* liable to be damaged.  
**Damask** (dam'ask), *n.* silk woven with flowers;—*v.* to weave into flowered work.  
**Damasked** (dam'askt), *pr.* or *a.* woven into flowers.  
**Dame** (dám), *n.* the mistress of a family or school; a matron.  
**Damn** (dam), *v.* to sentence to eternal misery; to condemn; to curse.

## DAMNABLE

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## DEACONSHIP

**Damnable** (dam'na-bl), *a.* deserving damnation; hateful; pernicious; odious.

**Damnably** (dam'na-ble), *ad.* deserving damnation.

**Damnation** (dam-na'shun), *n.* sentence to eternal punishment.

**Damnatory** (dam'na-to-re), *a.* tending to condemn.

**Damnific** (dam-nif'ik), *a.* causing loss; injurious.

**Damnify** (dam'ne-fi), *v.* to inflict damage on any one; to injure; to impair.

**Damp** (damp), *a.* in a state between dry and wet; moist; humid;—*n.* moist air; fog; dejection;—*v.* to moisten; to dispirit; to discourage.

**Damper** (damp'er), *n.* a valve to stop air; that which damps or checks.

**Dampish** (damp'ish), *a.* moist; humid.

**Dampness** (damp'nes), *n.* humidity; moisture.

**Damps** (damps), *n. pl.* noxious exhalations.

**Damsel** (dam'zel), *n.* a young maiden; a girl.

**Damson** (dam'zon), *n.* a small black plum.

**Dance** (dans), *v.* to move with measured steps to music; to leap and frisk about;—*n.* a measured stepping to music.

**Dancer** (dans'er), *n.* one who dances.

**Dandelion** (dan'de-li-on), *n.* a plant with a naked hollow stalk.

**Dandle** (dan'dl), *v.* to shake on the knee; to fondle; to amuse.

**Dandruff** (dan'druf), *n.* a scaly scurf on the head.

**Dandy** (dan'de), *n.* a fop.

**Dandyism** (dan'de-izm), *n.* peculiarities of a dandy.

**Dane** (dan), *n.* a native of Denmark.

**Danger** (dan'jer), *n.* exposure to evil, or risk; peril.

**Dangerous** (dan'jer-us), *a.* full of hazard; unsafe.

**Dangerously** (dan'jer-us-le), *ad.* with hazard.

**Dangle** (dang'gl), *v.* to hang loose and swinging.

**Dangler** (dang'gler), *n.* one who hangs about women.

**Danish** (dan'ish), *a.* pertaining to the Danes;—*n.* the language of the Danes.

**Dank** (dank), *a.* very humid; close and damp.

**Dapper** (dap'er), *a.* little; active; brisk; neat.

**Dapple** (dap'l), *a.* of various colors; marked with spots;—*v.* to mark or variegate with spots.

**Dappled** (dap'ld), *a.* spotted by various colors.

**Dare** (där), *v.* to have courage; to venture; to defy; to provoke.

**Daring** (där'ing), *a.* bold; courageous; fearless;—*n.* boldness, or a bold act.

**Daringly** (där'ing-le), *ad.* boldly; audaciously.

**Daringness** (där'ing-nes), *n.* boldness; courage.

**Dark** (därk), *a.* without light; obscure; secret;—*n.* gloom.

**Darken** (därk'n), *v.* to deprive of light; to obscure; to stupefy; to grow dark.

**Darkly** (därk'le), *ad.* in a dark manner; obscurely; blindly.

**Darkness** (därk'nes), *n.* void of light; state of ignorance.

**Darksome** (därk'sum), *a.* rather dark; gloomy.

**Darling** (där'ling), *a.* dearly beloved;—*n.* a much loved one; a favorite.

**Darn** (därn), *v.* to mend rents in clothes.

**Darnel** (dar'nel), *n.* a weed.

**Dart** (där't), *n.* a pointed weapon;—*v.* to fly, as a dart; to send or shoot forth rapidly.

**Darter** (där'ter), *n.* one who darts; a Brazilian bird.

**Dash** (dash), *v.* to strike suddenly or violently against; to blot out;—*n.* a violent striking; a blow; a mark [—] in writing or printing.

**Dashing** (dash'ing), *a.* bold; showy; spirited.

**Dastard** (das'tard), *n.* a cowardly fellow; a poltroon.

**Dastardize** (das'tard-iz), *v.* to make cowardly.

**Dastardness** (das'tard nes), *n.* mean fear; cowardliness.

**Data** (dä'ta), *n. pl.* facts given and admitted, from which other facts may be deduced.

**Date** (dät), *n.* a stipulated time; the time of an event; an addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day, when it was executed; the fruit of the

date-tree;—*v.* to note, fix, or write, the time of any event.

**Dateless** (dät'les), *a.* having no date.

**Dative** (dät'iv), *n.* the third case of Latin nouns.

**Datum-line** (dät'um-lin), *n.* the base-line from which surface levels are reckoned.

**Daub** (dawb), *v.* to smear; to paint roughly or coarsely.

**Dauby** (dawb'e), *a.* slimy.

**Daughter** (daw'ter), *n.* a female child; female offspring.

**Daughterly** (daw'ter-le), *a.* becoming a daughter; dutiful.

**Daunt** (dawnt), *v.* to repress by fear of danger.

**Dauntless** (dawnt'les), *a.* fearless; unappalled; bold.

**Dauntlessness** (dawnt'les-nes), *n.* fearlessness; intrepidity.

**Dauphin** (daw'fin), *n.* title of the eldest son of the king of France.

**Davits** (dä'vits), *n. pl.* the projecting iron beams on the side or stern of a vessel, from which a boat is suspended.

**Dawdle** (daw'dl), *v.* to trifle and waste time.

**Dawn** (dawn), *v.* to begin to grow light;—*n.* break of day; first rise; beginning.

**Day** (dä), *n.* the time from sunrise to sunset; a period of twenty-four hours.

**Day-book** (dä'book), *n.* a journal of accounts.

**Daybreak** (dä'brak), *n.* dawn.

**Daylight** (dä'lit), *n.* the light of the sun.

**Daysman** (däz'man), *n.* an umpire; a mediator.

**Day-spring** (dä'spring), *n.* the dawn of light.

**Day-star** (dä'stär), *n.* the morning star.

**Daze** (däz), *v.* to dazzle.

**Dazzle** (daz'l), *v.* to overpower with light; to surprise with brilliancy or splendor.

**Deacon** (dé'kon), *n.* a church officer; an overseer.

**Deaconship** (dé'kn-ship), *n.*



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## DEAD

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## DECENNOVARY

the office of a deacon.  
**Dead** (deɪ), *a.* destitute of life; useless; dull; cold and cheerless; without vegetation; — *n.* perfect stillness; silence.  
**Deaden** (ded'n), *v.* to weaken; to make lifeless; to blunt.  
**Dead-lift** (ded'lift), *n.* a heavy weight or burden.  
**Dead-light** (ded'lit), *n.* a wooden shutter for a cabin window.  
**Deadly** (ded'le), *a.* mortal.  
**Deadness** (ded'nes), *n.* state of being destitute of life, vigor, or activity.  
**Deaf** (def), *a.* without the sense of hearing; inattentive.  
**Deafen** (def'n), *v.* to make deaf; to render impervious to sound; to stun.  
**Deafness** (def'nes), *n.* inability to hear.  
**Deal** (dēl), *n.* a part; quantity; act of dividing cards; boards, &c.; — *v.* to distribute; to trade; to transact.  
**Dealer** (dēl'er), *n.* a trader.  
**Dean** (dēn), *n.* the second dignitary of a diocese.  
**Deanery** (dēn'er-ē), *n.* office, residence, or revenue, of a dean.  
**Dear** (dēr), *a.* costly; scarce: of high value; beloved; — *n.* one beloved. [price.]  
**Dearlly** (dēr'le), *ad.* at a high price.  
**Dearness** (dēr'nes), *n.* fondness; scarcity; high price.  
**Dearth** (derth), *n.* scarcity; want; famine; barrenness.  
**Death** (deθ), *n.* the extinction of life.  
**Death-bed** (deθ'bed), *n.* the bed on which a person dies.  
**Deathless** (deθ'les), *a.* immortal.  
**Death-like** (deθ'lik), *a.* resembling death.  
**Death-warrant** (deθ'wor-ant), *n.* an order for an execution.  
**Debar** (de-bār), *v.* to hinder; to cut off; to exclude.  
**Debark** (de-bārk'), *v.* to land from a ship or boat.  
**Debarkation** (de-bar-kā'shun), *n.* act of landing from a ship.  
**Debase** (de-bās'), *v.* to lessen; to adulterate; to vitiate.  
**Debasement** (de-bās'ment), *n.* degradation; act of debasing.  
**Debasing** (de-bās'ing), *a.* tending to lower, or degrade.  
**Debatable** (de-bāt'a-bl), *a.* disputable.

**Debate** (de-bāt'), *v.* to dispute; to discuss; to deliberate; — *n.* public discussion.  
**Debater** (de-bāt'er), *n.* one who debates; a disputer.  
**Debauch** (de-bawch'), *n.* excess in eating and drinking; — *v.* to corrupt; to vitiate.  
**Debauchee** (deb-o-shē'), *n.* a drunkard; a rake; a libertine.  
**Debauchery** (de-bawch'er-ē), *n.* habitual lewdness.  
**Debenture** (de-ben'tūr), *n.* a writing as evidence of a debt.  
**Debitate** (de-bil'e-tāt), *v.* to render weak; to enfeeble.  
**Debilitation** (de-bil'e-tā'shun), *n.* a weakening; relaxation.  
**Debility** (de-bil'e-ē), *n.* weakness; languor; feebleness.  
**Debit** (deb'it), *n.* an entry on the debtor [Dr.] side of an account; — *v.* to charge with debt.  
**Debonair** (deb-o-nār'), *a.* elegant; well-bred; gay.  
**Debouch** (de-bōōsh'), *v.* to march out of a narrow place, a wood, or a defile, as troops.  
**Debouchure** (de-bōōsh'ūr), *n.* the mouth of a river or strait.  
**Debris** (dā-brē'), *n.* ruins; rubbish; fragments of rocks.  
**Debt** (det), *n.* what one owes another; obligation; liability.  
**Debtor** (det'er), *n.* one who owes to another.  
**Debut** (dā-bōō'), *n.* entrance; a first appearance.  
**Decade** (dek'ād), *n.* the sum or number of ten.  
**Decadence** (de-kā'dens), *n.* } *n.*  
**Decadency** (de-kā'den-sē), *n.* } state of decay. [caying.]  
**Decadent** (de-kā'dent), *a.* de-  
**Decagon** (dek'a-gon), *n.* a figure of ten sides and ten angles.  
**Decahedron** (dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure with ten sides.  
**Decahedral** (dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* having ten sides.  
**Decaliter** (dek-a-lē'tr), *n.* a French measure of capacity of ten liters.  
**Decalogue** (dek'a-log), *n.* the ten commandments.  
**Decameter** (de-kam'e-ter), *n.* a French measure of length, — nearly eleven English yards.  
**Decamp** (de-kamp'), *v.* to remove from a camp; to depart hastily; to walk or move off.  
**Decampment** (de-kamp'ment), *n.* departure from a camp.

**Decangular** (dek-ang'gū-ler), *a.* having ten angles.  
**Decant** (de-kant'), *v.* to gently pour off or out.  
**Decantation** (de-kan-tā'shun), *n.* act of decanting.  
**Decanter** (de-kan'ter), *n.* a glass vessel; an ornamental bottle.  
**Decapitate** (de-kap'e-tāt), *v.* to cut off the head.  
**Decapitation** (de-kap-e-tā'shun), *v.* act of beheading.  
**Decapod** (dek'a-pod), *n.* an animal having ten feet; — *a.* having ten feet.  
**Decarbonize** (de-kar'bon-iz), *v.* to deprive of carbon.  
**Decastich** (dek'a-stik), *n.* a poem consisting of ten lines.  
**Decastyle** (dek'a-stil), *n.* a portico with ten pillars in front.  
**Decay** (de-kā'), *n.* a falling off; a decline; — *v.* to decline; to wither.  
**Decase** (de-sēs'), *n.* departure from life; death; — *v.* to cease to live; to die.  
**Decased** (de-sēt'), *a.* ceasing to live; dead.  
**Deceit** (de-sēt'), *n.* deception; fraud; trick; device.  
**Deceitful** (de-sēt'ful), *a.* tending to deceive or mislead; fraudulent; insincere.  
**Deceitfully** (de-sēt'ful-ly), *ad.* fraudulently.  
**Deceivable** (de-sēv'a-bl), *a.* that may be deceived; exposed to imposture.  
**Deceive** (de-sēv'), *v.* to mislead; to cause to err; to impose on; to cheat.  
**Deceiver** (de-sēv'er), *n.* one that misleads; an impostor.  
**December** (de-sēm'ber), *n.* the last month of the year.  
**Decempeda** (de-sēm'pe-da), *n.* a ten-foot rod or measure.  
**Decempedal** (de-sēm'pe-dal), *a.* ten feet in length.  
**Decemvir** (de-sēm'vir), *n.* an ancient Roman magistrate.  
**Decency** (dēs'en-sē), *n.* propriety; decorum; modesty.  
**Decennary** (de-sen'na-re), *n.* a period of ten years.  
**Decennial** (de-sen'e-al), *a.* lasting for ten years; happening every ten years.  
**Decennoval** (de-sen'no-val), *n.* }  
**Decennovary** (de-sen'no-val-  
 re), *a.* pertaining to the num-





# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DECENT

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## DECURRENT

ber nineteen.  
**Decent** (dĕ'sent), *a.* suitable; becoming; modest.  
**Decently** (dĕ'sent-le), *ad.* in a fit and proper manner.  
**Deceivable** (de-sep'ti-bl), *a.* that may be deceived.  
**Deception** (de-sep'shun), *n.* act of misleading; cheat; fraud.  
**Deceptive** (de-sep'tiv), *a.* tending to mislead; deceitful; false.  
**Deception** (de-serp'shun), *n.* a plucking off.  
**Dechristianize** (de-krist'van-iz), *v.* to turn from christian belief and practice.  
**Decidable** (de-sid'a-bl), *a.* that may be decided.  
**Decide** (de-sid'), *v.* to determine; to finish; to settle.  
**Decided** (de-sid'ed), *a.* clear; unequivocal; resolute.  
**Decidedly** (de-sid'ed-le), *ad.* in a decided, determined way.  
**Decedence** (des'e-deas), *n.* act of falling off; downfall.  
**Deciduous** (de-sid'ū-s), *a.* falling in autumn.  
**Decimal** (des'e-mal), *a.* numbered by tens; —*n.* a tenth.  
**Decimate** (des'e-māt), *v.* to take one in every ten.  
**Decimation** (des'e-mā'shun), *n.* a selection from every tenth.  
**Decipher** (de-si'fer), *v.* to read ciphers; to unfold; to unravel; to explain.  
**Decipherer** (de-si'fer-er), *n.* one who decipheres.  
**Decipherable** (de-si'fer-a-bl), *a.* that may have its meaning ascertained.  
**Decision** (de-sizh'un), *n.* determination; final judgment or opinion.  
**Decisive** (de-si'siv), *a.* final; conclusive; positive.  
**Decisively** (de-si'siv-le), *ad.* conclusively; positively.  
**Deck** (dek), *v.* to dress; to adorn; to embellish; —*n.* the floor of a ship; a pack of playing cards.  
**Decking** (dek'ing), *n.* act of adorning.  
**Decalm** (de-klam'), *v.* to speak with force and zeal; to harangue; to inveigh.  
**Declaimer** (de-klam'er), *n.* one who declaims.  
**Declaration** (dek-la-mā'shun), *n.* a harangue.

**Declamatory** (dek-la-mā-to-re), *a.* appealing to the passions; bombastic.  
**Declaration** (dek-la-rā'shun), *n.* that which is declared; affirmation; proclamation.  
**Declarative** (de-klar'a-tiv), *a.* that declares; explanatory.  
**Declaratory** (de-klar'a-to-re), *a.* making clear, or manifest.  
**Declare** (de-klar'), *v.* to make known; to tell explicitly and plainly; to affirm; to assert.  
**Declension** (de-klan'shun), *n.* tendency to fall; decay; descent; variation of nouns.  
**Declinable** (de-klan'a-bl), *a.* that may be declined.  
**Declinate** (des'le-nat), *a.* directed downward from its base.  
**Declination** (dek-le-na'shun), *n.* deviation; falling to a worse state or condition; in astronomy, the distance from the celestial equator.  
**Declinature** (de-klan'a-tūr), *n.* act of declining, or refusing.  
**Decline** (de-klan'), *v.* to fail; to deviate; to bend down; to avoid; to change the termination of a noun, &c.; to decay; to shun; to refuse; —*n.* decay; diminution.  
**Declivitous** (de-cliv'e-tous), *a.* sloping.  
**Declivity** (de-kliv'e-te), *n.* inclination downward.  
**Decoct** (de-kokt'), *v.* to boil; to digest.  
**Decoction** (de-kok'shun), *n.* extract made by boiling.  
**Decoction** (de-kok'tūr), *n.* an extract obtained by boiling.  
**Decollate** (de-kol'lāt), *v.* to sever the neck; to behead.  
**Decolor** (de-kul'ur), *v.* to deprive of color; to bleach.  
**Decoloration** (de-kul'ur-ā'shun), *n.* loss or absence of color. [act of beheading].  
**Decoliation** (dek-ol-lā'shun), *n.*  
**Decompose** (de-kom-pōz'), *v.* to resolve into original elements; to rot or decay.  
**Decomposite** (de-kom-pōz'it), *a.* having a common base; —*n.* anything decomposed.  
**Decomposition** (de-kom-pō-zish'un), *n.* act of reducing a body into its original elements; putrescence; decay; analysis.

**Decomposed** (de-kom-pōz'it), *v.* to compound things already compounded.  
**Decorate** (dek-o-rāt), *v.* to beautify; to adorn; to embellish.  
**Decoration** (dek-o-rā'shun), *n.* ornament; embellishment.  
**Decorative** (dek-o-ra-tiv), *a.* adorning.  
**Decorous** (dek'o-rus), *a.* becoming; decent; proper.  
**Decorously** (dek'o-rus-le), *ad.* in a becoming manner.  
**Decorticate** (de-kor'te-kāt), *v.* to strip off bark; to peel.  
**Decorum** (de-kō'rūm), *n.* propriety of conduct.  
**Decoy** (de-koy'), *v.* to allure into a snare or trap; to entice; to entrap; —*n.* anything intended to lure into a snare.  
**Decrease** (de-krēs'), *v.* to grow or make less; —*n.* a becoming less; decay.  
**Decree** (de-krēs'), *v.* to determine judicially; to fix or appoint; —*n.* an edict; a law.  
**Decrement** (dek're-ment), *n.* decrease; waste.  
**Decrepid** (de-krep'it), *a.* infirm by age; wasted.  
**Decrepitate** (de-krep'e-tāt), *v.* to roast in heat with a crackling noise.  
**Decrepitude** (de-krep'e-tūd), *n.* worn out with age.  
**Decrescent** (de-kres'ent), *a.* becoming gradually less.  
**Decretal** (de-krē'tal), *a.* pertaining to, or containing a decree; —*n.* a decree or edict; a book containing decrees of the Pope.  
**Decretive** (de-krē'tiv), *a.* having the force of a decree.  
**Decretory** (dek're-to-re), *a.* judicial; established by decrees.  
**Decrial** (de-kri'al), *n.* a crying down; clamorous censure.  
**Deery** (de-kri'), *v.* to cry down; to condemn; to blame.  
**Decumbence** (de-kum'bens), *n.*  
**Decumbency** (de-kum'bēn-se), *n.* the act or posture of lying down.  
**Decumbent** (de-kum'bent), *a.* declined, or bending down.  
**Decumbiture** (de-kum-be-tūr), *n.* confinement to a sick-bed.  
**Decuple** (dek'ū-pl), *n.* a number ten times repeated; —*a.* tenfold; —*v.* to make tenfold.  
**Decurrent** (de-kur'rent), *a.* run-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DECUSSATE

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## DEFILORATE

ningorextendingdownward.  
**Decussate** (de-kus'ât), *v.* to intersect at acute angles.

**Decussation** (de-kus-sâ'shun), *n.* the act of crossing in the form of an X.

**Decussative** (de-kus'sa-tiv), *a.* formed as a cross.

**Decorous** (de-dek'o-rus), *a.* disgraceful; unbecoming.

**Defatious** (de-den-tish'un), *n.* the shedding of teeth.

**Dedicate** (ded-e-kât), *v.* to consecrate; to set apart.

**Dedication** (ded-e-kâ'shun), *n.* consecration; an address to a patron.

**Dedicator** (ded-e-kâ-ter), *n.* one who dedicates.

**Dedictory** (ded-e-kât'o-re), *a.* composing or constituting a dedication; complimentary.

**Deduce** (de-dûs'), *v.* to draw from; to infer.

**Deduction** (de-dûs'ment), *n.* the thing deduced; inference.

**Deducible** (de-dû'se-bl), *a.* that may be inferred; inferable.

**Deduct** (de-duk't), *v.* to take from; to subtract.

**Deduction** (de-duk'shun), *n.* an abatement; subtraction.

**Deductive** (de-duk'tiv), *a.* that may be deduced.

**Deed** (dêd), *n.* an action; exploit; a writing to transfer real estate;—*v.* to convey by deed.

**Deedless** (dêd'les), *a.* without action or exploits.

**Deem** (dêm), *v.* to think; to judge; to conclude.

**Deep** (dêp), *a.* extending far downward; not easily fathomed; profound; artful; intricate; secret;—*n.* that which is profound or incomprehensible; the sea or ocean.

**Deepen** (dêp'n), *v.* to grow or make more deep; to darken.

**Deeply** (dêp'le), *ad.* at a great depth; profoundly.

**Deer** (dêr), *n.* a ruminant quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, &c.



**Deface** (de-fas), *v.* to disfigure; to erase; to mar.

**Defacement** (de-fas'ment), *n.* injury to the surface.

**De facto** (de fak'to), *ad.* actu-

ally; in fact; in reality; existing.

**Defalcate** (de-fal'kât), *v.* to take away; to deduct.

**Defalcation** (de-fal-kâ'shun), *n.* diminution; fraudulent deficiency in money matters.

**Defalcator** (de-fal'ka-ter), *n.* one who embezzles money in his care.

**Defamation** (def-a-mâ'shun), *n.* slander; calumny.

**Defamatory** (de-fam'a-to-re), *a.* calumnious; slanderous.

**Defame** (de-fâm'), *v.* to speak evil of; to slander.

**Defamer** (de-fam'er), *n.* one that slanders.

**Defaming** (de-fam'ing), *n.* defamation; slander.

**Default** (de-fawlt'), *n.* neglect to do what law or duty requires; omission; a failure;—*v.* to fail to appear in court when called upon; to fail through neglect of duty.

**Defaulter** (de-fawlt'er), *n.* one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care.

**Defiance** (de-fê'zans), *n.* the act of rendering null.

**Defensible** (di-fê'ze-bl), *a.* that may be annulled.

**Defeat** (de-fet'), *v.* to frustrate; to overcome; to baffle;—*n.* an overthrow; frustration; non-success.

**Defecate** (def'e-kât), *v.* to purify; to refine; to clarify.

**Defecation** (def-e-kâ'shun), *n.* purification from dregs.

**Defect** (de-fekt'), *n.* imperfection; fault; blemish.

**Defection** (de-fek'shun), *n.* a falling away from duty.

**Defective** (de-fek'tiv), *a.* full of defects; imperfect.

**Defectively** (de-fek'tiv-le), *ad.* imperfectly.

**Defense** (de-fens') *n.* protection from injury or danger; security; vindication.

**Defenseless** (de-fens'les), *a.* without means of warding off danger, injury, or assault.

**Defend** (de-fend'), *v.* to guard, or protect; to resist; to oppose.

**Defendable** (de-fend'a-bl), *a.* that may be defended.

**Defendant** (de-fend'ant), *n.* a defender; one who is accused, or sued.

**Defender** (de-fend'er), *n.* one

who protects or vindicates.

**Defensible** (de-fen'se-bl), *a.* that may be defended.

**Defensive** (de-fen'siv), *a.* adapted to protect.

**Defer** (de-fer'), *v.* to put off; to delay; to submit in opinion.

**Deference** (de-fer-ens), *n.* respect to another.

**Deferential** (def-cr-en'shal), *a.* expressing deference.

**Defiance** (de-fi'ans), *n.* a challenge as to fight; contempt of danger, or opposition.

**Deficiency** (de-fish-en-se') *n.* defect or failure; imperfection.

**Deficient** (de-fish'ent), *a.* defective; wanting; imperfect.

**Deficiently** (de-fish'ent-le), *ad.* in a defective manner.

**Defile** (def'e-sit), *n.* want; deficiency.

**Defile** (de-fil'), *n.* a narrow passage;—*v.* to pollute or corrupt; to make impure; to march off.

**Defilement** (de-fil'ment) *n.* foulness; corruption; pollution.

**Definable** (de-fin'a-bl), *a.* that may be defined.

**Define** (de-fin'), *v.* to limit; to explain; to determine.

**Definite** (def'e-nit), *a.* having distinct limits; fixed; exact.

**Definitely** (def'e-nit-le), *ad.* precisely; in a definite manner.

**Definiteness** (def'e-nit-nes), *n.* certainty of extent or of signification.

**Definition** (def-e-nish'un), *n.* a description or explanation.

**Definitive** (de-fin'e-tiv), *a.* to terminate; final.

**Definitively** (de-fin'e-tiv-le) *ad.* with precision.

**Deflagable** (def-la'gra-bl), *a.* combustible.

**Deflagrate** (def-la-grât'), *v.* to burn rapidly; to consume.

**Deflagration** (def-la-grâ'shun), *n.* a consuming by fire.

**Deflagrator** (def-la-grâ'tor), *n.* a galvanic instrument for producing combustion.

**Deflect** (de-flekt'), *v.* to turn aside; to swerve.

**Deflection** (de-flek'shun), *n.* the act of turning down or aside.

**Deflexed** (de-flekt'), *a.* bent downward in a continuous curve.

**Deflorate** (de-flô'rât), *a.* having lost its blossoms, as a plant.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## DEFLORATION

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## DELL

**Defloration** (def-lo-rá'shun), *n.* the act of deflouring.

**Deflour** (de-flour'), *v.* to ravish; to deprive of grace and beauty.

**Defluxion** (de-fluk'shun), *n.* a flowing down of humors.

**Defoliation** (de-fo-le-á'shun), *n.* the falling of leaves.

**Deforce** (de-fors'), *v.* to keep possession of an estate unlawfully.

**Deform** (de-form'), *v.* to mar; to disfigure in form.

**Deformation** (def-or-má'shun), *n.* act of disfiguring or defacing.

**Deformity** (de-form'e-ty), *n.* unnatural shape or form.

**Defraud** (de-frawd'), *v.* to cheat; to withhold wrongfully.

**Defrauder** (de-frawd'er), *n.* one who defrauds; a cheat.

**Defray** (de-frá'), *v.* to settle or pay, as expenses.

**Defrayment** (de-frá'ment), *n.* settlement.

**Deft** (deft'), *a.* neat; handsome; dexterous.

**Defunct** (de-funkt') *a.* deceased; dead; — *n.* a dead person.

**Defy** (de-fi'), *v.* to dare; to challenge; to brave.

**Degeneracy** (de-jen'er-a-se), *n.* decline in good qualities; growing worse.

**Degenerate** (de-jen'er-át), *a.* having declined in moral worth; base; mean; fallen; — *v.* to decline in moral worth.

**Degeneration** (de-jen'er-á'shun), *n.* a growing worse.

**Deglutinate** (de-gloo'te-nát), *v.* to unglue.

**Deglutition** (deg-lu-tish'un), *n.* act or power of swallowing.

**Degradation** (deg-ra-dá'shun), *n.* a depriving of rank or office; baseness.

**Degrade** (de-grád'), *v.* to deprive of rank or office.

**Degree** (de-gré'), *n.* a step; position; rank; extent; a mark of distinction conferred by universities; the 360th part of a circle.

**Dehiscence** (de-his'), *v.* to open, as the capsules of plants.

**Dehiscence** (de-his'sens), *n.* a gaping or opening, as of a pod containing seed.

**Dehiscent** (de-his'sent), *a.* opening, like the pod of a plant.

**Dellification** (de-e-fe-ká'shun),

*n.* the act of deifying.

**Deify** (dē-e-fi'), *v.* to exalt to the rank of a god.

**Deign** (dán'), *v.* to condescend; to think worthy; to grant.

**Deism** (dē-iz'm), *n.* the creed of a deist.

**Deist** (dē-ist'), *n.* one who believes in a God, but not in revelation.

**Deistical** (dē-is'te-kal), *a.* pertaining to deism.

**Deity** (dē-e-tē), *n.* the Supreme Being; the Creator; God.

**Deject** (de-jekt'), *v.* to dispirit; to discourage.

**Dejected** (de-jekt'ed), *a.* cast down; dispirited.

**Dejection** (de-jek'shun), *n.* depression; lowness of spirits.

**Dejectory** (de-jek'to-re), *a.* having power to cast down.

**Dejeuner** (dā-zhū-nā), *n.*

**Dejeuner** { breakfast or lunch

**De jure** (de jū're), *a.* by right; of right; by law.

**Delation** (de-lá'shun), *n.* act of charging with crime.

**Delay** (de-lá'), *v.* to put off; to postpone; to detain; — *n.* hindrance; detention.

**Dele** (dē'le), *v.* erase; blot out; remove.

**Delectable** (de-lek'ta-bl), *a.* delightful; pleasing.

**Delectation** (de-lek-tá'shun), *n.* great pleasure or delight.

**Delegate** (del'e-gát), *v.* to send as a representative; to intrust; — *n.* a deputy; commissioner.

**Delegation** (del-e-gá'shun), *n.* the act of delegating; persons delegated.

**Delete** (de-lēt'), *v.* to blot out; to efface; to expunge.

**Deleterious** (del-e-tē're-us), *a.* destructive; deadly; baneful.

**Deletion** (de-lē'shun), *n.* the act of blotting out or erasing.

**Delf** (delf), *n.* a kind of earthenware.

**Deliberate** (de-lib'er-át), *v.* to consider, reflect, or examine; — *a.* slow in determining.

**Deliberately** (de-lib'er-át-le), *ad.* slowly; cautiously.

**Deliberation** (de-lib'er-á'shun), *n.* mature reflection.

**Deliberative** (de-lib'er-a-tiv), *a.* having the power to deliberate.

**Dellency** (del'e-ka-se), *n.* nicety of form or texture; elegance;

tenderness of feeling; nice discrimination; a dainty.

**Delicate** (del'e-kát), *a.* refined; considerate; polite; pleasing to the taste; feeble.

**Delicately** (del'e-kát-le), *ad.* in a pleasing or dainty manner.

**Delicious** (de-lish'us), *a.* sweet or grateful to the senses; charming; exquisite; delightful.

**Delight** (de-lit'), *v.* a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; — *n.* to give pleasure to; to please highly.

**Delightful** (de-lit'ful), *a.* giving delight; very pleasing.

**Delightfully** (de-lit'ful-le), *ad.* charmingly.

**Delightsome** (de-lit'sum), *a.* very pleasing.

**Delineament** (de-lin'e-a-ment), *n.* a delineation.

**Delineate** (de-lin'e-át), *v.* to sketch or design; to portray.

**Delineation** (de-lin'e-á'shun), *n.* drawing an outline.

**Delinquency** (de-lin'kwēn-se), *n.* failure in duty; a crime.

**Delinquent** (de-lin'kwent), *n.* one who fails in his duty.

**Deliquate** (del'e-kwát), *v.* to melt; to be dissolved.

**Deliquation** (del-e-kwá'shun), *n.* the act or state of melting.

**Deliquesce** (del-e-kwes'), *v.* to melt, and become liquid.

**Deliquescence** (del-e-kwes'-ens), *n.* a becoming liquid, or melting in the air.

**Deliquium** (de-lin'we-um), *n.* a melting in the air; failure of power; a fainting.

**Delirious** (de-lir'e-us), *a.* disordered in mind; raving.

**Delirium** (de-lir'e-um), *n.* strong excitement of mind.

**Delitescence** (del-e-tes'ent), *a.* lying hid; concealed.

**Deliver** (de-liv'er), *v.* to free; to save; to release; to utter.

**Deliverable** (de-liv'er-a-bl), *a.* that may be delivered.

**Deliverance** (de-liv'er-ans), *n.* act of freeing; freedom.

**Deliverer** (de-liv'er'er), *n.* one who delivers.

**Delivery** (de-liv'er-e), *n.* release from restraint or danger; a giving up; manner of speaking in public; childbirth.

**Dell** (del), *n.* a small, deep, narrow valley.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DELTA

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## DENOTATION

**Delta** (del'ta), *n.* the Greek letter  $\Delta$ ; any tract of land between the diverging mouths of a river.

**Deltoid** (del'toyd), *n.* resembling a delta; triangular.

**Deludable** (de-lúd'a-bl), *a.* that may be deceived.

**Delude** (de-lúd'), *v.* to impose upon; to deceive; to mislead.

**Deluge** (del'új), *n.* a great flood; an inundation;—*v.* to inundate; to overflow; to drown.

**Delusion** (de-lú'zhun), *n.* act of deluding; deception; false belief; error.

**Delusive** (de-lú'siv), *a.* tending to deceive, or mislead.

**Delve** (delv), *v.* to dig with a spade.

**Demagnetize** (de-mag'ne-tiz), *v.* to deprive of magnetic power.

**Demagogism** (dem'a-gog-izm), *n.* the acts or conduct of a demagogue.

**Demagogue** (dem'a-gog), *n.* a leader of the multitude; a popular orator.

**Demain** (de-mán'), *n.* estate in lands; a domain.

**Demand** (de-mánd') *v.* to claim; to ask earnestly or authoritatively;—*n.* a claim; an asking by authority; earnest inquiry.

**Demandable** (de-mánd'a-bl), *a.* that may be demanded.

**Demandant** (de-mánd'ant), *n.* the plaintiff in an action.

**Demarcation** } (de-mar-ká'-  
**Demarkation** } shun), *n.* act of setting a limit; a division; a fixed limit.

**Demean** (de-mén) *v.* to behave; to conduct; to debase.

**Demeanor** (de-mén-er), *n.* behavior; bearing; deportment.

**Dementate** (de-men'tát), *v.* to deprive of reason.

**Demented** (de-men'ted), *a.* crazy; mad; infatuated.

**Dementia** (de-men'she-a), *n.* a form of insanity.

**Demerit** (de-mer'it), *n.* fault; crime; guilt.

**Demersion** (de-mer'shun), *n.* act of drowning, or plunging.

**Demi** (dem'e), a prefix, signifying half.

**Demigod** (dem'e-god), *n.* a fabulous hero, half divine.

**Demi-john** (dem'e-jon), *n.* a

large bottle inclosed in wicker-work.

**Demirep** (dem'e-rep), *n.* a woman of doubtful character.

**Demi-semi-quaver** (dem'e-sem'e-kwá'ver), *n.* the shortest musical note.

**Demission** (de-mish'un), *n.* degradation; humiliation.

**Demise** (de-miz), *n.* death; decrease; a lease;—*v.* to convey or lease; to bequeath by will.

**Democracy** (de-mok'ra-se), *n.* government by the people.

**Democrat** (dem'o-krat), *n.* one who adheres to democracy.

**Democratic** (dem-o-krat'ik), *a.* pertaining to democracy.

**Democratize** (de-mok'ra-tiz), *v.* to render democratic.

**Demolish** (de-mol'ish), *v.* to destroy; to raze; to ruin.

**Demolition** (dem-o-lish'un), *n.* act of overthrowing; destruction; ruin.

**Demon** (démon), *n.* an evil spirit; a bad genius.

**Demonetize** (de-mun'e-tiz), *v.* to deprive of standard value, as money.

**Demonetization** (de-mun-e-ti-zá'shun), *n.* the act of depriving money of standard value.

**Demoniac** (de-mó'ne-ak), *n.* one possessed by an evil spirit.

**Demoniac** (de-mó'ne-ak), }  
**Demoniacal** (de-mo-ní'ak-al), }  
*a.* pertaining to or produced by demons.

**Demonism** (démon-izm), *n.* belief in demons.

**Demonology** (de-mon-ol'o-je), *n.* a discourse on evil spirits.

**Demonstrable** (de-mon'stra-bl), *a.* admitting of proof.

**Demonstrate** (dem'on-strát), *v.* to point out clearly; to prove with certainty.

**Demonstration** (dem-on-strá'shun), *n.* proof beyond doubt; expression by outward signs.

**Demonstrative** (de-mon'strativ), *a.* making evident; conclusive; certain.

**Demonstrator** (dem'on-strá-ter), *n.* one who demonstrates, or shows.

**Demoralization** (de-mor-al-i-zá'shun), *n.* corruption or subversion of morals.

**Demoralize** (de-mor'al-iz), *v.* to corrupt or lessen the moral qualities.

**Denote** (de-mot'ik), *a.* pertaining to the people; popular.

**Denouement** (de-mul'sent), *a.* softening; assuaging.

**Demur** (de-mur'), *v.* to hesitate; to object; to scruple;—*n.* a pause; a scruple; hesitation.

**Demure** (de-mür'), *a.* affectedly modest; bashful.

**Demurely** (de-mür'le), *ad.* with much reserve.

**Demureness** (de-mür'nes), *n.* soberness; affected modesty.

**Demurrage** (de-mur'áj), *n.* an allowance for the detention of a vessel in port.

**Demurrer** (de-mur'er), *n.* one who demurs; an exception in an action at law, for the decision of the court.

**Demy** (de-mí'), *n.* a size of paper, about 22 by 18 inches.

**Den** (den), *n.* a cave; the lair of a wild beast.

**Denationalize** (de-nash'un-al-iz), *v.* to deprive of national rights.

**Dendri-form** (den'dre-form), *a.* resembling a tree or shrub.

**Dendrometer** (den-drom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring trees.

**Dendrology** (den-drol'o-je), *n.* the natural history of trees.

**Deniable** (de-ní'a-bl), *a.* that may be denied.

**Denial** (de-ní'al), *n.* a refusal; a contradiction; a rebuff.

**Denier** (de-ní'er), *n.* one who denies.

**Denization** (den-e-zá'shun), *n.* act of making a denizen.

**Denizen** (den'e-zn), *n.* one admitted to rights of citizenship; an inhabitant.

**Denominate** (de-nom'e-nát), *v.* to name; to designate.

**Denomination** (de-nom'e-ná'shun), *n.* a name or title; a sect.

**Denominational** (de-nom-e-ná'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to a denomination.

**Denominative** (de-nom'e-na-tiv), *a.* giving a name.

**Denominator** (de-nom'e-ná-ter), *n.* the giver of a name; the number placed below the line in vulgar fractions.

**Denotable** (de-nó'ta-bl), *a.* capable of being denoted.

**Denotation** (den-o-tá'shun), *n.*



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DNOTATIVE

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## DEPRESSION

the act of denoting.

**Denotive** (de-nô'ta-tiv), *a.* having power to denote.

**Denote** (de-nô't), *v.* to indicate; to show; to signify; to mean.

**Denouement** (de-nôo-mong), *n.* development of a series of events; final scene.

**Denounce** (de-nouns'), *v.* to accuse; to threaten.

**Denouncement** (de-nouns'-ment), *n.* declaration of a threat.

**Dense** (dens) *a.* crowded; closely pressed together; compact.

**Density** (den'se-te), *n.* a closeness of parts; thickness.

**Dent** (dent), *n.* a mark made by a blow; a gap or notch;—*v.* to make a mark by a blow.

**Dental** (den'tal), *a.* pertaining to the teeth.

**Denticle** (den'te-kl), *n.* a small tooth of projecting point.

**Dentiform** (den'te-form), *n.* shaped like a tooth.

**Dentifrice** (den'te-fris), *n.* a powder for cleaning teeth.

**Dentist** (den'tist), *n.* one who cures diseases of the teeth.

**Dentistry** (den'tis-tre), *n.* the profession of a dentist.

**Dentition** (den-tish'un), *n.* the cutting or growing of teeth.

**Denude** (de-nûd'), *v.* to make naked; to uncover; to strip.

**Denudation** (den-û-dâ'shun), *n.* the laying bare by removal.

**Denunciation** (de-nun-she-â'shun), *n.* declaration of a threat; a public menace.

**Denunciator** (de-nun-she-â'ter), *n.* one who threatens.

**Denunciatory** (de-nun'she-â-to-re), *a.* threatening; accusing.

**Deny** (de-nî'), *v.* to contradict; to disown; to refuse; to withhold.

**Deobstruent** (de-ob'stru-ent) *a.* removing obstructions.

**Deodorization** (de-o-der-i-zâ'shun), *n.* act of depriving of smell.

**Deodorize** (de-ô-der-iz), *v.* to free from bad smells.

**Deodorizer** (de-ô-der-iz-er), *n.* a disinfectant.

**Deoxidate** (de-oks'e-dât), } *v.*

**Deoxidize** (de-oks'e-diz), } to deprive of oxygen.

**Depart** (de-pârt'), *v.* to go from; to forsake; to die.

**Department** (de-pârt'ment), *n.*

a separate room or office; a branch of business; a division of territory.

**Departure** (de-pârt'ûr), *n.* a going away; decease.

**Depasture** (de-par'tûr), *v.* to graze; to feed; to eat up.

**Depend** (de-pend'), *v.* to hang from; to rely on; to trust.

**Dependence** (de-pen'lens), *n.* reliance; trust; connection.

**Dependent** (de-pend'ent), *a.* relying on; subordinate;—*n.* one sustained by another.

**Deprivatize** (de-flo-jis'te-kât), *v.* to deprive of phlogiston.

**Depict** (de-pikt'), *v.* to represent; to paint; to describe minutely.

**Depilate** (dep'e-lât), *v.* to strip of hair.

**Depilation** (dep-e-lâ'shun), *n.* act of pulling hair off.

**Depilatory** (de-pil'â-to-re), *a.* taking hair off;—*n.* an application for taking hair off.

**Deplete** (de-plêt'), *v.* to reduce in quantity by taking away.

**Depletion** (de-plê'shun), *n.* a blood-letting; an emptying.

**Deplorable** (de-plôr'â-bl), *a.* sad; lamentable; grievous.

**Deplorableness** (de-plôr'â-bl-ness), *n.* a miserable state; wretchedness.

**Deplorably** (de-plôr'â-ble), *ad.* lamentably; miserably.

**Deplore** (de-plôr'), *v.* to bewail; to lament; to mourn.

**Deploy** (de-ploy'), *v.* to extend in line, as a body of troops.

**Deployment** (de-ploy'ment), *n.* the opening up of a body of men in order to extend their front.

**Deplume** (de-plûm'), *v.* to deprive of feathers.

**Depolarize** (de-pô'ler-iz), *v.* to deprive of polarity.

**Depose** (de-pôz'), *v.* to testify in court; to depose.

**Deponent** (de-pô'nent), *n.* one who testifies on oath; a witness.

**Depopulate** (de-pop'û-lât), *v.* to deprive of inhabitants.

**Depopulation** (de-pop'û-lâ'shun), *n.* destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

**Deport** (de-pârt'), *v.* to carry away; to transport; to exile.

**Deportation** (de-por-tâ'shun), *n.* act of deporting; trans-

portation; banishment.

**Department** (de-pôrt'ment), *n.* mode of acting; conduct.

**Deposable** (de-pôz'â-bl) *a.* that may be deprived of office.

**Depose** (de-pôz') *v.* to degrade; to dethrone; to bear witness on oath.

**Deposit** (de-por'it), *v.* to lay up or past; to intrust; to place;—*n.* that which is laid down or aside; anything intrusted.

**Depositary** (de-por'e-ta-re), *n.* one with whom anything is intrusted.

**Deposition** (de-pôzish'un), *n.* act of depositing; evidence given in court; sediment.

**Depositor** (de-por'e-ter) *n.* one who deposits.

**Depository** (de-por'e-to-re), *n.* a place for depositing.

**Depot** (de-pô'), *n.* a place of deposit; a railroad station; a storehouse.

**Depravation** (dep-ra-vâ'shun), *n.* act of depraving.

**Deprave** (de-prâv'), *v.* to corrupt; to vitiate; to distort.

**Depraved** (de-prâv'd), *a.* made worse; vile.

**Depravily** (de-prav'e-te), *n.* corruption; wickedness.

**Depricate** (dep're-kât), *v.* to pray deliverance from.

**Deprecation** (dep-re-kâ'shun), *n.* act of deprecating.

**Deprecative** (dep're-kâ-tiv), } *a.* tending to avert evil.

**Deprecatory** (dep're-kâ-to-re) } *a.* tending to depreciate; undervaluing.

**Depreciate** (de-prê'she-â't), *v.* to decline in value; to undervalue; to disparage.

**Depreciation** (de-pre-she-â'shun), *n.* act of depreciating.

**Depreciative** (de-prê'she-â-tiv) } *a.* tending to depreciate; undervaluing.

**Depredation** (de-prê-dâ'shun), *n.* act of plundering or spoiling.

**Depredatory** (de-prê-dâ'to-re), *a.* plundering; spoiling.

**Depredator** (dep're-dâ'ter), *n.* a robber; a plunderer.

**Depress** (de-pres'), *v.* to sink; to humble; to lower in value.

**Depression** (de-pres'h'un), *n.* dejection; low state; a falling or sinking; a hollow.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DEPRESSIVE

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## DESOLATE

**Depressive** (de-pres'iv), *a.* able or tending to depress.  
**Deprivable** (de-priv'a-bl), *a.* that may be deprived.  
**Deprivation** (dep-re-vā'shun), *n.* a taking away; loss; bereavement.  
**Deprive** (de-priv'), *v.* to dispossess; to take from; to bereave.  
**Depth** (depth), *n.* deepness; below the surface.  
**Depulsion** (de-pul'shun), *n.* a driving away.  
**Depurate** (dep'u-rāt), *v.* to purify; to cleanse.  
**Depuration** (dep-u-rā'shun), *n.* freeing from impurities.  
**Deputation** (dep-u-tā'shun), *n.* persons authorized to act for others. [appointment.]  
**Depute** (de-pūt'), *v.* to send by  
**Deputed** (de-pū'ted), *a.* authorized; sent.  
**Deputy** (dep'u-te), *n.* a person appointed to act for another.  
**Derange** (de-rānj'), *v.* to disorder; to confuse; to disturb.  
**Deranged** (de-rānj'd'), *a.* delirious.  
**Derangement** (de-rānj'ment), *n.* insane disorder.  
**Derelict** (der'e-lik't), *n.* anything forsaken or abandoned; — *a.* abandoned; — relinquished; left.  
**Dereliction** (der-e-lik'shun), *n.* a forsaking; desertion.  
**Deride** (de-rid'), *v.* to laugh at in contempt; to mock.  
**Deridingly** (de-ri'ding-le), *ad.* in derision.  
**Derision** (de-rizh'un), *n.* mockery; contempt; ridicule; scorn.  
**Derisive** (de-ri'siv), *a.* mocking; ridiculing; scoffing.  
**Derivable** (de-ri-v'a-bl), *a.* that may be derived.  
**Derivation** (der-e-vā'shun), *n.* act of deriving; deduction; tracing a word to its root.  
**Derivative** (de-ri-v'a-tiv), *a.* derived; not original; — *n.* a word derived from its root; that which is derived.  
**Derive** (de-ri-v'), *v.* to deduce from its root or source.  
**Derm** (derm), } *n.* the true  
**Derma** (der'ma), } skin.  
**Dermal** (der'mal), *a.* pertaining to the skin.  
**Dermatology** (der-ma-to'l'o-je), *n.* a treatise on the skin.

**Dermoid** (der'moyd), } *a.*  
**Dermatoid** (der'ma-toyd), } resembling the skin.  
**Dernier** (der'ne-er), *a.* the last; only one left.  
**Derogate** (der'o-gāt), *v.* to disparage; to detract; to take from.  
**Derogation** (der-o-gā'shun), *n.* a detracting; depreciation.  
**Derogatory** (de-ro-g'a-to-re), *a.* detracting; injurious.  
**Derriek** (der'rik), *n.* a crane for raising heavy weights.  
**Dervis** (der'vis), } *n.* a Turk  
**Dervish** (der'vish), } fish monk  
**Descant** (des-kant'), *v.* to sing in parts; to comment.  
**Descant** (des'kant'), *n.* a song or tune in parts; a discourse  
**Descend** (de-send'), *v.* to go down; to fall upon or invade  
**Descendant** (de-sen'dant), *n.* an offspring; an issue.  
**Descendent** (de-sen'dent), *a.* falling; proceeding from an ancestor.  
**Descendible** (de-sen'de-bl), *a.* that may be descended.  
**Descension** (de-sen'shun), *n.* act of falling or sinking.  
**Descensive** (de-sen'siv), *a.* tending to descend.  
**Descent** (de-sent'), *n.* a falling or coming down; declivity.  
**Describable** (de-scri'ba-bl), *a.* that may be described.  
**Describe** (de-scrib'), *v.* to represent by words or figures.  
**Describer** (de-skri'ber), *n.* one who describes.  
**Descrier** (de-skri'er), *n.* one who describes.  
**Description** (de-skrip'shun), *n.* act of describing.  
**Descriptive** (de-skrip'tiv), *a.* that describes.  
**Desery** (de-skri'), *v.* to detect at a distance; to espy.  
**Desecrate** (des'e-krat'), *v.* to divert from a sacred purpose.  
**Desecration** (des-e-krā'shun), *n.* the profaning of anything sacred.  
**Desert** (de-zert'), *n.* merit; reward; — *v.* to forsake; to abandon; to run away; to leave entirely.  
**Desert** (dez'ert), *a.* solitary; — *n.* a wilderness.  
**Deserter** (de-zert'er), *n.* one who quits a service without permission.  
**Desertion** (de-zer'shun), *n.* act

of abandoning a person or country, &c.  
**Deserve** (de-zerv'), *v.* to be worthy of; to merit.  
**Deserved** (de-zerv'd'), *a.* merited.  
**Deshabille** (des-ha-bil), *n.* an undress; a careless toilet.  
**Desiccate** (des'ik-kāt), *v.* to dry up; to become dry.  
**Desiccation** (des-ik-kā'shun), *n.* the act of making dry.  
**Desiccativo** (des-ik'ka-tiv), *a.* having the power to dry.  
**Desiderate** (de-sid'er-āt), *v.* to earnestly wish for.  
**Desiderative** (de-sid'er-a-tiv), *a.* expressing or denoting desire.  
**Desideratum** (de-sid-e-rā'tum), *n.* anything desired or wanted.  
**Design** (de-zin'), *v.* to project; to intend; to stamp; to sketch; — *n.* a purpose; intention; a plan; a scheme; a project.  
**Designant** (de-sin'ment), *n.* sketch; delineation; purpose.  
**Designative** (des'ig-nā-tiv), *a.* serving to indicate.  
**Designate** (des'ig-nāt), *v.* to mark out or show; to name.  
**Designation** (des-ig-nā'shun), *n.* a showing or pointing out; name; title.  
**Designer** (de-zin'er), *n.* a contriver; a drawer.  
**Designing** (de-zin'ing), *a.* artful; insidious; deceitful.  
**Desirable** (de-zir'a-bl), *a.* that may be wished for.  
**Desire** (de-zir'), *n.* eagerness to obtain; — *v.* to wish for; to ask; to entreat; to request.  
**Desirous** (de-zir'us), *a.* full of desire; longing after.  
**Desist** (de-sist'), *v.* to forbear; to cease; to stop; to discontinue.  
**Desistance** (de-sis'tans), *n.* act of desisting; cessation.  
**Desk** (desk), *n.* an inclined table for writing; a pulpit.  
**Desmography** (des-mog'ra-fe), *n.* a description of the ligaments of the body.  
**Desmology** (des-mol'o-je), *n.* anatomy of the tendons and ligaments.  
**Desolate** (des'o-lāt), *v.* to ravage; to ruin; — *a.* laid waste; uninhabited; solitary; comfortless.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## DESOLATION

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**Desolation** (des-o-lá'shun), *n.* act of laying waste; ruin.

**Deolatory** (des-o-la-to-ry), *a.* causing desolation.

**Despair** (des-par'), *n.* loss of hope; desperation;—*v.* to be utterly without hope; to despond.

**Despatch** (des-spash'), *n.* quick execution; act of sending away in haste; an express message;—*v.* to send away, to execute hastily; to finish.

**Desperado** (des-pe-ra-dó), *n.* a reckless, furious man; a ruffian.

**Desperate** (des'per-at), *a.* having no hope; reckless.

**Desperation** (des-pe-ra'shun), *n.* despair; fury.

**Despicable** (des-pik-a-bl), *a.* contemptible; worthless.

**Despiciably** (des-pik-a-bl), *adv.* with great meanness.

**Despicableness** (des-pik-a-bl-ness), *n.* extreme meanness, scoldiness.

**Despise** (des-piz'), *v.* to look down upon with contempt; to scorn; to disdain.

**Despite** (des-pit'), *a.* violent hatred or malice; defiance.

**Despitable** (des-pit-á-bl), *a.* malicious; scornful.

**Despoil** (des-poi'), *v.* to plunder; to spoil; to rob.

**Despoiler** (des-poi-er), *n.* one who despoils.

**Despoliation** (des-poi-le-á'shun), *n.* a stripping or robbing.

**Despond** (de-spond'), *v.* to lose courage, or hope.

**Despondence** (de-spon'dens), *n.* a state of being without hope; dejection.

**Despondent** (de-spon-dent), *a.* despairing; hopeless.

**Desponding** (de-spond-ing), *a.* losing hope.

**Despot** (des-pót), *n.* an absolute prince; a tyrant.

**Despotic** (des-pót-ik), *a.* absolute in authority.

**Despotism** (des-pót-izm), *n.* absolute power.

**Despumate** (des-pu-mát), *v.* to froth; to throw off foam.

**Desquamation** (des-quá-má'shun), *n.* act of throwing off and forming scum on the surface.

**Desquamate** (des-kwa-mát), *v.*

to peel off as scales.

**Desquamation** (des-kwa-má'shun), *n.* the separation of the skin in scales.

**Dessert** (des-zert'), *n.* service of fruit, &c., after meat.

**Destination** (des-te-ná'shun), *n.* the purpose for which anything is appointed; the end; ultimate design.

**Destine** (des-tin'), *v.* to ordain; to fix; to doom; to appoint.

**Destiny** (des-te-né), *n.* unavoidable fate; lot; necessity.

**Destitute** (des-te-tút), *a.* wanting; friendless.

**Destitution** (des-te-tút'shun), *n.* want; poverty.

**Destroy** (de-stroy'), *v.* to overturn; to demolish; to ruin.

**Destroyer** (de-stroy-er), *n.* one who destroys.

**Destructible** (de-struk'te-bl), *a.* that may be destroyed.

**Destruction** (de-struk'shun), *n.* ruin; eternal death.

**Destructive** (de-struk-tiv), *a.* ruinous; wasteful; deadly.

**Destructiveness** (de-struk-tiv-ness), *n.* the quality of destroying.

**Desudation** (des-ú-dá'shun), *n.* a profuse sweating; an eruption.

**Desuetude** (des'ne-tú-d), *n.* disuse of a custom or practice.

**Desultoriness** (des-ul-to-ri-ness), *n.* a passing from one thing to another without order or method.

**Desultory** (des-ul-to-ri), *a.* loose, unconnected; hasty.

**Desynonymize** (de-se-nón-é-míz), *v.* to deprive a word of its synonymous character.

**Detach** (de-tach'), *v.* to take from; to separate; to disunite; to withdraw.

**Detached** (de-tach't), *a.* separated; sent away.

**Detachment** (de-tach'ment), *n.* troops or ships sent from the main body.

**Detail** (de-tail'), *n.* a minute or particular account.

**Detail** (de-tail'), *v.* to relate minutely or distinctly; to give particulars.

**Detain** (de-tain'), *v.* to withhold; to keep in custody.

**Detainer** (de-tain-er), *n.* one that detains.

**Detect** (de-tek'), *v.* to find out; to discover.

**Detectable** (de-tek-ta-bl), *a.* that may be found out.

**Detection** (de-tek'shun), *n.* act of finding out; discovery.

**Detective** (de-tek-tiv), *n.* a policeman whose duty is to act secretly;—*a.* that detects or discovers.

**Detent** (de-ten't), *n.* a stop in a clock.

**Detention** (de-ten'shun), *n.* the act of detaining; restraint.

**Deter** (de-ter'), *v.* to frighten from; to prevent; to hinder.

**Deterge** (de-ter'), *v.* to cleanse by wiping.

**Detergent** (de-ter-jent), *a.* cleansing;—*n.* that which cleanses.

**Deteriorate** (de-té-re-o-rát), *v.* to impair; to become worse.

**Deterioration** (de-té-re-o-rá'shun), *n.* act of becoming or making worse.

**Determent** (de-ter'ment), *n.* that which deters or hinders.

**Determinable** (de-ter-me-na-bl), *a.* that may be determined.

**Determinate** (de-ter-me-nát), *a.* limited definite; fixed.

**Determination** (de-ter-me-ná'shun), *n.* resolution; firm end; purpose; decision.

**Determinative** (de-ter-me-natív), *n.* that limits or bounds.

**Determine** (de-ter-min'), *v.* to decide; to resolve; to settle.

**Determined** (de-ter-min'd), *a.* having a fixed purpose; resolute.

**Deterrent** (de-ter-ent), *a.* having the power or tendency to deter;—*n.* that which deters.

**Deterision** (de-ter-í-shun), *n.* act of cleansing, as a sore.

**Detersive** (de-ter-siv), *a.* having power to cleanse.

**Detest** (de-test'), *v.* to abhor; to hate extremely; to abominate.

**Detestable** (de-test-a-bl), *a.* extremely hateful; abominable.

**Detestation** (de-test-a'shun), *n.* abhorrence; intense hatred.

**Dethrone** (de-thrón'), *v.* to divest of royalty; to depose.

**Dethronement** (de-thrón'ment), *n.* act of dethroning.

**Defiance** (de-fé-nú), *n.* a kind of writ or action to recover goods.

**Detonate** (de-tót'), *v.* to cause to explode.

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## DETONATION

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**Detonation** (det-on-dish'un), *n.* a sudden explosion.  
**Detort** (de-tort'), *v.* to twist or wind; to turn; to pervert.  
**Detortion** (de-tor-tion), *n.* a turning or twisting; a perversion.  
**Detour** (de-tour'), *n.* a roundabout; a circuitous way.  
**Detract** (de-trakt'), *v.* to lessen; to subtract; to detract.  
**Detraction** (de-trak-shun), *n.* a slander; censure; defamation.  
**Detractive** (de-trak'tiv), *a.* apt or tending to lessen reputation, worth, or estimation.  
**Detractor** (de-trak'ter), *n.* one who detracts; a slanderer.  
**Detractory** (de-trak-to-ri), *a.* defamatory.  
**Detriment** (de-tre'ment), *n.* loss; damage; injury.  
**Detrimental** (de-tre-men'tal), *a.* causing loss; hurtful.  
**Detritus** (de-tre'tus), *n.* any accumulation of earth, formed by the wearing away of rocks.  
**Detrital** (de-tre'tal), *a.* composed of detritus.  
**Detrition** (de-tre-sh'un), *n.* the act of wearing away.  
**Detrude** (de-tre'd), *v.* to thrust or push down with force.  
**Detrusion** (de-tre-sh'un), *n.* act of thrusting down.  
**Detuncate** (de-trunk'it), *v.* to lop; to shorten by cutting.  
**Dence** (dens), *n.* a carl or die with two spots; a demon.  
**Denterogamy** (du-ter-og-a-mey), *n.* a second marriage.  
**Deteronomy** (du-ter-on-o-mey), *n.* the fifth book of Moses.  
**Devastate** (de-vas'tey), *v.* to lay waste; to destroy; to ravage.  
**Devastation** (de-vas-tay-shun), *n.* waste; havoc; destruction; ruin; desolation.  
**Develop** (de-vel'ap), *v.* to unfold; to lay open; to disclose.  
**Development** (de-vel-up-ment), *n.* gradual unfolding.  
**Dexterity** (de-vek'se'te), *n.* a bending forward.  
**Deviate** (de-ve'as), *v.* to wander; to err; to go astray.  
**Deviation** (de-ve-a-shun), *n.* a turning aside; an error.  
**Devise** (de-vez), *n.* a scheme; stratagem; emblem; contrivance.  
**Devil** (de-vil), *n.* the evil spirit,

Satan; a wicked person;—  
*v.* to grill with pepper.  
**Devilish** (de-vil-ish), *a.* like the devil; wicked; fiendish.  
**Devilry** (de-vil-ree), *n.* mischievous and trifling tricks; a devil.  
**Devisable** (de-vez-a-bil), *a.* that may be contrived.  
**Devious** (de-vee-us), *a.* going astray.  
**Devise** (de-vez), *v.* to contrive; to bequesth—*n.* a will.  
**Devisee** (de-vee-ee), *n.* the person to whom a thing is bequeathed.  
**Devisor** (de-vez'er), *n.* one who gives by will.  
**Devoid** (de-void'), *a.* void; empty; destitute; vacant.  
**Devour** (de-va-ur), *v.* to eat; to devour; to consume.  
**Devolution** (de-vo-lu-shun), *n.* removing from one person to another.  
**Devolve** (de-vo'lv), *v.* to roll down; to fall by succession; to hand down; to devolve.  
**Devolvment** (de-vo'lv-ment), *n.* the act of devolving.  
**Devote** (de-vo't), *v.* to set apart; to doom; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow.  
**Devoted** (de-vo'ted), *a.* ardent; zealous.  
**Devotedness** (de-vo'ted-ness), *n.* a devoted state.  
**Devotee** (de-vo'tee), *n.* one devoted; a votary.  
**Devotion** (de-vo'shun), *n.* religious worship; ardor.  
**Devotional** (de-vo'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to devotion.  
**Devour** (de-va-ur), *v.* to eat ravenously; to consume.  
**Devout** (de-va-ut), *a.* pious; sincere; devoted to religion.  
**Devoutly** (de-va-ut-lee), *ad.* piously; religiously.  
**Dew** (dew), *n.* moisture deposited on the earth.  
**Dewlap** (de-wlap), *n.* the flesh under an ox's throat.  
**Dewy** (de-wei), *a.* like dew; moist with dew.  
**Dexter** (deks'ter), *a.* on the right hand side; right.  
**Dexterity** (deks'ter-ee'te), *n.* skill and activity; expertness.  
**Dexterous** (deks'ter-us), *a.* expert; ready; skillful.  
**Dexterously** (deks'ter-us-lee), *ad.* with skill or adroitness.  
**Dextral** (deks'tral), *a.* right, as

opposed to left.  
**Detorsion** (deks-tor'sion), *a.* turning spirally from right to left.  
**Diabetes** (di-a-bé'tez), *n.* a disease denoting an excessive discharge of urine.  
**Diabetic** (di-a-bet'ik), *a.* pertaining to diabetes.  
**Diabery** (de-at-dery), *n.* devilry; sorcery or incantation.  
**Diabolic** (di-a-bol'ic), *a.* devilish; accursed.  
**Diabolism** (di-a-bol-izm), *n.* a system of devilry; persecution by the devil.  
**Diacastic** (di-a-kaw'stik), *a.* pertaining to cures formed by refraction.  
**Diachylon** (di-ak'e-lon), *n.* a kind of adhesive plaster.  
**Diachyma** (di-a-kim'a), *n.* the common name of leaves.  
**Diagonal** (di-a-gon'al), *a.* pertaining to a demon.  
**Diagnose** (di-a-gnó'sis), *n.* the office of a doctor.  
**Diagnosis** (di-a-gnaw'stik), *n.* the science of the properties of sound.  
**Diagnosic** (di-a-gnó'stik), *a.* diagnostic.  
**Diagnosical** (di-a-gnó'stik-al), *a.* that separates or distinguishes.  
**Diadem** (di-a-dem), *n.* a crown denoting royalty.  
**Diadrom** (di-a-drom), *n.* a course or passing.  
**Diarrhis** (di-a-ris), *n.* separation, as of one syllable into two; the mark [...] placed over the latter of two vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately.  
**Diagnosis** (di-a-gnó'sis), *n.* the act of distinguishing one disease from another.  
**Diagnosic** (di-a-gnó'stik), *a.* symptomatic; diagnostic.  
**Diagnosicate** (di-a-gnó'stik-ay), *n.* to determine a disease by its symptoms.  
**Diagonal** (di-a-gon'al), *n.* a right line drawn from an angle of a triangle.

**Diagonally** (di-a-gon'al-lee), *ad.* in a diagonal direction.  
**Diagram** (di-a-gram), *n.* a mathematical plan; a figure.  
**Diagraph** (di-a-graf), *n.* an in-



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## DIAGRAPHIC

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## DIFFUSE

strument used in perspective drawing.  
**Diagraphic** (di-a-graf'ik), }  
**Diagraphical** (di-a-graf'ik-al) }  
*a. descriptive.*  
**Diagraphics** (di-a-graf'iks) *n. pl.* the art of designing or drawing.  
**Dial** (di'al), *n.* an instrument for measuring time by the sun's shadow.  
**Dialect** (di'a-lect), *n.* a peculiar form of speech.  
**Dialectic** (di-a-lect'ik), }  
**Dialectical** (di-a-lect'ik-al) } *a.*  
 pertaining to dialect or discourse; logical.  
**Dialectician** (di-a-lect-tish'an), *n.* a reasoner; a logician.  
**Dialectics** (di-a-lect'iks), *n. pl.* the art of reasoning.  
**Dialist** (di'al-ist), *n.* a constructor of dials.  
**Dialoge** (di'al-laj), *n.* a mineral.  
**Dialage** (di'al-la-je) *n.* a figure of speech.  
**Dialing** (di'al-ing) *n.* art of constructing dials.  
**Dialogist** (di-al'o-jist), *n.* a speaker in or writer of a dialogue.  
**Dialogue** (di'a-log), *n.* discourse between two or more persons.  
**Dialogistic** (di-al-o-jis'tik), *a.* having the form of a dialogue.  
**Dialogize** (di-al'o-jiz), *v.* to discourse in dialogue.  
**Diameter** (di-am'e-ter), *n.* a straight line passing through the center of a circle.  
**Diametral** (di-am'e-tral), *a.* pertaining to diameter.  
**Diametrical** (di-a-met'rik-al), *a.* straight; direct.  
**Diamond** (di'a-mund), *n.* a stone of the most precious kind.  
**Dandria** (di-an'dre-a), *n.* a plant having two stems.  
**Diapason** (di-a-pa'zon), *n.* an octave in music; concord.  
**Diaper** (di'a-per), *n.* figured linen; a napkin;—*v.* to variegate or figure cloth.  
**Diaphanous** (di-a-fan-us), *a.* pellucid; transparent; very clear.  
**Diaphonics** (di-a-fon'iks), *n. pl.* the doctrine of refracted sound.  
**Diaphoretic** (di-a-fu-ret'ik), *a.* exciting perspiration.  
**Diaphragm** (di'a-gram), *n.* the midriff.

**Diarian** (di-a're-an), *a.* pertaining to a diary; daily.  
**Diarist** (di'a-rist), *n.* one who keeps a diary.  
**Diarrhea** (di-ar-ré'a), *n.* unusual evacuation by stool.  
**Diarrhetic** (di-ar-ret'ik), *a.* producing diarrhea.  
**Diary** (di'a-re), *n.* account of daily events.  
**Diastole** (di-as'to-le), *n.* dilatation of the heart; making a short syllable long.  
**Diathermal** (di-a-ther'mal), *a.* allowing rays of heat to pass.  
**Diathesis** (di-ath'e-sis), *n.* a state of body predisposing to certain diseases.  
**Diathermanous** (di-a-ther'manus), *a.* having the property of transmitting radiant heat.  
**Diatonic** (di-a-ton'ik), *a.* in the ordinary scale, by tones and semitones.  
**Diatribe** (di'a-trib), *n.* a continued discourse or disputation; an invective harangue.  
**Dibble** (dib'l), *n.* a tool for planting seeds or roots.  
**Dibbler** (dib'ler), *n.* one who makes holes in the ground.  
**Dice** (dis), *n.* small cubes used in play. [having two heads].  
**Dicephalous** (di-se-fa-lus), *a.*  
**Dichlamydeous** (dik-la-mid'e-us), *a.* having two coverings.  
**Dichotomize** (di-kot'o-miz), *v.* to cut or divide into two parts.  
**Dichotomy** (di-kot'o-mé), *n.* division or distribution by pairs.  
**Dichroism** (dik-ro-izm), *n.* the property of exhibiting two or more colors when viewed in different directions.  
**Dichromatic** (dik-ro-mat'ik), *a.* exhibiting two or more colors.  
**Dickey** } (dik'é), *n.* a seat be-  
**Dicky** } hind a coach; a movable shirt front.  
**Dicotyledon** (di-kot-e-lé'don), *n.* a plant having two seed lobes.  
**Dictate** (dik'tát), *v.* to tell what to write; to order; to suggest;—*n.* suggestion; hint.  
**Diction** (dik-ta'shun), *n.* act of dictating; an order.  
**Dictator** (dik-tá-ter), *n.* one invested with unlimited power.  
**Dictatorial** (dik-ta-tó're-al), *a.* absolute; unlimited; dogmatical.

**Dictatorship** (dik-tá-ter-ship), *n.* office of a dictator.  
**Diction** (dik'shun), *n.* manner of speaking; expressing; style.  
**Dictionary** (dik'shun-a-re), *n.* a book of words explained in alphabetical order.  
**Dictum** (dik'tum), *n.* a positive or authoritative statement; a dogmatic saying.  
**Didactic** (di-dak'tik), *a.* giving instruction.  
**Didactyl** (di-dak'til), *a.* having two toes.  
**Didactylous** (di-dak'te-lus), *a.* having two fingers or toes.  
**Didelphoid** (di-del'foyd), *a.* having two wombs.  
**Didymous** (did'e-mus), *a.* growing in pairs or twins.  
**Die** (di), *v.* to lose life; to expire; to perish; to wither; to languish.  
**Die** (di), *n.* a small cube; a stamp; hazard.  
**Diet** (di'et), *n.* food; an assembly of princes;—*v.* to supply with food; to eat by rule.  
**Dietary** (di'et-a-re), *n.* course or order of diet.  
**Dietetic** (di-e-tet'ik), *a.* relating to diet.  
**Dietetics** (di-e-tet'iks), *n. pl.* the science pertaining to food.  
**Differ** (dif'er), *v.* to be unlike; to vary; to disagree; to contend.  
**Difference** (dif'er-ens), *n.* distinction; disagreement.  
**Different** (dif'er-ent), *a.* unlike; distinct; dissimilar.  
**Differential** (dif'er-en'shal), *a.* pertaining to a quantity or difference; infinitely small.  
**Differentiate** (dif'er-en'she-át), *v.* to find the differential of.  
**Difficult** (dif'fe-kult), *a.* not easy; hard to be done.  
**Difficultly** (dif'fe-kul-te), *n.* that which is hard to be done.  
**Diffidence** (dif'fe-dens), *n.* want of confidence; modest; reserve; distrust of one's self.  
**Diffident** (dif'fe-dent), *a.* distrustful; modest; timid; bashful.  
**Diffinitive** (dif-fin'e-tiv), *a.* final; conclusive.  
**Diffract** (dif-frakt), *v.* to separate into parts, as light.  
**Diffuse** (dif-fúz'), *v.* to pour out; to spread; to circulate.  
**Diffuse** (dif-fús'), *a.* copious;

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DIFFUSELY

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## DIPETALOUS

full; widely spread.  
**Diffusely** (dif-fu'se-ly, *ad.*) widely; copiously; fully.  
**Diffusible** (dif-fu'z'e-ble), *a.* that may be diffused.  
**Diffusion** (dif-fu'zhun), *n.* a spreading or scattering abroad; extension; dispersion. [spreads wide ly.]  
**Diffusive** (dif-fu'ziv), *a.* that dig (dig), *v.* to open or turn up with a spade; to excavate;—*n.* a thrust; a poke.  
**Digest** (di'jest), *n.* a compilation, abridgment or summary of laws.  
**Digest** (de-jest), *v.* to dissolve food in the stomach; to think over; to arrange.  
**Digestible** (de-jest'e-ble), *a.* capable of being digested.  
**Digestion** (de-jest'yun), *n.* act of digesting; arrangement.  
**Digestive** (de-jest'iv), *a.* tending to cause digestion.  
**Digit** (di'jit), *n.* three-fourths of an inch; the 12th of the diameter of the sun or moon; any number under ten.  
**Digital** (di'je-tal), *a.* pertaining to a digit or finger.  
**Digitalis** (di'je-tá'lis), *n.* the plant fox-glove.  
**Digitation** (di'je-tá'shun), *n.* division into finger-like processes.  
**Digitigrade** (di'je-te-grád), *a.* walking on the toes or fingers.  
**Diglyph** (di'gliif), *n.* a projecting face in architecture.  
**Dignified** (dig'ne-fid), *a.* noble; exalted; grave; lofty.  
**Dignify** (dig'ne-fi), *v.* to invest with honor; to exalt.  
**Dignitary** (dig'ne-ta-re), *n.* a dignified clergyman.  
**Dignity** (dig'ne-te), *n.* nobleness or elevation of mind; grandeur of mind; preferment; high office.  
**Digraph** (di'graf), *n.* two vowels with only one sound.  
**Digress** (de-gres'), *v.* to go from the main point or subject; to introduce unnecessary matter.  
**Digression** (de-gresh'un), *n.* act of digressing; a deviation.  
**Digressive** (de-gres'iv), *a.* leaving the subject.  
**Dihedral** (di-hé'dral), *a.* having two sides or surfaces.  
**Dihedron** (di-hé'dron), *n.* a figure having two sides or surfaces.

**Dike** (dik), *n.* a ditch; a mound raised to prevent inundation.  
**Dilacerate** (de-las'er-at), *v.* to tear; to rend.  
**Dilapidate** (de-lap'e-dát), *v.* to fall into decay; to go to ruin.  
**Dilapidated** (de-lap'e-dá-ted), *a.* suffered to go to ruin.  
**Dilapidation** (de-lap'e-dá't-shun), *n.* destruction; decay.  
**Dilatability** (de-lat-a-bil'ite-ty), *n.* admitting expansion.  
**Dilatable** (de-lát'a-ble), *a.* that may be dilated.  
**Dilatation** (dil-a-tá'shun), *n.* act of expanding.  
**Dilate** (de-lat'), *v.* to expand; to extend; to enlarge.  
**Dilatory** (dil-a-tor-e), *a.* tending to delay; slow; tardy.  
**Dilatorily** (dil'a-to-re-ly), *ad.* in a slow or tardy manner.  
**Dilemma** (de-lem'ma), *n.* a state of perplexity how to decide.  
**Dilettante** (dil-et-tán-ter), *n.* an admirer of the fine arts.  
**Diligence** (dil'e-jens), *n.* steady application; industry.  
**Diligent** (dil'e-jent), *a.* constant and earnest in application; industrious.  
**Diligently** (dil'e-jent-le), *ad.* with assiduity.  
**Diluent** (dil'ü-ent), *a.* making weaker by admixture.  
**Dilute** (de-lüt'), *v.* to weaken or make thinner;—*n.* that which dilutes.  
**Dilution** (de-lü'shun), *n.* act of making thin or more.  
**Diluvial** (de-lü've-ál), } *a.* re-  
**Diluvian** (de-lü've-an), } lating to Noah's flood.  
**Diluvium** (de-lü've-um), *n.* a deposit of clay or earth caused by a flood.  
**Dim** (dim), *a.* not clear; obscure; vague;—*v.* to make less bright; to cloud; to obscure.  
**Dime** (dim), *n.* a U. S. coin, equal to one-tenth of a dollar.  
**Dimension** (de-men'shun), *n.* size; extent; bulk.  
**Dimerous** (dim'er-us), *a.* having parts arranged in twos.  
**Dimeter** (dim'e-ter), *a.* having two poetical measures, each of two feet.  
**Diminish** (de-min'ish), *v.* to lessen; to make or become less; to abate; to subside.  
**Diminuendo** (de-min-u-en'do), *n.* the gradual lessening of

the sound from loud to soft.  
**Diminution** (dim-e-nü'shun), *n.* the act of lessening or making smaller; decrease.  
**Diminutive** (de-min'ü-tiv), *a.* small; little; contracted;—*n.* a word expressing a little thing of the kind.  
**Dismissory** (dim'is-ser-e), *a.* dismissing to another jurisdiction.  
**Dimity** (dim'e-te) *n.* a kind of cotton cloth, ribbed.  
**Dimly** (dim'le), *ad.* obscurely.  
**Dimness** (dim'nes), *n.* want of brightness; dullness of sight.  
**Dimorphism** (di-mor'fizm), *n.* the property of crystallizing in two forms.  
**Dimorphe** (di-mor'fik), } *a.*  
**Dimorphous** (di-mor'fus), } having the property of dimorphism.  
**Dimple** (dim'pl), *n.* a small natural depression on the face;—*v.* to form dimples.  
**Dimply** (dim'ple), *a.* full of dimples, or small depressions.  
**Din** (din), *v.* to stun or confuse with noise;—*n.* a loud continued noise.  
**Dine** (din), *v.* to take dinner; to give a dinner to.  
**Dinginess** (din'je-nes), *n.* a dark dusky hue.  
**Dingle** (ding'gl), *n.* a hollow between hills; a glen.  
**Dingy** (din'je), *a.* dusky; dull; brown; soiled; foul.  
**Dinner** (din'ner), *n.* the chief meal; an entertainment.  
**Dint** (dint), *n.* power exerted; mark by a blow;—*v.* to mark by a blow.  
**Diocese** (di-os'e-san), *a.* of or belonging to a diocese;—*n.* a bishop.  
**Diocese** (di'o-sés), *n.* a bishop's jurisdiction.  
**Dioptric** (di-op'trik), } *a.*  
**Dioptrical** (di-op'trik-al), } pertaining to dioptries.  
**Dioptries** (di-op'triks), *n. pl.* the science of refracted light.  
**Diorama** (di-o-rá'ma), *n.* exhibition of paintings, varied by a change of light.  
**Diorama** (di-o-ram'ik), *a.* pertaining to diorama.  
**Dip** (dip), *v.* to plunge; to ladle;—*n.* inclination downward; depression; a sloping.  
**Dipetalous** (di-pe'ta-lus), *a.* having two petals.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DIPHThERIA

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## DISCERNING

**Diphtheria** (dif-thê're-a), *n.* a disease of the throat and fauces.

**Diphtherite** (dif-the-rit'ik), *a.* relating to diphtheria; tough.

**Diphthong** (dif'thong), *n.* two vowel sounds pronounced as one.

**Diphthongal** (dif-thong'al), *a.* of or relating to a diphthong.

**Diphyllous** (di-fil'us), *a.* having two leaves.

**Diploma** (de-plô'ma), *n.* a deed of privilege.

**Diplomacy** (de-plô'ma-se), *n.* the art of negotiating; political skill.

**Diplomatle** (dip-lô-mat'ik), *a.* pertaining to diplomacy.

**Diplomatics** (dip-lô-mat-iks), *n. pl.* the science of deciphering ancient writings.

**Diplomatist** (de-plô'mat-ist), *n.* one skilled in diplomacy.

**Dipper** (dip'per), *n.* one who dips; a ladle.

**Dipsomania** (dip-sô-mâ'ne-a), *n.* a propensity to drunkenness.

**Dipteral** (dip'ter-al), } *a.*  
**Dipterous** (dip'ter-us), } having two wings.

**Dire** (dir), *a.* dreadful; sad.

**Direct** (de-rekt'), *a.* straight; right; plain; open;—*v.* to order; to guide; to regulate.

**Direction** (de-rek'shun), *n.* guidance; order; aim; the name, address, &c., on a letter.

**Directive** (de-rek'tiv), *a.* that

**Directly** (de-rekt'ik), *ad.* immediately; in a straight line.

**Directness** (de-rekt'nes), *n.* straightness.

**Director** (de-rek'ter), *n.* a superintendent; a manager.

**Directorial** (de-rek'tô're-al), *a.* pertaining to direction.

**Directory** (de-rek'tor-e), *n.* a rule to direct; book containing directions; a guide-book;—*a.* guideline; instructing.

**Dirful** (dir'ful), *a.* dreadful; terrible; dismal.

**Dirge** (derj), *n.* a funeral hymn; a song expressive of grief.

**Dirk** (derk), *n.* a kind of dagger.

**Dirt** (dert), *n.* earth or mud; any foul or filthy thing;—*v.* to make foul or unclean.

**Dirtilly** (dert'e-le), *ad.* filthily.

**Dirtness** (dert'e-nes), *n.* nastiness; foulness.

**Dirty** (dert'e), *a.* foul; nasty; base; mean;—*v.* to make foul or unclean; to soil.

**Disability** (dis-a-bil'e-te), *n.* want of strength or ability.

**Disable** (dis-â-bl), *v.* to deprive of power; to disqualify.

**Disabuse** (dis-a-buz'), *v.* to free from mistake.

**Disadvantage** (dis-ad-van'táj), *n.* loss; injury; hurt.

**Disadvantageous** (dis-ad-van'tájus), *a.* unfavorable; injurious; prejudicial.

**Disadvantageously** (dis-ad-van'tájus-ly), *ad.* with loss.

**Disaffect** (dis-af-ekt'), *v.* to alienate affection.

**Disaffected** (dis-af-ekt'ed), *a.* having the affections alienated.

**Disaffection** (dis-af-ek'shun), *n.* want of affection.

**Disaffirm** (dis-af-ferm'), *v.* to contradict; to deny.

**Disaffirmance** (dis-af-ferm'ans), *n.* denial; negation; confutation.

**Disagree** (dis-a-grê'), *v.* not to agree; to differ; to dissent.

**Disagreeable** (dis-a-grê'a-bl), *a.* unpleasant; offensive.

**Disagreeably** (dis-a-grê'a-ble), *ad.* offensively.

**Disagreement** (dis-a-grê'ment), *n.* difference; dispute.

**Disallow** (dis-al-low'), *v.* to disprove; to reject.

**Disallowable** (dis-al-low'a-bl), *a.* not allowable.

**Disallowance** (dis-al-low'ans), *n.* refusal to admit or permit; rejection.

**Disanimate** (dis-an'e-mât), *v.* to deprive of spirit.

**Disannex** (dis-an-neks'), *v.* to separate or disunite.

**Disannul** (dis-an-nul'), *v.* to render null or void.

**Disannulment** (dis-an-nul'ment), *n.* act of making void.

**Disappear** (dis-ap-pêr'), *v.* to vanish from view; to hide.

**Disappearance** (dis-ap-pêr'ans), *n.* withdrawing from sight.

**Disappoint** (dis-ap-point'), *v.* to defeat expectation.

**Disappointment** (dis-ap-point'ment), *n.* defeat or failure of expectation.

**Disapprobation** (dis-ap-pro-bâ'shun), *n.* disapproval.

**Disapproval** (dis-ap-prôv'al), *n.* dislike.

**Disapprove** (dis-ap-prôv'), *v.* to dislike; to censure; to reject.

**Disarm** (dis-arm'), *v.* to deprive of arms; to quell.

**Disarmament** (dis-ar'ma-ment), *n.* act of disarming, applied to states.

**Disarrange** (dis-ar-ránj'), *v.* to disorder; to displace.

**Disarrangement** (dis-ar-ránj'ment), *n.* disorder; confusion.

**Disarray** (dis-ar-ra'), *v.* to undress; to overthrow;—*n.* disorder; undress; confusion.

**Disassociate** (dis-as-sô'she-ât), *v.* to disunite.

**Disaster** (dis-as'ter), *n.* a sudden misfortune.

**Disastrous** (dis-as'trus), *a.* unpropitious; calamitous.

**Disavow** (dis-a-vow'), *v.* to disown; to deny; to reject.

**Disavowal** (dis-a-vow'al), *n.* a denial; a disowning.

**Disavowment** (dis-a-vow'ment), *n.* denial.

**Disband** (dis-band'), *v.* to dismiss, as from military service; to scatter or disperse.

**Disbandment** (dis-band'ment), *n.* act of breaking up or dismissing.

**Disbar** (dis-bar'), *v.* to deprive a lawyer of his right to plead.

**Disbelief** (dis-bê-lôf'), *n.* denial of belief; skepticism.

**Disbelieve** (dis-bê-lôv'), *v.* to refuse belief or credit to.

**Disbeliever** (dis-bê-lô-ver), *n.* one who does not believe.

**Disbud** (dis-bud'), *v.* to deprive of buds or shoots.

**Disburden** (dis-bur'dn), *v.* to unburden; to unload.

**Disburse** (dis-burs'), *v.* to expend or lay out money.

**Disbursement** (dis-burs'ment), *n.* act of disbursing; expenditure.

**Disburser** (dis-burs'er), *n.* one who disburses money.

**Disk** } (disk), *n.* the face of a

**Disk** } round plate or body.

**Disciform** (dis-i-form), } *a.* in

**Discoid** (dis-kôyd), } the form of a disc.

**Discard** (dis-kârd'), *v.* to dismiss; to cast off; to reject.

**Discern** (dis-sern'), *v.* to see; to perceive; to distinguish.

**Discernible** (dis-sern'e-bl), *a.* that may be seen.

**Discerning** (dis-sern'ing), *a.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DISCERNMENT

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## DISEMBARK

acute; judicious; sharp-sighted.

**Discernment** (dis-*sern*'ment), *n.* the act of seeing.

**Discharge** (dis-*charj*') *v.* to dismiss; to unload; to absolve; to fire;—*n.* an unloading; acquittance; dismissal.

**Disciple** (dis-*si*'pl), *n.* a learner; an adherent; a scholar, or follower.

**Discipleship** (dis-*si*'pl-ship), *n.* state of a disciple.

**Disciplinable** (dis-*se*-plin-a-bl), *a.* capable of instruction.

**Disciplinarian** (dis-*se*-plin-*ar*-e-an), *n.* one who keeps strict discipline.

**Disciplinary** (dis-*se*-plin-*ar*-e), *a.* intended for discipline.

**Discipline** (dis-*se*-plin), *n.* instruction and government;—*v.* to instruct; to govern; to chastise.

**Disclaim** (dis-*klām*'), *v.* to disown; to reject.

**Disclaimers** (dis-*klām*'er), *n.* one who disclaims.

**Disclose** (dis-*klōz*'), *v.* to bring to light; to reveal.

**Disclosure** (dis-*klōz*'hūr), *n.* revealing; discovering.

**Discolor** (dis-*kul*'er) *v.* to tinge or change color.

**Discoloration** (dis-*kul*-er-*ā*'shun), *n.* alteration of color; a staining. *It* *is* *used* *in* *color*.

**Discolored** (dis-*kul*'er-d), *a.* altered; stained.

**Discomfit** (dis-*kum*'fit), *v.* to rout or defeat; to balk.

**Discomfiture** (dis-*kum*'fit-ūr), *n.* defeat; overthrow.

**Discomfort** (dis-*kum*'fert), *n.* uneasiness; pain; grief;—*v.* to make uneasy; to pain.

**Discommodious** (dis-*kum*-mōd'us), *v.* to put to inconvenience.

**Discompose** (dis-*kum*-pōz'), *v.* to ruffle; to agitate.

**Discomposed** (dis-*kum*-pōzd'), *a.* ruffled; agitated; unsettled.

**Discomposure** (dis-*kum*-pōz'hūr), *n.* disorder; agitation.

**Disconcert** (dis-*kon*-sert'), *v.* to interrupt or unsettle the mind.

**Disconformable** (dis-*kon*-form'a-bl), *a.* wanting agreement.

**Disconformity** (dis-*kon*-form'-e-te), *n.* want of agreement.

**Disconnect** (dis-*kon*-nekt'), *v.* to disunite; to separate or disjoint.

**Disconnection** (dis-*kon*-nek'-shun), *n.* separation.

**Disconsolate** (dis-*kon*-sō-lāt'), *a.* without comfort.

**Disconsolation** (dis-*kon*-sō-lā'-shun), *n.* want of comfort.

**Discontent** (dis-*kon*-tent'), *n.* dissatisfaction; uneasiness.

**Discontented** (dis-*kon*-tent'ed), *a.* uneasy in mind.

**Discontentment** (dis-*kon*-tent'-ment), *n.* inquietude.

**Discontinuance** (dis-*kon*-tin'-ū-ans), *n.* cessation.

**Discontinue** (dis-*kon*-tin'ū), *v.* to leave off; to stop.

**Discontinuity** (dis-*kon*-tin'-ū-ē-te), *n.* disunion of parts.

**Discord** (dis-*kord*'), *n.* disagreement; dissonance.

**Discordance** (dis-*kord*'ans), *n.* disagreement.

**Discordancy** (dis-*kor*'dan-se), *n.* disagreement.

**Discordant** (dis-*kord*'ant), *a.* unharmonious; harsh.

**Discount** (dis-*kount*'), *n.* deduction; allowance; abatement.

**Discount** (dis-*kount*'), *v.* to allow discount; to advance money on.

**Discountable** (dis-*kount*'a-bl), *a.* that may be discounted.

**Discountenance** (dis-*koun*'ten-ans), *v.* to discourage;—*n.* cold treatment; disfavor.

**Discourage** (dis-*kur*'aj), *v.* to dishearten; to dissuade.

**Discouragement** (dis-*kur*'aj-ment), *n.* that which discourages; dejection.

**Discourse** (dis-*kōrs*'), *n.* conversation; sermon; a treatise;—*v.* to converse, or talk; to reason.

**Discursive** (dis-*kōrs*'iv), *a.* reasoning.

**Discounteous** (dis-*kurt*'yus), *a.* uncivil; rude; impolite.

**Discourtesy** (dis-*kurt*'e-se), *n.* incivility; rudeness.

**Discover** (dis-*kuv*'er), *v.* to find out; to espy; to disclose.

**Discoverable** (dis-*kuv*'er-a-bl), *a.* that may be discovered.

**Discoverer** (dis-*kuv*'er-er), *n.* one who discovers.

**Discovery** (dis-*kuv*'er-e) *n.* the act of finding out.

**Discredit** (dis-*kred*'it), *n.* bad credit; ill-repute;—*v.* to refuse credit to; not to believe.

**Discreditable** (dis-*kred*'it-a-bl), *a.* disreputable.

**Discreet** (dis-*krēt*'), *a.* pru-

dent; cautious; judicious.

**Discreetly** (dis-*krēt*'le), *ad.* prudently; wisely.

**Discreetness** (dis-*krēt*'nes), *n.* discretion; prudence.

**Discrepancy** (dis-*krep*'an-se), *n.* disagreement; contrariety.

**Discrepant** (dis-*krep*'ant), *a.* disagreeing; contrary.

**Discrete** (dis-*krēt*'), *a.* distinct; disjointed.

**Discretion** (dis-*kresh*'un), *n.* prudence; judiciousness.

**Discretionary** (dis-*kresh*'un-ar-e), *a.* left to discretion; unrestrained.

**Discretive** (dis-*krē*'tiv), *a.* serving to distinguish.

**Discriminate** (dis-*krim*'e-nāt), *v.* to distinguish; to separate.

**Discriminating** (dis-*krim*'e-nat-ing), *a.* that discriminates.

**Discrimination** (dis-*krim*-i-nā'shun), *n.* act of distinguishing.

**Discriminatory** (dis-*krim*-e-nā'tor-e), *a.* that makes the mark of distinction.

**Discriminative** (dis-*krim*'e-nat-iv), *a.* that marks a difference; characteristic.

**Discriminator** (dis-*krim*'e-nā-tor), *n.* one who makes a distinction.

**Discurion** (dis-*kur*'shun), *n.* act of running to and fro.

**Discurive** (dis-*kur*'siv), *a.* roving; irregular.

**Discurisively** (dis-*kur*'siv-le), *ad.* in an irregular manner.

**Discus** (dis-*kus*'), *n.* a quoit; a disk.

**Discuss** (dis-*kus*'), *v.* to examine by debate.

**Discussion** (dis-*kush*'un), *n.* act of discussing; a debate.

**Discussive** (dis-*kus*'siv), *a.* serving for discussion.

**Discontent** (dis-*kū*'she-ent), *a.* discussing; dispersing.

**Disdain** (dis-*dān*'), *n.* contempt; scorn;—*v.* to scorn; to despise; to contempt.

**Disdainful** (dis-*dān*'ful), *a.* expressing disdain.

**Disdainfully** (dis-*dān*'ful-le), *ad.* with scorn or contempt.

**Disdainfulness** (dis-*dān*'ful-ness), *n.* haughty scorn.

**Disease** (dis-*ēz*'), *n.* distemper; malady; sickness;—*v.* to afflict with disease.

**Disembark** (dis-*em*-bārk'), *v.*



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## DISEMBARKATION

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## DISJUNCT

to land; to go on shore.  
**Diseimbarkation** (dis-em-bár-ká-shun), *n.*  
**Diseimbarkment** (dis-em-bárk'ment), *n.*  
*a. a landing from a ship.*  
**Diseimbarrase** (dis-em-bár-ras), *v.*  
*to free from difficulty or perplexity.*  
**Diseimbellish** (dis-em-bel'lish), *v.*  
*to deprive of decorations.*  
**Diseimbodied** (dis-em-bod'ed), *a.*  
*divested of body.*  
**Diseimbody** (dis-em-bod'e), *v.*  
*to free from a body.*  
**Diseimbogue** (dis-em-bóg'), *v.*  
*to discharge into an ocean or lake.*  
**Diseimboguement** (dis-em-bóg'ment), *n.*  
*discharge of waters into an ocean or lake.*  
**Diseimbowel** (dis-em-bow'el), *v.*  
*to take out the bowels.*  
**Diseimbroil** (dis-em-broy'l), *v.*  
*to free from confusion.*  
**Diseisable** (dis-en-á'bl), *v.*  
*to deprive of ability.*  
**Diseichant** (dis-en-chant'), *v.*  
*to free from fascination or delusion.*  
**Diseicumber** (dis-en-kum'ber), *v.*  
*to free from impediments.*  
**Diseingage** (dis-en-gáj'), *v.*  
*to free; to loose; to separate.*  
**Diseingaged** (dis-en-gáj'd), *a.*  
*freed from engagement.*  
**Diseingagement** (dis-en-gáj'ment), *n.*  
*a. setting free.*  
**Diseinnoble** (dis-en-nó'bl), *v.*  
*to deprive of that which ennobles.*  
**Diseinroll** (dis-en-ról'), *v.*  
*to erase from a list or roll.*  
**Diseintail** (dis-en-tál'), *v.*  
*to free land, &c., from the law of entail.*  
**Diseintangle** (dis-en-tang'gl), *v.*  
*to loose; to unravel.*  
**Diseinthrall** (dis-en-thraw'l), *v.*  
*to rescue from oppression.*  
**Diseinthralment** (dis-en-thraw'l'ment), *n.*  
*liberation from bondage.*  
**Diseinthrone** (dis-en-thrón'), *v.*  
*to dethrone.*  
**Diseintitle** (dis-en-tít'l), *v.*  
*to deprive of title or claim.*  
**Diseintomb** (dis-en-toom'), *v.*  
*to take out of a tomb.*  
**Diseintrance** (dis-en-trans'), *v.*  
*to awaken from a trance.*  
**Diseestablish** (dis-es-tabl'ish), *v.*  
*to unsettle; to overthrow.*  
**Diseesteem** (dis-es-tém'), *n.*  
*dis-*

*regard;—v. to dislike.*  
**Disefavor** (dis-fá'ver), *n.*  
*not countenanced; dislike.*  
**Disefiguration** (dis-fig-ú-rá-shun),  
**Disefigurement** (dis-fig'úr-ment), *n.*  
*act of disfiguring.*  
**Disefigure** (dis-fig'ur), *v.*  
*to spoil the beauty of; to deform.*  
**Disefranchise** (dis-fran'chiz), *v.*  
*to deprive of the privileges of a citizen.*  
**Disefranchisement** (dis-fran'chiz'ment), *n.*  
*a deprivation of privileges.*  
**Diseornish** (dis-gár'nish), *v.*  
*to strip of ornament.*  
**Diseorgage** (dis-gorj'), *v.*  
*to vomit; to eject; to discharge; to give up unwillingly.*  
**Diseorgement** (dis-gorj'ment), *n.*  
*giving up unwillingly.*  
**Disegrace** (dis-grás'), *n.*  
*shame; disfavor; dishonor;—v. to dishonor.*  
**Disegraceful** (dis-grás'ful), *a.*  
*shameful; dishonorable.*  
**Disegracefully** (dis-grás'ful-ly), *ad.*  
*shamefully; ignominiously; basely.*  
**Diseguise** (dis-giz'), *n.*  
*a dress to conceal; a mask; false appearance or show;—v. to conceal or dissemble.*  
**Diseguised** (dis-giz'd), *a.*  
*disfigured.*  
**Diseivement** (dis-giz'ment), *n.*  
*dress of concealment.*  
**Disejust** (dis-gust'), *n.*  
*loathing; strong dislike; aversion;—v. to excite aversion to; to displease.*  
**Disejustful** (dis-gust'ful), *a.*  
*exciting aversion; nauseous.*  
**Disejusting** (dis-gust'ing), *a.*  
*offending the taste; odious.*  
**Dish** (dish), *n.*  
*a vessel in which food is served; food in a dish;—v. to put in a dish.*  
**Disehearten** (dis-hárt'n), *v.*  
*to discourage; to deject.*  
**Dishabille** (dis-a-bíl'), *n.*  
*undress; loose dress.*  
**Disehevel** (dis-hev'l), *v.*  
*to spread the hair loosely.*  
**Dishonest** (dis-on'est), *a.*  
*wanting integrity; addicted to fraud.*  
**Dishonestly** (dis-on'est-ly), *ad.*  
*knavishly; insincerely.*  
**Dishonesty** (dis-on'est-ty), *n.*  
*want of honesty or integrity; a disposition to cheat.*

**Dishonor** (dis-on'er), *n.*  
*reproach; disgrace;—v. to disgrace; to degrade; to refuse the payment of.*  
**Dishonorable** (dis-on'er-a-bl), *a.*  
*shameful; disgraceful; base.*  
**Disinclination** (dis-in-klín-á-shun), *n.*  
*a slight dislike.*  
**Disincline** (dis-in-klín'), *v.*  
*to excite dislike.*  
**Disincorporate** (dis-in-kor-por-át), *v.*  
*to deprive of corporate power.*  
**Disinfectant** (dis-in-fek'tant), *n.*  
*anything that destroys the cause of infection.*  
**Disinfect** (dis-in-fek'), *v.*  
*to free from infection.*  
**Disinfection** (dis-in-fek'shun), *n.*  
*a cleansing from infection.*  
**Disingenuous** (dis-in-jen'u-ús), *a.*  
*illiberal; unfair; without fairness.*  
**Disingenuously** (dis-in-jen'u-ús-ly), *ad.*  
*unfairly.*  
**Disingenuity** (dis-in-je-nú'e-ty), *n.*  
*insincerity.*  
**Disinherit** (dis-in-her'it), *v.*  
*to deprive of an inheritance.*  
**Disinheritance** (dis-in-her'it-e-ns), *n.*  
*the act of disinheriting.*  
**Disintegrable** (dis-in-té-gra-bl), *a.*  
*that may be separated into integral parts.*  
**Disintegrate** (dis-in-té-grát), *v.*  
*to separate into parts.*  
**Disintegration** (dis-in-té-grá'shun), *n.*  
*a separation into particles.*  
**Disintegrable** (dis-in-te-gra-bl), *a.*  
*that may be separated in small portions.*  
**Disinter** (dis-in-ter'), *v.*  
*to take out of a grave.*  
**Disinterested** (dis-in-ter'est-ed), *a.*  
*not moved by selfishness.*  
**Disinterestedness** (dis-in-ter'est-ed-ness), *n.*  
*freedom from self-interest.*  
**Disinterment** (dis-in-ter'ment), *n.*  
*taking out of a grave.*  
**Disjoin** (dis-join'), *v.*  
*to separate; to detach or sever.*  
**Disjoint** (dis-join't), *v.*  
*to separate joints.*  
**Disjointed** (dis-join't-ed), *a.*  
*unconnected; out of joint; inconsistent.*  
**Disjunct** (dis-jungkt'), *a.*  
*sepa-*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## DISJUNCTION

**rate**; distinct.  
**Disjunction** (dis-junk'tshun), *n.* a parting; disunion.  
**Disjunctive** (dis-junk'tiv), *a.* that disjoins.  
**Disk** (disk), *n.* face of the sun or a planet.  
**Dislike** (dis-lik'), *n.* absence of love; aversion; —*v.* to disapprove.  
**Dislikeness** (dis-lik'nes), *n.* unlikeness; difference.  
**Dislimb** (dis-lim'), *v.* to tear limb from limb.  
**Dislocate** (dis'lô-kât), *v.* to displace; to put out of joint.  
**Dislocated** (dis'lô-kâ-ted), *a.* put out of joint; displaced.  
**Dislocation** (dis-lô-kâ'shun), *n.* a displacing, as of a joint.  
**Dislodge** (dis-loj'), *v.* to drive from a station.  
**Dislodgment** (dis-loj'ment), *n.* act of dislodging.  
**Disloyal** (dis-loi'al), *a.* not true to allegiance; treacherous.  
**Disloyalty** (dis-loi'al-te), *n.* want of allegiance; inconstancy.  
**Dismal** (dis'mal), *a.* dark; doleful; calamitous.  
**Dismantle** (dis-man'tl), *v.* to strip of outworks.  
**Dismast** (dis-mast'), *v.* to deprive of masts.  
**Dismay** (dis-mâ'), *v.* to discourage; —*n.* loss of courage and hope.  
**Dismember** (dis-mem'ber), *v.* to cut off a member.  
**Dismemberment** (dis-mem'ber-ment), *n.* separation of a limb; a partition.  
**Dismis** (dis-mis'), *v.* to send away; to permit to depart.  
**Dismissal** (dis-mis'sal), *n.* a discharge.  
**Dismissal** (dis-mis'sal), *n.* a sending off or away.  
**Dismortgage** (dis-mor'gâj), *v.* to redeem from mortgage.  
**Dismount** (dis-mount), *v.* to alight or throw from a horse, &c.  
**Disobedient** (dis-o-bê-de-ent), *a.* doing what is prohibited.  
**Disobedience** (dis-o-bê-de-ens), *n.* neglect or refusal to obey; refractory. [commands].  
**Disobey** (dis-o-bâ'), *v.* to break  
**Disoblige** (dis-o-blîj'), *v.* to offend; to vex.  
**Disobliwing** (dis-o-blîj'ing), *a.* not gratifying; unkind.

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## DISPROPORTIONABLE

**Disorder** (dis-or'der) *n.* confusion; disease; —*v.* to derange; to disturb; to make sick.  
**Disordered** (dis-or'derd), *a.* put out of order; indisposed.  
**Disorderly** (dis-or-dér-le), *a.* confused; irregular; lawless.  
**Disorganization** (dis-or-gan-e-zâ'shun), *n.* act of disorganizing.  
**Disorganize** (dis-or'gan-iz), *v.* to derange an organized body.  
**Disorganizer** (dis-or-gan-iz-er), *n.* one who disorganizes.  
**Disown** (dis'ôn), *v.* to deny; to renounce.  
**Disparage** (dis-par'âj), *v.* to match unequally; to decry unduly.  
**Disparagement** (dis-par'âj-ment), *n.* unjust comparison with something inferior.  
**Disparate** (dis-par'at), *a.* unlike; dissimilar.  
**Disparity** (dis-par'e-te), *n.* unlikeness; inequality.  
**Dispart** (dis-pârt), *v.* to part; to divide.  
**Dispassion** (dis-pash'un), *n.* coolness of temper.  
**Dispassionate** (dis-pash'un-ât), *a.* cool; calm; collected.  
**Dispatch** (dis-patch'), *v.* to send away; —*n.* speed; haste.  
**Dispatchful** (dis-patch'ful), *a.* bent on haste.  
**Dispel** (dis-pel'), *v.* to drive off or away; to disperse.  
**Dispensable** (dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* that may be dispensed.  
**Dispensary** (dis-pen-sa-re), *n.* a place where medicines are dispensed.  
**Dispensation** (dis-pen-sâ'shun), *n.* distribution; exemption; system of divine truths and rites.  
**Dispersative** (dis-pen'sa-tiv), *a.* granting dispensation.  
**Dispensatory** (dis-pen-sa-to-re), *a.* having the power of granting dispensation; —*n.* a book of medicinal directions.  
**Dispense** (dis-pens'), *v.* to divide out in portions.  
**Dispenser** (dis-pen'ser), *n.* one who dispenses.  
**Dispeople** (dis-pé'pl), *v.* to depopulate.  
**Dispersive** (dis-per'mus), *a.* having two seeds.  
**Disperse** (dis-pers'), *v.* to scat-

ter about; to separate.  
**Dispersion** (dis-per'shun), *n.* act or state of scattering.  
**Dispersive** (dis-per'siv), *a.* tending to scatter.  
**Dispirit** (dis-pir'it), *v.* to discourage; to depress.  
**Dispiritedness** (dis-pir'it-e-nes), *n.* want of courage; depression of spirits.  
**Displace** (dis-plâs'), *v.* to put out of place; to disarrange.  
**Displaceable** (dis-plâs'a-bl), *a.* that may be displaced.  
**Displacement** (dis-plas'ment), *n.* act of displacing.  
**Displant** (dis-plant'), *v.* to root out; to remove.  
**Display** (dis-plâ'), *v.* to spread out; to open; to exhibit; —*n.* exhibition; ostentatious show.  
**Displease** (dis-plêz'), *v.* to offend; to vex; to disgust.  
**Displeasing** (dis-plêz'ing), *a.* giving offence.  
**Displeasure** (dis-piez'h'ur), *n.* irritation of mind; anger.  
**Displode** (dis-plôd'), *v.* to burst; to explode.  
**Displodion** (dis-plôz'hun), *n.* bursting with noise.  
**Displusive** (dis-plô'siv), *a.* noting displodion.  
**Disport** (dis-pôrt'), *n.* play; diversion; amusement; —*v.* to sport; to play.  
**Disposable** (dis-pô'za-bl), *a.* that may be disposed.  
**Disposal** (dis-pô'zal), *n.* a settling or arranging.  
**Dispose** (dis-pôz'), *v.* to place; to incline; to sell.  
**Disposer** (dis-pô'zer), *n.* one who disposes.  
**Disposition** (dis-po-zish'un), *n.* order; method; temper.  
**Dispositional** (dis-po-zish'un-al), *a.* pertaining to disposition.  
**Dispossess** (dis-po-zez'), *v.* to deprive of possession.  
**Dispossession** (dis-po-zesh'un), *n.* act of depriving.  
**Dispraise** (dis-prâz'), *n.* blame; censure; —*v.* to blame.  
**Disproof** (dis-prôof'), *n.* proving to be false; refutation.  
**Disproportion** (dis-pro-pôr'shun), *n.* want of proportion, symmetry, or suitableness; —*v.* to join unfitly.  
**Disproportionable** (dis-pro-pôr'shun-a-bl), *a.* not in proportion.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## DISPROPORTIONAL

**Disproportional** (dis-pro-pór-shun-al), *a.* unequal.

**Disproportionate** (dis-pro-pór-shun-at), *a.* not proportioned.

**Disproof** (dis-proo'val), *n.* act of disproving.

**Disprove** (dis-próov'), *v.* to show to be false; to confute.

**Disputable** (dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* that may be disputed.

**Disputant** (dis'pū-tant), *n.* one who disputes.

**Disputation** (dis-pū-tá'shun), *n.* act of disputing; argument; debate; controversy.

**Disputatious** (dis-pū-tá'shus), *a.* inclined to dispute.

**Disputative** (dis-pū-tá-tiv), *a.* disposed to argue or dispute.

**Dispute** (dis-pūt'), *v.* to debate; to contend; to argue; —*n.* a debate.

**Disqualification** (dis-kwol-e-fé-ká'shun), *n.* anything which disqualifies.

**Disqualify** (dis-kwol'e-fi), *v.* to make unfit; to disable.

**Disquiet** (dis-kwi'et), *v.* to make uneasy or restless; —*n.* restlessness; anxiety.

**Disquieting** (dis-kwi'et-ing), *a.* tending to disturb the mind.

**Disquietude** (dis-kwi'e-túd), *n.* uneasiness; want of peace.

**Disquisition** (dis-kwé-zish'un), *n.* a formal discourse concerning matters; disputative inquiry.

**Disquisitional** (dis-kwé-zish'un-al), *a.* pertaining to a disquisition.

**Disregard** (dis-re-gárd'), *n.* slight notice; neglect; —*v.* to slight; to omit; to regard.

**Disregardful** (dis-re-gárd'ful), *a.* negligent; needless.

**Disrelish** (dis-rel'ish), *n.* distaste or dislike; —*v.* to dislike.

**Disrepair** (dis're-pár), *n.* state of being out of repair.

**Disreputable** (dis-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* disgraceful; shameful.

**Disrepute** (dis-re-pūt'), *n.* want of esteem; ill character.

**Disrespect** (dis-ré-spekt'), *n.* want of reverence; rudeness.

**Disrespectful** (dis-ré-spekt'ful), *a.* uncivil; rude.

**Disrespectfully** (dis-re-spekt'ful-le), *ad.* with incivility; irreverently.

**Disrobe** (dis-rób'), *v.* to undress; to strip; to uncover.

## DI

**Disrupt** (dis-rupt'), *v.* to rend; to tear asunder.

**Disruption** (dis-rup'shun), *n.* breaking asunder.

**Dissatisfaction** (dis-sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* discontent; dislike.

**Dissatisfactory** (dis-sat-is-fak'tor-e), *a.* causing discontent.

**Dissatisfied** (dis-sat'is-fid), *a.* displeased; discontented.

**Dissatisfy** (dis-sat'is-fi), *v.* to displease; to make discontented.

**Dissect** (dis-sekt'), *v.* to divide a body and examine minutely.

**Dissectible** (dis-sek'te-bl), *a.* that can bear dissection.

**Dissection** (dis-sek'shun), *n.* the act of dissecting a body.

**Dissector** (dis-sek'tor), *n.* one who dissects; an anatomist.

**Disselze** (dis-sér'), *v.* to dispossess unjustly.

**Disselzee** (dis-sér-é') *n.* a person dispossessed unlawfully.

**Disselzin** (dis-sér'en), *n.* an unlawful dispossessing of lands or tenements.

**Dissemblance** (dis-sem'blans), *n.* want of resemblance.

**Dissemble** (dis-sem'bl), *v.* to conceal real views.

**Dissembler** (dis-sem'bler), *n.* a hypocrite.

**Disseminate** (dis-sem'e-nát), *v.* to spread; to sow.

**Dissemination** (dis-sem'e-ná'shun), *n.* act of spreading, like the sowing of seed.

**Disseminative** (dis-sem'e-natív), *a.* tending to disseminate.

**Disseminator** (dis-sem'e-ná-tor), *n.* a propagator.

**Dissension** (dis-sen'shun), *n.* discord; contention; disagreement.

**Dissent** (dis-sent'), *v.* to disagree in opinion; —*n.* disagreement; difference in opinion.

**Dissenter** (dis-sen'ter), *n.* one who dissents.

**Dissipiment** (dis-sep'e-ment), *n.* a partition in an ovary or fruit.

**Dissentient** (dis-sen'shent), *a.* not agreeing.

**Dissentions** (dis-sen'shus), *a.* disposed to discord; quarrelsome.

**Dissertation** (dis-ser-tá'shun), *n.* a discourse; an essay.

**Dissertational** (dis-ser-tá'-

## DISSONANT

shun-al), *a.* pertaining to a dissertation.

**Dissertator** (dis-ser-tá'tor), *n.* one who writes a dissertation.

**Disserve** (dis-serv'), *v.* to injure; to hurt; to harm.

**Disservice** (dis-serv'is), *n.* injury; harm.

**Disserviceable** (dis-serv'is-a-bl), *a.* hurtful; injurious.

**Dissever** (dis-sev'er), *v.* to part in two; to separate.

**Disseverance** (dis-sev'er-ans), *n.* severance.

**Disseveration** (dis-sev'er-a'shun), *n.* act of separating.

**Dissident** (dis-se-dent), *a.* not agreeing; discordant.

**Dissidence** (dis'se-dens), *n.* discord; disagreement.

**Dissilient** (dis-sil'e-ent), *a.* starting asunder.

**Dissimilar** (dis-sim'e-ler), *a.* unlike; not similar.

**Dissimilarity** (dis-sim-e-lar'e-te), *n.* unlikeness; want of semblance.

**Dissimilitude** (dis-se-mil'e-túd), *n.* want of resemblance.

**Dissimulation** (dis-sim-ū-lá'shun), *n.* false pretension; a feigning; hypocrisy.

**Dissipate** (dis'se-pát), *v.* to scatter completely; to vanish.

**Dissipated** (dis-se-pá-ted), *a.* loose in manners.

**Dissipation** (dis-se-pá'shun), *n.* waste of property; licentious.

**Dissociable** (dis-só'she-a-bl), *a.* not well united or assorted.

**Dissocial** (dis-só'shal), *a.* contracted; selfish.

**Dissociate** (dis-só'she-át), *v.* to separate; to part; to disunite.

**Dissociation** (dis-so-she-á'shun), *n.* act of disuniting.

**Dissoluble** (dis-sol'ū-bl), *a.* that may be dissolved.

**Dissolute** (dis'so-lút), *a.* loose in morals; profligate.

**Dissolutely** (dis'so-lút-le), *ad.* in a loose, immoral manner.

**Dissoluteness** (dis'so-lút-nes), *n.* looseness of behavior.

**Dissolution** (dis-so-lú'shun), *n.* dissolving; death.

**Dissolvable** (dis-zolv'a-bl), *a.* that may be dissolved.

**Dissolve** (dis-zolv'), *v.* to melt; to separate.

**Dissolvent** (dis-zol'vent), *n.* that which dissolves.

**Dissonance** (dis'só-nans), *n.* discord; harshness.

**Dissonant** (dis'só-nant), *a.* dis-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DISSUADE

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## DIVERGENT

cordant; inharmonious.  
**Dissuade** (dis-swād'), *v.* to advise against.  
**Dissuasion** (dis-swā'zhun), *n.* advice against something.  
**Dissuasive** (dis-swā'siv), *a.* tending to dissuade;—*n.* reason employed to deter.  
**Dissyllable** (dis-sil-lab'ik), *a.* consisting of two syllables.  
**Dissyllable** (dis-sil'la-bl), *n.* a word of two syllables.  
**Distaff** (dis'taf), *n.* a staff for drawing flax in spinning.  
**Distain** (dis-tān'), *v.* to stain; to blot; to discolor.  
**Distance** (dis'tans), *n.* space or interval between; reserve;—*v.* to place remotely; to leave behind in a race.  
**Distanced** (dis'tanst'), *a.* left behind.  
**Distant** (dis'tant), *a.* remote in time or place; reserved.  
**Dislike** (dis-tāst'), *n.* dislike; disgust;—*v.* to dislike.  
**Dislikeful** (dis-tāst'ful), *a.* nauseous; offensive; unpleasant.  
**Distemper** (dis-tem'per), *n.* morbid state of the body or mind; ill-humor; disease;—*v.* to disorder; to derange body or mind.  
**Distemperature** (dis-tem'per-a-tūr), *n.* excess of heat or cold or of other qualities; confusion.  
**Distend** (dis-tend'), *v.* to stretch out; to swell.  
**Distensible** (dis-ten'se-bl), *a.* that may be distended.  
**Distension** (dis-ten'shun), *n.* act of swelling or enlarging.  
**Distich** (dis'tik), *n.* two poetic lines, making complete sense.  
**Distil** (dis-til'), *v.* to drop gently; to extract spirit.  
**Distillation** (dis-till'a-shun), *n.* the act of distilling.  
**Distillatory** (dis-till-ā'ter-e), *a.* pertaining to distillation.  
**Distiller** (dis-till'er), *n.* one who distills.  
**Distillery** (dis-till'er-e), *n.* a place where spirits are distilled.  
**Distinct** (dis-tingkt'), *a.* separate; different; well defined.  
**Distinction** (dis-tingkt'shun), *n.* difference; superiority.



**Distinctive** (dis-tingkt'iv), *a.* that marks distinction.  
**Distinctly** (dis-tingkt'le), *ad.* in a plain manner.  
**Distinctness** (dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* clearness; plainness.  
**Distinguish** (dis-ting'gwish), *v.* to note the difference; to signalize.  
**Distinguishable** (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* capable of being distinguished.  
**Distinguished** (dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* eminent; celebrated; conspicuous; illustrious.  
**Distinguishment** (dis-tin'gwish-ment), *n.* distinction.  
**Distort** (dis-tort'), *v.* to twist; to writhe.  
**Distortion** (dis-tor'shun), *n.* act of wresting; perversion.  
**Distract** (dis-trakt'), *v.* to draw different ways; to perplex; to confound; to confuse.  
**Distracted** (dis-trakt'ed), *a.* deranged; furious; mad.  
**Distractio** (dis-trak'shun), *n.* confusion; perturbation; madness.  
**Distractive** (dis-trakt'iv), *a.* causing perplexity.  
**Distrain** (dis-trān'), *v.* to seize goods for debt.  
**Distrainable** (dis-trān'a-bl), *a.* liable to be distrained.  
**Dstraint** (dis-trānt'), *n.* a seizure for debt.  
**Distress** (dis-tres'), *n.* act of distraining goods; extreme pain; anguish; adversity;—*v.* to pain; to afflict; to make miserable.  
**Distressful** (dis-tres'ful), *a.* giving anguish; full of distress.  
**Distressing** (dis-tres'ing), *ppr.* giving severe pain.  
**Distributable** (dis-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* that may be distributed.  
**Distribute** (dis-trib'ūt), *v.* to divide among several; to deal or allot.  
**Distributor** (dis-trib'ū-ter), *n.* one who distributes.  
**Distribution** (dis-trib'ū-shun), *n.* act of distributing.  
**Distributive** (dis-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* that distributes.  
**District** (dis'trikt), *n.* a circuit; region; a portion of country;—*v.* to divide into districts.  
**Distrust** (dis-trust'), *v.* to doubt or suspect;—*n.* doubt or suspicion; want of confidence.

**Distrustful** (dis-trust'ful), *a.* suspicious; doubting.  
**Disturb** (dis-turb'), *v.* to stir; to perplex; to disquiet.  
**Disturbance** (dis-tur'bans), *n.* tumult; agitation; excitement of feeling; disorder.  
**Disturber** (dis-tur'ber), *n.* one who disturbs.  
**Disunion** (dis-ūn'yun), *n.* want of concord or agreement.  
**Disunite** (dis-ū-nit'), *v.* to separate; to divide.  
**Disunity** (dis-ū-ne-te), *n.* a state of separation.  
**Disusage** (dis-ūz'aj), *n.* neglect of use or practice.  
**Disuse** (dis-ūz'), *v.* to cease to use.  
**Disuse** (dis-ūs'), *n.* want or neglect of use.  
**Disvalue** (dis-val'ū), *v.* to undervalue.  
**Ditch** (dich), *n.* a trench dug in the ground; a moat;—*v.* to trench; to dig a drain.  
**Ditheism** (di'thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine of the existence of two Gods, one good, the other evil.  
**Dithelst** (di'thē-ist), *n.* one who believes in ditheism.  
**Dithyrambic** (dith-e-ram'bik), *a.* wild; enthusiastic;—*n.* a poem written in a wild strain.  
**Ditone** (di'tōn), *n.* in music an interval of two tones.  
**Ditto** (dit'to), *n.* the same as above; the same thing.  
**Ditty** (dit'te), *n.* a sonnet.  
**Diuretic** (di-ū-ret'ik), *a.* tending to excite the urine.  
**Diurnal** (di-er'nal), *a.* pertaining to or performed in a day; daily.  
**Diuturnity** (di-ū-tur'ne-te), *n.* length of time.  
**Divan** (de'van), *n.* in Turkey, a council of state; a hall; a kind of sofa.  
**Divariate** (de-var'e-kāt), *v.* to part in two; to fork.  
**Divariation** (de-var'e-kā'shun), *n.* forking; separation.  
**Dive** (div), *v.* to plunge into water; to sink.  
**Diver** (di'ver), *n.* one who dives; a waterfowl.  
**Diverge** (de-ver'j'), *v.* to go from one point.  
**Divergence** (de-ver'jens), *n.* departure from a point.  
**Divergent** (de-ver'jent), *a.* receding from each other.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

PIVERS

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DOGSTAR

**Divers** (dī'vərs), *a.* various; sundry; many; several.  
**Diverse** (dī'vers, de-verse'), *a.* different; various; unlike.  
**Diversely** (dī'vers-ly), *ad.* differently; variously.  
**Diversifiable** (de-ver-se-fi'a-bl), *a.* that may be varied.  
**Diversification** (de-ver-se-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of making various; alteration; change.  
**Diversiform** (de-ver-se-form) *a.* of different forms.  
**Diversify** (de-ver-se-fi), *v.* to make different.  
**Diversion** (de-ver'shun), *n.* that which diverts; *a.* turning aside; sport; recreation.  
**Diversity** (de-ver-se-te), *n.* difference; unlikeness; variety.  
**Divert** (de-vert'), *v.* to turn aside; to amuse.  
**Diverting** (de-vert-ing) *a.* pleasing.  
**Divertisement** (de-ver-tiz-ment), *n.* diversion.  
**Divest** (de-vest'), *v.* to strip or deprive of anything.  
**Divesture** (de-vest-ur), *n.* the act of depriving.  
**Dividable** (de-vi'da-bl), *a.* that may be divided.  
**Divide** (de-vid'), *v.* to separate or part; to distribute.  
**Dividend** (div'e-dend), *n.* a portion designed to be divided; the number divided.  
**Divider** (de-vi'der), *n.* the or that which divides; —*pl.* compasses.  
**Divination** (div-e-nā'shun), *n.* a prediction; a foretelling.  
**Divinatory** (div-e-nā-ter-e), *a.* having the nature of or connected with divination.  
**Divine** (de-vin'), *a.* pertaining to God; holy; sacred; —*n.* a clergyman; *a.* a theologian; —*v.* to foretell; to predict.  
**Divinely** (de-vin'-ly), *ad.* in a divine or godlike manner.  
**Divineness** (de-vin'-ness), *n.* supreme excellence.  
**Divine-bell** (div-ing-bel), *n.* a machine in which men can remain under water.  
**Divinity** (de-vin'e-te), *n.* divine nature, or essence; Deity; any god; theology.  
**Divisibility** (de-viz-e-bil'i-te), *n.* quality of being divisible, or separable.  
**Divisible** (de-vi'e-bl), *a.* that

may be divided.  
**Division** (de-viz'h'un), *n.* act of dividing; a partition; a rule in arithmetic.  
**Divisional** (de-viz'h'un-al), *a.* pertaining to division.  
**Divulge** (de-vi'ziv), *a.* causing division or discord.  
**Divisor** (de-vi'zor), *n.* a number that divides.  
**Divorce** (de-vōrs'), *n.* dissolution of marriage; —*v.* to separate married persons.  
**Divorcement** (de-vōrs'ment), *n.* divorce.  
**Divulge** (de-vulj'), *v.* to make public; to disclose; to make known; to reveal.  
**Divulger** (de-vuljer), *n.* he that reveals.  
**Divulsion** (de-vul'shun), *n.* act of plucking off.  
**Divulsive** (de-vul'siv), *a.* that rends or pulls asunder.  
**Dizziness** (diz'e-nes), *n.* state of being dizzy.  
**Dizzy** (diz'e), *a.* giddy; confused; —*v.* to make giddy.  
**Do** (doo), *v.* to act; to perform; to practice; to execute; to achieve; to finish or end; to succeed; to transact.  
**Do** (dō), *n.* the first or C note in music.  
**Docible** (dō'se-bl, dos'e-bl), *a.* tractable; easy to be taught.  
**Docile** (dō-sil, dos'il), *a.* ready to learn; easily managed.  
**Docility** (dō-sil'e-te), *n.* aptness to be taught.  
**Docimacy** (dos'e-ma-cc), *n.* the art of assaying.  
**Docimastic** (dos-e-mas'tik), *a.* proving by assays.  
**Docimology** (dos-e-mol'o-je), *n.* a treatise on the art of assaying metals, &c.  
**Dock** (dok), *n.* a place for building and repairing ships; a weed; —*v.* to cut short; to curtail; to clip.  
**Dockage** (dok-aj), *n.* a charge for use of a dock.  
**Docket** (dok'et), *n.* a direction tied to goods; a list of cases in court; —*v.* to mark in a list; to include.  
**Dock-yard** (dok-yārd), *n.* spaces and warehouses for naval stores.  
**Doctor** (dok'ter), *n.* a title in divinity, law, &c.; a physician; a learned man.  
**Doctorate** (dok'ter-at), *n.* de-

gree or rank of a doctor.  
**Doctress** (dok'tres), *n.* a female physician.  
**Doctrinal** (dok'trin-al), *a.* relating to or containing doctrine.  
**Doctrine** (dok'trin), *n.* what-ever is taught; a principle of belief; truths of the gospel; tenet.  
**Document** (dok'ū-ment), *n.* a paper containing information or the proof of anything.  
**Documental** (dok-ū-men'tal), *a.* containing information.  
**Documentary** (dok-ū-men'-ta-re), *a.* consisting in written instructions.  
**Dodecagon** (dō-dek'a-gon), *n.* a figure of twelve sides.  
**Dodecahedral** (dō-dek-a-hē-dral), *a.* having twelve sides.  
**Dodecahedron** (dō-dek-a-hē-dron), *n.* a regular solid, having twelve equal sides.  
**Dodecstyle** (dō-dek'a-stil), *n.* a portico having twelve columns.  
**Dodge** (dōj), *v.* to start aside; to evade; to quibble.  
**Doe** (dō), *n.* a female deer.  
**Doer** (doo'er), *n.* one who acts.  
**Doff** (dof), *v.* to put off; to divest; to take off; to strip.  
**Dog** (dog), *n.* a domestic animal; a term of contempt; —*v.* to follow insidiously.  
**Dog-days** (dog'dāz), *n. pl.* the days when the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, from the end of July to the first of September.  
**Dogged** (dog'ed), *a.* sullen.  
**Doggedly** (dog'ed-ly), *ad.* sullenly; morosely; obstinately.  
**Doggerel** (dog'er-el), *n.* a low kind of poetry; worthless verses; —*a.* irregular; mean.  
**Doggish** (dog'ish), *a.* snappish; churlish.  
**Dogma** (dog'ma), *n.* an established opinion or tenet.  
**Dogmatic** (dog-mat'ik), *a.* positive; magisterial.  
**Dogmatical** (dog-mat'ik-al), *a.* positive; magisterial.  
**Dogmatist** (dog-mat'ist), *n.* a confident assertor.  
**Dogmatize** (dog-ma-tiz), *v.* to assert magisterially without proof.  
**Dogstar** (dog-star), *n.* the

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

DOGWOOD

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DOUGHNUT

bright star called Sirius.  
**Dogwood** (dog'-wood), *n.* a shrubby species of Cornus.  
**Dog-trot** (dog'trot), *n.* a gentle easy trot.  
**Dolly** (döll'e), *n.* a napkin.  
**Doings** (doo'ingz), *n. pl.* actions; things done; behavior.  
**Dolt** (dolt), *n.* a small piece of Dutch money; a trifle.  
**Dolabriform** (dô-lab're-form), *a.* shaped like an ax.  
**Dolce** (dôl'che), *ad.* in music, softly and sweetly.  
**Dole** (dôl), *n.* dealt out;—*v.* to deal out a gift sparingly.  
**Doleful** (dôl'ful), *a.* expressing grief; sad; dismal.  
**Dolefulness** (dôl'ful-ness), *n.* a dismal state.  
**Dolesome** (dôl'sum), *a.* woeful; gloomy; dismal.  
**Dolichocephalic** (dôl-e-kô-sef-a-lik), *a.* long-headed.  
**Doll** (dôl), *n.* a girl's toy baby.  
**Dollar** (dôl'ler), *n.* a silver coin or note of the U. S., worth 100 cents.  
**Dolor** (dô'lor), *n.* pain; grief; lamentation.  
**Doloriferous** (dôl-o-rif'er-us), *a.* producing pain.  
**Dolorific** (dô-ler-if'ik), *a.* causing sorrow or pain.  
**Dolorous** (dô'ler-us), *a.* full of grief or sorrow.  
**Dolphin** (dôl'fin), *n.* a genus of cetaceous fish.  
**Dolphinet** (dôl'fe-net), *n.* a female dolphin.  
**Dolt** (dôlt), *n.* a dull fellow.  
**Doltish** (dôlt'ish), *a.* stupid.  
**Domain** (dô-mân'), *n.* possession; estate; dominion.  
**Domianial** (dô-mân'e-al), *a.* pertaining to a domain.  
**Dome** (dôm), *n.* a roof; a cupola; a house, or building.  
**Domestic** (dô-mes'tik), *a.* pertaining to home or family; not foreign; private;—*n.* a servant.  
**Domesticate** (dô-mes'ti-kât), *v.* to make domestic; to tame.  
**Domestication** (dô-mes-te-kâ'shun), *n.* taming of wild animals; living much at home.  
**Domestically** (dô-mes-tis'e-te), *n.* domestic character.  
**Domicile** (dôm'e-sil), *n.* a residence; a house;—*v.* to establish a permanent residence.  
**Domiciliary** (dôm-e-sil'e-ar-e),

*a.* pertaining to a private residence.  
**Domiciliate** (dôm-e-sil'e-ât), *v.* to domicile.  
**Domiciliation** (dôm-e-sil'e-ât'shun), *n.* permanent residence.  
**Dominant** (dôm'e-nant), *a.* having the power or rule; prevailing;—*n.* in music, the note which is fifth from the tonic.  
**Dominate** (dôm'e-nât), *v.* to prevail; to rule; to govern.  
**Domination** (dôm-e-nâ'shun), *n.* rule; tyranny.  
**Domineer** (dôm-e-nêr'), *v.* to rule; to tyrannize over.  
**Dominical** (dô-miz'ik-al), *a.* noting the Lord's day.  
**Dominicans** (dô-mîn'ik-anz), *n. pl.* an order of monks.  
**Dominion** (dô-min'yun), *n.* supreme authority; the country or persons governed.  
**Domino** (dôm'e-nô), *n.* a hood or dress; *pl.* (dôm'e-nôz), name of a game.  
**Don** (don), *n.* a Spanish title;—*v.* to put on; to assume.  
**Donate** (dô'nât), *v.* to give.  
**Donation** (dô-nâ'shun), *n.* a gift; present; bounty; grant.  
**Donative** (don'a-tiv), *n.* a gift; a gratuity; *a.* vested or vesting by donation.  
**Donce** (dô-nê), *n.* one to whom a gift is made.  
**Donkey** (dong'-ke), *n.* an ass; *a.* stupid person.  
**Donor** (dô'ner), *n.* one who gives or bestows.  
**Doodle** (dood'l), *n.* a trifle.  
**Doom** (doom), *v.* to sentence; to condemn;—*n.* judgment; fate; ruin; destruction.  
**Doomful** (doom'ful), *a.* full of destruction.  
**Doomsday** (doomz'dâ), *n.* the day of judgment.  
**Door** (dôr), *n.* an opening into a room or house.  
**Doric** (dor'ik), *a.* an order of architecture; a Grecian dialect.  
**Dormancy** (dor'man-se), *n.* quiescence; sleep.  
**Dormant** (dor'mant), *a.* inactive; sleeping; private.



**Dormer** (dor'mer), *n.* a window in the roof of a house.  
**Dormitory** (dor'me-tor-e), *n.* a place to sleep in.  
**Dorsal** (dor'sal), *a.* pertaining or belonging to the back.  
**Dose** (dôs), *n.* portion of medicine taken at once; anything nauseous;—*v.* to give a dose.  
**Dossil** (dôs'sil), *n.* a pledget or lump of lint.  
**Dot** (dot), *n.* a small point used in writing and printing;—*v.* to make dots.  
**Dotage** (dôt'âj), *n.* weakness of mind in old age.  
**Dotal** (dôt'al), *a.* pertaining to dowry or dower.  
**Dotard** (dôt'erd), *n.* one whose mind is weakened by age.  
**Dotation** (dôt-tâ'shun), *n.* an endowment; a dowry or portion.  
**Dote** (dôt), *v.* to be weakly affectionate.  
**Dottingly** (dôt'ting-le), *ad.* with silly fondness.  
**Dotted** (dôt'ted), *pp.* marked with dots.  
**Double** (dub'l), *a.* two-fold; in pairs; insincere;—*v.* to fold; to increase by adding; to pass round a cape;—*n.* twice the quantity; a trick.  
**Double-dealing** (dub'l-dêl'ing), *n.* fraud; deceit; duplicity.  
**Doublet** (dub'lot), *n.* a pair; an inner garment.  
**Doubling** (dub'ling), *n.* act of making double; a fold; artifice.  
**Doubleloon** (dub-loon'), *n.* a Spanish coin, worth sixteen dollars.  
**Doubly** (dub'le), *ad.* with twice the quantity.  
**Doubt** (dout), *v.* to hesitate; to suspect; to distrust; to fear;—*n.* hesitation; suspicion.  
**Doubtful** (dout'ful), *a.* uncertain; undetermined.  
**Doubtfully** (dout'ful-le), *ad.* with doubt; uncertainty.  
**Doubtless** (dout'les), *ad.* unquestionably; without fear.  
**Douceur** (doo-ser'), *n.* a gift intended to procure favor.  
**Doche** (doosh), *n.* a jet of water directed on a diseased part of the body.  
**Dough** (dô), *n.* unbaked paste.  
**Doughnut** (dô'nut), *n.* a small cake boiled in fat.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DOUGHTY

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## DREARINESS

**Doughty** (dow'te), *a.* brave; illustrious able; strong.

**Douse** (dous), *v.* to plunge or fall suddenly into water.

**Dove** (dov), *n.* a pigeon.

**Dove-cot** (dov'kot), *n.* a shed for pigeons.

**Dove-like** (dov'lik), *a.* gentle; innocent.

**Dovetail** (dov'tail), *n.* a mode of fasten-



ing boards in form of a dove's tail;—*v.* to fit one thing into another.

**Dowable** (dow'a-bl), *a.* that may be endowed.

**Dowager** (dow'a-ger), *n.* a widow with a dowry.

**Dowdy** (dow'de), *n.* an awkward, slovenly woman.

**Dowdyish** (dow-de-ish), *a.* like a dowdy.

**Dowel** (dow'el), *v.* to fasten boards together by pins.

**Dower** (dow'er), *n.* a wife's portion; a jointure.

**Down** (down), *prep.* along a descent;—*ad.* below the horizon; on the ground; from early to later times;—*n.* a bank of sand; very soft feathers.

**Downcast** (down'kast), *a.* dejected.

**Downfall** (down'fawl), *n.* a fall; ruin; calamity.

**Downhill** (down'hil), *n.* descent; slope;—*a.* descending easy.

**Downright** (down'rit), *a.* open; plain; artless;—*ad.* plainly; honestly.

**Downsitting** (down'sit-ting), *a.* a sitting down; repose.

**Downward** (down'werd), *a.* moving or tending down from a higher to a lower place.

**Downy** (down'e), *a.* like down; very soft.

**Doxologize** (doks-ol'o-jiz), *v.* to give glory to God.

**Doxological** (doks-ol'o-jik-al), *a.* pertaining to doxology.

**Doxology** (doks-ol'o-je), *n.* a hymn giving praise to God.

**Dose** (döz), *v.* to slumber; to be drowsy;—*n.* a light sleep.

**Dozen** (dux'n), *a.* or *n.* twelve things.

**Doziness** (döz-e-nes), *n.* drow-

zy (döz'e), *a.* sleepy; drowsy.

**Drab** (drab), *n.* an untidy woman;—*a.* of a dun color.

**Drabble** (drab'l), *v.* to muddy.

**Drachm** (drach), *n.* one-eighth of an ounce.

**Drift** (dras), *n.* lees; refuse.

**Druffy** (drafe), *a.* worthless.

**Draft** (draft), *n.* a drawing; order for money; a rough sketch; a detachment;—*v.* to draw; to select; to detach.

**Drag** (drag), *v.* to pull or carry with force;—*n.* a net; a harrow; any obstacle to prog-

ress.

**Draggle** (drag'l), *v.* to be drawn on the ground.

**Dragnet** (drag'net), *n.* a net to be drawn along the bottom of a river, &c.

**Dragoman** (drag'o-man), *n.* an interpreter in the east.

**Dragon** (drag'un), *n.* a winged serpent; Satan.

**Dragoon** (dra-oon'), *n.* a horse soldier;—*v.* to persecute or enslave; to harass.

**Drain** (drän), *n.* a channel for water;—*v.* to empty; to exhaust.

**Drainable** (drän'a-bl), *a.* that can be drained.

**Drainage** (drän'aj), *n.* a drawing off.

**Drake** (dräk), *n.* a male duck.

**Dram** (dram), *n.* a glass of spirits; eighth of an ounce.

**Drama** (dram'a), *n.* the action of a play; a play.

**Dramatic** (dra-mat'ik), *a.* belonging to the drama.

**Dramatical** (dra-mat'ik-al), *a.* belonging to the drama.

**Dramatist** (dram'a-tist), *n.* an author of a dramatic piece.

**Dramatize** (dram'a-tiz), *v.* to compose, like a drama.

**Dramaturgy** (dram-a-tur'je), *n.* the science and art of dramatic compositions and representations.

**Drape** (dräp), *v.* to cover with folds of cloth.

**Draper** (drä'per), *n.* one who sells or deals in cloths.

**Drapery** (drä'per-e), *n.* cloth, clothes or garments.

**Drastic** (dras'tik), *a.* powerful; acting rapidly and violently.

**Draught** (draft), *n.* act of drawing; act of drinking; quantity drank; delineation.

**Draught-horse** (draft'hors), *n.* a horse that draws loads.

**Draughts** (drafts), *n. pl.* a game, played on a checkered board.

**Draughtsman** (drafts'man), *n.* one who draws plans or designs.

**Draw** (draw), *v.* to pull; to allure; to sketch; to move; to inhale.

**Drawable** (draw'a-bl), *a.* that may be drawn.

**Drawback** (draw'bak), *n.* money paid back on goods.

**Draw-bridge** (draw'brij), *n.* a bridge that can be drawn up or down.

**Drawee** (draw-é), *n.* the person on whom a bill is drawn.

**Drawer** (draw'er), *n.* one who draws; a sliding box in a table;—*pl.* an under garment for the legs.

**Drawing** (draw'ing), *n.* a delineation; sketch; representation.

**Drawing-master** (draw'ing-mas-ter), *n.* one who teaches drawing.

**Drawing-room** (draw'ing-room), *n.* a room for receiving company.

**Drawl** (drawl), *v.* to lengthen words in speaking.

**Dray** (drä), *n.* a low, strong cart on wheels.

**Dray-horse** (drä'hors), *n.* a strong horse used in a dray.

**Drayman** (drä'man), *n.* a man who attends a dray.

**Dread** (dred), *n.* great fear; awe; terror;—*a.* exciting great fear or awe;—*v.* to fear greatly.

**Dreadful** (dred'ful), *a.* inspiring dread; terrible.

**Dreadfully** (dred'ful-le), *ad.* terribly; frightfully.

**Dreadless** (dred'les), *a.* fearless; undaunted; bold.

**Dream** (drém), *n.* thoughts in sleep; a fancy; a whim;—*v.* to see in a dream.

**Dreamer** (drém'er), *n.* one who dreams.

**Dream-land** (drém'land), *n.* unreal events; region of fancy.

**Dreamless** (drém'les), *a.* having no dreams.

**Dreamy** (drém'e), *a.* full of dreams; visionary.

**Drear** (drér), *a.* mournful;

**Dreary** (drér-e), *a.* dismal; gloomy; sad.

**Dreariness** (drér'e-nes), *n.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DREDGE

gloominess; dullness.  
**Dredge** (drej), *n.* an oyster-net; —*v.* to sprinkle flour; to catch with a dredge.  
**Dredger** (drej'er), *n.* one who or that which dredges.  
**Dredging-box** (drej'ing-boks), *n.* a box for dredging meat.  
**Dregs** (dregz) *n. pl.* lees; refuse; sediment; dross.  
**Dregginess** (dreg'ge-nes) *n.* foulness; fullness of dregs.  
**Drench** (drentsh), *v.* to soak; to wet thoroughly; to purge violently; —*n.* a dose for a beast.  
**Dress** (dres), *v.* to clothe; to deck; to prepare food for the table; to cleanse a sore; —*n.* garments; style of dress.  
**Dresser** (dres'er), *n.* a person who dresses; a kitchen table.  
**Dressing** (dres'ing), *n.* manure given to land; an application made to a wound; seasoning or stuffing for food.  
**Dressing-case** (dres'ing-kás), *n.* a box with toilet requisites.  
**Dressmaker** (dres'má-ker), *n.* one who makes ladies' dresses.  
**Dressing-room** (dres'ing-room), *n.* an apartment for dressing in. [*fond of dress.*]  
**Dressy** (dres'se), *a.* showy in or  
**Dribble** (drib'l), *v.* to slaver; to drivel; to let fall in drops.  
**Dribblet** (drib'let), *n.* a small quantity; a small sum.  
**Drift** (drift), *n.* design; a heap of matter driven together; —*v.* to drive into heaps.  
**Drill** (dril), *n.* an instrument for boring holes; —*v.* to bore; to train soldiers.  
**Drill-plough** (dril'plow), *n.* a plough for sowing grains in drills.  
**Drink** (dringk), *v.* to swallow, as a drink; —*n.* a beverage; a draught; a potion.  
**Drinkable** (dringk'a-bl), *a.* that may be drunk.  
**Drinker** (dringk'er), *n.* one who drinks; a tippler.  
**Drinking** (dringk'ing), *n.* act of swallowing liquors; the practice of using liquors to excess.  
**Drip** (drip), *v.* to fall in drops; —*n.* that which falls in drops.  
**Dripping** (drip'ing), *n.* fat from roasting meat.  
**Dripping-pan** (drip'ing-pan), *n.* a pan for the fat of roast meat.

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## DRUNKENNESS

**Drive** (driv), *v.* to urge; to compel; to press; to guide or regulate; to rush on; —*n.* a ride or excursion in a carriage; the road passed over.  
**Drivel** (driv'el), *v.* to slaver; to speak like an idiot; —*n.* slaver; spittle.  
**Driveler** (driv'el-er), *n.* a fool; a dotard.  
**Driver** (driv'er), *n.* one who or that which drives.  
**Drizzle** (driz'l), *v.* to rain in small drops.  
**Drizzly** (driz'le), *a.* shedding a light or fine rain.  
**Droll** (dról), *a.* comical; odd; merry; humorous.  
**Drollery** (dról'er-e), *n.* buffoonery; mirth; sportive tricks.  
**Drollish** (dról'ish), *a.* somewhat droll.  
**Dromedary** (dróm'ê-der-e), *n.* the one-hump camel of Arabia.  
**Drone** (drôn), *n.* the male bee; an idler; a humming sound; —*v.* to emit a dull humming sound; to live idly.  
**Dronish** (drón'ish), *a.* idle; lazy.  
**Drop** (drôp), *v.* to pine; to languish; to grow weak or faint.  
**Drooping** (drôp'ing), *a.* languishing.  
**Drop** (drop), *n.* a small portion of liquid; a globule of a liquid; a small quantity; an ear-ring; part of a gallows; —*v.* to fall in small particles; to let drops fall; to let fall.  
**Droplet** (drop'let), *n.* a little drop.  
**Droppings** (drop'ings), *n. pl.* that which falls in drops.  
**Dropsical** (drop'se-kal), *a.* inclined to dropsy.  
**Dropsy** (drop'se), *n.* an unnatural collection of water in some part of the body.  
**Drosky** (dros'ke), *n.* a kind of carriage.  
**Drossometer** (drô-som'ê-ter), *n.* an instrument for determining the amount of dew deposited.  
**Dross** (dross), *n.* the scum of metals; waste matter; refuse.  
**Drossiness** (dross'e-nes), *n.* foulness; impurity.  
**Drossless** (dross'les), *a.* pure.  
**Drossy** (dross'e), *a.* full of

dross; impure; foul.  
**Drought** (drount), } *n.* dry  
**Drouth** (drouth), } weather;  
drynness; thirst.  
**Draughty** (drou'te), *a.* dry; wanting rain; thirsty.  
**Drove** (drôv), *n.* a number of animals driven in a body.  
**Drover** (drôv'er), *n.* one who drives cattle.  
**Drown** (drown), *v.* to be suffocated in water.  
**Drowning** (drown'ing), *a.* perishing in water; —*n.* act of destroying life by immersion.  
**Drowse** (drows), *v.* to grow heavy with sleep.  
**Drowsiness** (drow'ze-nes), *n.* sleepiness; dullness.  
**Drowsy** (drow'ze), *a.* sleepy; heavy; dull; sluggish.  
**Drub** (drub), *n.* a thump; a knock; a blow; —*v.* to thrash.  
**Drubbing** (drub'ing), *n.* a sound beating.  
**Drudge** (druj), *v.* to labor in mean offices; to toil; —*n.* a slave; a menial servant.  
**Drudgery** (druj'er-e), *n.* hard and continuous labor; toil.  
**Drug** (drug), *n.* any medicinal substance; a thing of little worth; —*v.* to administer drugs.  
**Drugget** (drug'et), *n.* a coarse kind of woollen stuff.  
**Druggist** (drug'ist), *n.* one who sells drugs.  
**Druid** (droo'id), *n.* an ancient British or Celtic priest.  
**Druidical** (droo'id'ik-al), *a.* of or relating to the Druids.  
**Druidism** (droo'id-izm), *n.* the doctrines, rites, &c., of the Druids.  
**Drum** (drum), *n.* a military instrument; a part of the ear; —*v.* to beat a drum.  
**Drum-major** (drum-má'jer), *n.* the first or chief drummer.  
**Drummer** (drum'mer), *n.* one who beats a drum.  
**Drum-stick** (drum'stick), *n.* a stick for beating a drum.  
**Drunk** (drunk), *a.* intoxicated with alcohol.  
**Drunkard** (drunk'erd), *n.* one given to excessive use of strong drink.  
**Drunkn** (drunk'n) *a.* intoxicated; given to excessive drinking.  
**Drunkness** (drunk'n-nes), *n.* habitual intemperance.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## DRUPE

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## DURESS

**Drupe** (drôp) *n.* a fruit containing a hard stony kernel, as the plum, cherry, &c.  
**Drupel** (drôp'el), *n.* a fruit containing many small stony seeds, as the blackberry, raspberry, &c.  
**Drupaceous** (drôp-pá'shus), *a.* producing or pertaining to drupes.  
**Druse** (drôóz), *n.* a cavity in rocks lined with crystals.  
**Dry** (dri), *a.* free from moisture; arid; barren; thirsty; sarcastic;—*v.* to free from moisture.  
**Dryad** (dri'ad), *n.* a wood nymph.  
**Dry-goods** (dri'goods), *n. pl.* woollen and cotton goods.  
**Dryly** (dri'le), *ad.* without moisture; coldly; sarcastically.  
**Dryness** (dri'nes), *n.* aridity; thirst; drought.  
**Dry-rot** (dri'rot), *n.* a decay in wood.  
**Dry-shod** (dri'shod), *a.* without wetting the feet.  
**Duad** (dú'ad), *n.* union of two.  
**Dual** (dú'al), *a.* consisting of two.  
**Dualism** (dú'al-izm), *n.* the doctrine of two gods, one good, and the other evil.  
**Dualist** (dú'al-ist) *n.* a believer in dualism.  
**Dualistic** (dú'al-is'tik), *a.* consisting of two.  
**Duality** (dú'al-i-te), *n.* state or quality of being two.  
**Dub** (dub), *v.* to confer any dignity.  
**Dubious** (dú-bi'e-te), *n.* doubtfulness.  
**Dubious** (dú-be-us), *a.* doubtful; uncertain.  
**Dubiously** (dú-be-us-le), *ad.* doubtfully; uncertainly.  
**Dubitable** (dú-bi-ta-bl), *a.* doubtful; uncertain.  
**Ducal** (dú'kal), *a.* pertaining to a duke.  
**Ducat** (duk'at), *n.* a foreign coin.  
**Duchess** (dúch'es), *n.* the wife or widow of a duke.  
**Duchy** (dúch'e), *n.* the territory of a duke; a dukedom.  
**Duck** (duk), *n.* a water bird; a kind of canvas;—*v.* to dive under water; to stoop; to bow.  
**Ducking** (dú'ing), *n.* immersion in water.

**Duckling** (duk'ling) *n.* a young duck.  
**Duct** (dukt), *n.* a tube or pipe for conveying a fluid; a canal.  
**Ductile** (duk'til), *a.* easily led; flexible; yielding.  
**Ductility** (duk'til-i-te), *n.* the quality of being ductile.  
**Dudgeon** (duj'un), *n.* resentment; malice; ill-will.  
**Duds** (dudz), *n. pl.* old rags.  
**Due** (dú), *a.* owed; owing to; exact; proper;—*n.* that which is owed; right; claim.  
**Duel** (dú'el), *n.* a fight between two persons.  
**Duelling** (dú'el-ing), *n.* the practice of fighting in single combat.  
**Duellist** (dú'el-ist), *n.* a fighter in duels.  
**Duenna** (dú-en'na), *n.* an elderly lady; a governess.  
**Duet** (dú-et'), *n.* a piece of music for two.  
**Dug** (dug), *n.* the pap or nipple of a beast.  
**Duke** (dúk), *n.* the highest order of nobility.  
**Dukedom** (dúk'dum), *n.* the territory, title, or quality of a duke.  
**Dulcet** (dul'set), *a.* sweet; melodious; harmonious.  
**Dulcification** (dul-se-fi-ká'shun), *n.* the act of sweetening.  
**Dulcify** (dul'se-fi), *v.* to sweeten; to make sweet.  
**Dulcimer** (dul'se-mer), *n.* a kind of musical instrument.  
**Dull** (dul), *a.* stupid; slow; obscure; blunt;—*v.* to make dull; to blunt; to stupefy.  
**Dullard** (dul'lard), *n.* a blockhead;—*a.* stupid.  
**Dulness** (dul'nes), *n.* state of being dull.  
**Duly** (dú'le) *ad.* properly; fitly; regularly; at the proper time.  
**Dumb** (dum), *a.* mute; unable to utter words; silent.  
**Dumb-bells** (dum'belz), *n.* weights used for exercise.  
**Dumbly** (dum'le), *ad.* without using words.  
**Dumbness** (dum'nes), *n.* incapacity to speak; muteness.  
**Dumb-show** (dum'show), *n.* signs and gestures without words.  
**Dummy** (dam'me), *n.* a dumb person; a sham package in a shop; the fourth or exposed

hand when three persons play at whist.  
**Dumose** (dú-môs'), *a.* bushy; having a shrubby aspect.  
**Dumppish** (dum'pish), *a.* sullen; dull; depressed.  
**Dumpling** (dum'pling), *n.* a round pudding usually cooked by boiling.  
**Dumps** (dumps), *n. pl.* sulkiness; gloominess; low spirits.  
**Dumpy** (dum'pe), *a.* short and thick; stout.  
**Dun** (dun), *a.* of a dark brown color;—*n.* a dark color; a clamorous creditor;—*v.* to urge for debt; to call and ask frequently.  
**Dunce** (duns), *n.* a blockhead.  
**Dung** (dung), *n.* excrement of animals; anything filthy;—*v.* to manure with dung.  
**Dunghill** (dung'hil), *n.* a heap of dung; a dirty, vile abode.  
**Dungeon** (dun'jun), *n.* a close dark prison; a cell.  
**Duo** (dú'ó), *n.* the number 2; song in two parts.  
**Duodecimal** (dú-ó-des'e-mal) *a.* computing by twelves.  
**Duodecimo** (dú-ó-des'e-mó), *n.* a book having twelve leaves to a sheet.  
**Duodenum** (dú-ó-dé-num), *n.* the first small intestines.  
**Dupe** (dúp), *n.* one easily cheated;—*v.* to cheat; to trick.  
**Dupery** (dú'per-e), *n.* the act or practice of duping.  
**Duplicate** (dú'ple-kát), *v.* to double; to fold;—*n.* an exact copy; a transcript;—*a.* double; two-fold.  
**Duplication** (dú-ple-ká'shun), *n.* act of doubling.  
**Duplicature** (dú-ple-ká'túr), *n.* a doubling; a fold.  
**Duplicity** (dú-plis'e-te), *n.* double-dealing; deceit.  
**Durability** (dúr-a-bil-i-te), *n.* power of lasting.  
**Durable** (dú'ra-bl), *a.* lasting; continuing long.  
**Duramen** (dú-rá'men), *n.* the inner or heart wood of a tree.  
**Durance** (dú'rans), *n.* imprisonment; custody.  
**Duration** (dú-rá'shun) *n.* length of time.  
**Dura-mater** (dú-ra-má'ter), *n.* the outer membrane of the brain.  
**Duress** (dú-res'), *n.* imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## DUSK

**Dusk** (dusk), *a.* slightly dark; —*n.* tending to darkness.

**Duskiness** (dus'ke-nes), *n.* approach to darkness.

**Dusky** (dus'ke), *a.* partially dark; obscure; gloomy; overcast.

**Dust** (dust), *n.* fine particles of matter; earth; the grave; mortality; a mean condition; —*v.* to free from dust; to sprinkle with powder.

**Dustiness** (dus'te-nes), *n.* state of being dusty.

**Dusty** (dus'te), *a.* covered with dust.

**Dutch** (dutch), *a.* pertaining to Holland.

**Dutious** (dū'te-us), *a.* obedient; fulfilling duty.

**Dutiable** (dū'te-a-bl), *a.* liable to duty or duties.

**Dutiful** (dū'te-ful), *a.* obedient; respectful.

**Dutifulness** (dū'te-ful-nes), *n.* obedience; submission; respect.

**Duty** (dū'te), *n.* that which is due; military service; obedience; tax; impost; service; business.

**Duumvirate** (dū-um'ver-āt), *n.* government by two men.

**Dwarf** (dwawrf), *n.* an animal or plant under the usual size; a diminutive person; —*v.* to hinder from growing.

**Dwarfish** (dwawrf'ish), *a.* very small; despicable.

**Dwell** (dwel), *v.* to live in a place; to inhabit; to abide.

**Dweller** (dwell'er), *n.* an inhabitant.

**Dwelling** (dwel'ing), *n.* a place of residence; a habitation.

**Dwindle** (dwin'dl), *v.* to grow less; to shrink; to degenerate; to lose health.

**Dye** (di), *v.* to give a new color; to stain; —*n.* color; tinge; stain; a coloring liquid.

**Dyeing** (di'ing), *n.* art of fixing colors in fabrics.

**Dyer** (di'er), *n.* one who colors cloths, &c.

**Dying** (di'ing), *ppr.* expiring; yielding the last breath.

**Dynamic** (di-nam'ik), } *a.*

**Dynamical** (di-nam'ik-a-l), } pertaining to dynamics.

**Dynamics** (di-nam'iks), *n. pl.* the science which treats of bodies in motion.

**Dynamite** (din'a-mit), *n.* an

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explosive agent.

**Dynameter** (di-nam'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the power of telescopes.

**Dynamometer** (di-na-mom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of men and animals.

**Dynastic** (di-nas'tik), } *a.*

**Dynastical** (di-nas'tik-al), } pertaining to a dynasty.

**Dynasty** (di'nas-te), *n.* a race of kings of the same family; sovereignty.

**Dysentery** (dis'en-ter-e), *n.* a bloody flux.

**Dyspepsia** (dis-pep'se-a), *n.* indigestion.

**Dyspeptic** (dis-pep'tik), *a.* afflicted with indigestion.

**Dysphagia** (dis-fa'je-a), *n.* difficulty of swallowing.

**Dyspnea** (disp-né'a), *n.* difficulty of breathing.

**Dysuria** (dis-ū're-a), *n.* a morbid condition of the urine.

**Dysæsthesia** (dis-ēs-thēz'e-a), *n.* impaired power of feeling.

## E.

**Each** (éch), *a.* one of two; every; every one separately.

**Eager** (é'ger), *a.* ardently desirous; vehement; earnest.

**Eagerly** (é'ger-le), *ad.* with ardor; earnestly.

**Eagerness** (é'ger-nes), *n.* earnestness; keenness.

**Eagle** (é'gl), *n.* a rapacious bird; a military standard; a gold coin of the U. S. worth \$10.

**Eaglet** (ég'let), *n.* a young eagle.

**Ear** (ér), *n.* the organ of hearing; sense of hearing; the faculty of distinguishing sounds; attention; a spike of corn; —*v.* to shoot into ears.

**Eared** (é'rd), *a.* having ears.

**Earl** (erl), *n.* an nobleman, ranking between a marquis and a viscount.

**Earldom** (erl'dum), *n.* the possessions or dignity of an earl.

**Earless** (ér'les), *a.* without ears.

**Earliness** (er'le-nes), *n.* state of being beforehand.

**Early** (er'le), *a.* in good time or season; —*ad.* soon; betimes.

## EAT

**Earn** (ern), *v.* to gain by; to acquire; to merit by service.

**Earnest** (er'nest), *a.* eager; diligent; —*n.* money advanced.

**Earnestness** (er'nest-nes), *n.* fixed desire; zeal.

**Earnings** (ern'ings), *n. pl.* that which is earned; wages.

**Ear-ring** (ér'ring), *n.* an ornament hanging from the ear.

**Earth** (erth), *n.* mould; the world; its inhabitants; dry land; soil; country; —*v.* to burrow; to cover with mould.

**Earthen** (erth'n), *a.* made of earth or clay; frail.

**Earthenware** (erth'en-wär), *n.* household utensils made of clay.

**Earthling** (erth'ling), *n.* an inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

**Earthly** (erth'le), *a.* pertaining to earth; worldly.

**Earthquake** (erth'kwäk), *n.* vibration of the ground.

**Earthwork** (erth'work), *n.* a fortification made of earth.

**Ear-wax** (ér'waks), *n.* a substance secreted in the ear.

**Ear-witness** (ér'wit-nes), *n.* one who testifies what he has heard.

**Ease** (éz), *n.* freedom from pain, want, or anxiety; rest; naturalness; —*v.* to free from pain.

**Easel** (é'zl), *n.* an artist's frame for his canvas.

**Easeful** (éz'ful), *a.* quiet.

**Easeless** (éz'les), *a.* wanting rest or quiet.

**Easement** (éz'ment), *n.* ease; relief; assistance; support.

**Easily** (éz'e-le), *ad.* without difficulty; gently.

**Easiness** (éz'e-nes), *n.* at ease; without pain or anxiety.

**East** (ést), *n.* the quarter where the sun rises; —*a.* toward the rising sun; eastward.

**Easter** (éster), *n.* a festival commemorating Christ's resurrection.

**Easterly** (ést'er-le), *a.* pertaining to the east; —*ad.* toward the east; coming from the east.

**Eastern** (ést'ern), *a.* living or dwelling in the east; oriental.

**Easy** (é'e), *a.* free from pain; tranquil; not difficult.

**Eat** (ét), *v.* to chew and swal-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## EATABLE

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## EFFERVESCENCE

low ; to take food ; to corrode.  
**Eatable** (et'a-bl), *a.* that may be eaten ; — *n.* anything used as food.  
**Eating-house** (et'ing-hous), *n.* a place where ready dressed provisions are sold.  
**Eaves** (evz), *n. pl.* edges of a roof, overhanging the wall.  
**Eavesdropper** (evz'drop-per)n. a secret listener.  
**Ebb** (eb), *v.* to flow back ; to sink ; to decay ; — *n.* recess of the tide.  
**Ebb-tide** (eb'tid), *n.* the retreating tide.  
**Ebon** (eb'an), *a.* like ebony.  
**Ebonize** (eb'o-niz), *v.* to make black.  
**Ebony** (eb'on-e), *n.* a hard, heavy black wood.  
**Ebriety** (eb-ri-e-ty), *n.* drunkenness ; intoxication.  
**Ebullient** (e-bul'yent), *a.* boiling over.  
**Ebullition** (eb-ul-lish'un), *n.* act of boiling up or over.  
**Eburnean** (e-ber'ne-an), *a.* made of ivory.  
**Ecarte** (â-kar'tâ), *n.* a game of cards.  
**Eccentric** (ek-sen'trik), }  
**Eccentricity** (ek-sen'trik-al), }  
*a.* deviating from the centre ; irregular ; odd ; singular.  
**Eccentricity** (ek-sen'tris'e-te), *n.* the being odd or singular ; deviation from the centre.  
**Ecclesiastic** (ek-klê-se-a'tik), *n.* a clergyman ; a divine.  
**Ecclesiastical** (ek-klê-ze-a'tik-al), *a.* of or relating to the church.  
**Ectropion** (ek-rô-prot'ik), *a.* promoting discharge from the bowels.  
**Ecdysis** (ek'de-sis), *n.* act of putting off, or moulting.  
**Echinata** (ek'e-nât), *a.* set with prickles ; bristled.  
**Echo** (ek'ô), *n.* a sound reverberated ; — *v.* to resound.  
**Echometry** (ek-om'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring the length of sounds.  
**Eclaircissement** (ek-lâr'sis-mong), *n.* full explanation.  
**Eclat** (e-klâ'), *n.* splendor ; applause ; renown.  
**Eclectic** (ek-lek'tik), *a.* selecting or choosing.  
**Eclecticism** (ek-lek'te-sizm), *n.* the principles or doctrines of the eclectics.

**Eclipse** (ê-klips'), *n.* the obscuration of a luminary by another body ; — *v.* to darken.  
**Ecliptic** (ê-klip'tik), *n.* the apparent path of the sun round the earth.  
**Eelogne** (ek'log), *n.* a pastoral poem ; a rural poem.  
**Economic** (ek-o-nom'ik), }  
**Economical** (ek-o-nom'ik-al), }  
*a.* pertaining to economy ; saving ; frugal.  
**Economist** (ê-kon'o-mist), *n.* one who is economical.  
**Economize** (ê-kon'o-miz), *v.* to manage with economy.  
**Economy** (ê-kon'o-me), *n.* careful use of money ; judicious management of a house or nation.  
**Ectasy** (ek'sta-se), *n.* rapture ; transport ; extreme delight.  
**Estatic** (ek-stat'ik), }  
**Estatical** (ek-stat'ik-al), } *a.* transporting ; delightful.  
**Ectropium** (ek-trô'pe-um), *n.* a disease of the eyelashes.  
**Ectype** (ek'tip), *n.* a copy or cast from an original.  
**Ectypography** (ek-te-pog'ra-fe), *n.* a method of etching, by which the lines are raised, instead of sunk.  
**Ecumenic** (ek-û-men'ik), }  
**Ecumenical** (ek-û-men'ik-al), } *a.* general ; universal.  
**Edacious** (e-dâ'shus), *a.* eating ; greedy ; voracious.  
**Edacity** (e-dâ'se-te), *n.* greediness ; rapacity.  
**Eddy** (ed'de), *n.* circular motion of air or water.  
**Edeniated** (e-den'tâ-ted), *a.* without teeth ; deprived of teeth.  
**Edge** (ej), *n.* sharp side ; brink ; — *v.* to sharpen ; to place a border on ; to incite.  
**Edged** (ejd), *a.* sharpened.  
**Edging** (ej'ing), *n.* a kind of narrow lace ; a border.  
**Edge-tool** (ej'tool), *n.* a sharp or cutting instrument.  
**Edge-wise** (ej'wiz), *ad.* in direction of the edge ; sideways.  
**Edible** (ed'e-bl), *a.* fit to be eaten ; eatable.  
**Edict** (ê'dikt), *n.* a law ; a royal order ; a decree.  
**Edification** (ed-e-fe-kâ'shun), *n.* a building up.  
**Edifice** (ed'e-fis), *n.* a large building ; a structure.

**Edify** (ed'e-fi), *v.* to build up, to instruct ; to improve the mind.  
**Edile** (ê'dil), *n.* a Roman magistrate.  
**Edit** (ed'it), *v.* to superintend for publication.  
**Edition** (ê-dish'un), *n.* the whole number of copies of a book printed at one time.  
**Editor** (ed'e-ter), *n.* one who prepares a work, &c., for the press.  
**Editorial** (ed-e-tô're-al), *a.* written by an editor.  
**Editorship** (ed'e-ter-ship), *n.* business, or office of an editor.  
**Educate** (ed'u-kat), *v.* to bring up ; to train ; to instruct.  
**Educator** (ed-û-kâ-ter), *n.* an instructor ; a teacher.  
**Education** (ed-û-kâ'shun), *n.* instruction ; the cultivation of the moral, intellectual, and physical powers.  
**Educational** (ed-û-kâ'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to education.  
**Educe** (ê-dûs'), *v.* to bring or draw out ; to extract.  
**Eduction** (ed-duk'shun), *n.* the act of drawing out.  
**Educorate** (e-dul'ko-rât), *v.* to free from acids, &c.  
**Eel** (êl), *n.* a genus of fish.  
**Efface** (ef-fâs'), *v.* to deface ; to blot out ; to wear away.  
**Effaceable** (ef-fâs'a-bl), *a.* that may be effaced.  
**Effacement** (ef-fâs'ment), *n.* act of effacing.  
**Effect** (ef-fekt'), *n.* a thing done ; consequence ; result ; — *pl.* goods ; property ; — *v.* to produce ; to bring to pass ; to accomplish.  
**Effectible** (ef-fekt'e-bl), *a.* that may be effected.  
**Effection** (ef-fek'shun), *n.* creation or production.  
**Effective** (ef-fek'tiv), *a.* having power to effect ; serviceable.  
**Effectual** (ef-fek'tû-al), *a.* producing an effect.  
**Effectually** (ef-fek'tû-al-le), *ad.* with effect.  
**Effectuate** (ef-fek'tû-ât), *v.* to bring to pass ; to fulfil.  
**Effeminacy** (ef-fem'e-na-se), *n.* unmanly delicacy.  
**Effeminate** (ef-fem'e-nât), *a.* womanish ; unmanly ; weak.  
**Effervesce** (f-fer-ves'), *v.* to boil gently ; to froth up ;  
**Effervescence** (ef-fer-ves'sens),

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## EFFERVESCENT

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## ELECTROPLATE

**n.** natural ebullition, or gentle boiling.  
**Effervescent** (ef-fer-ves'sent), *a.* gently boiling or bubbling.  
**Effervescible** (ef-fer-ves'se-bl), *a.* capable of effervescence.  
**Efete** (ef-fét'), *a.* barren; weak; worn out; exhausted.  
**Efficacious** (ef-fe-ká'shus), *a.* producing the effect.  
**Efficaciously** (ef-fe-ká'shus-le), *ad.* effectually.  
**Efficiency** (ef-fe-ka-se), *n.* power to produce effects.  
**Efficiency** (ef-fish'en-se), *n.* act of producing effect.  
**Efficient** (ef-fish'ent), *a.* able; competent; producing effect; —*n.* that which produces effects.  
**Effigy** (ef-fe-jé), *n.* a likeness or figure of a person.  
**Effloresce** (ef-flô-res'), *v.* to form minute crystals.  
**Efflorescence** (ef-flô-res'ens), *n.* the being in flower; bloom; redness of the skin.  
**Efflorescent** (ef-flô-res'ent), *a.* forming white dust; shooting out in the form of flowers.  
**Effluence** (ef-flû-ens), *n.* a flowing out.  
**Effluent** (efflu-ent), *a.* that which flows from any body or substance.  
**Effluvium** (ef-flu've-um), *n.* exhalations from material bodies; —*pl.* Effluvia.  
**Efflux** (effluks), }  
**Effluxion** (ef-fluk'shun), } *n.*  
 a flowing out or from.  
**Effort** (effort), *n.* exertion; endeavor; strain.  
**Effrontery** (ef-fron'ter-e), *n.* excessive assurance.  
**Effulge** (ef-ful'), *v.* to shine with splendor.  
**Effulgence** (ef-ful'jens), *n.* great lustre or brightness.  
**Effulgent** (ef-ful'jent), *a.* diffusing a flood of light.  
**Effuse** (ef-fûz'), *v.* to pour out; to spill or shed.  
**Effusive** (ef-fû-siv), *a.* flowing abundantly.  
**Effusion** (ef-fû'shun), *n.* a pouring out; spreading.  
**Egg** (eg), *n.* a body formed in female birds, from which their young is produced.  
**Eglantine** (eg-lan-tin), *n.* the sweet briar.  
**Egoism** (ê-go-izm), *n.* the doctrine of the egoists.

**Egoist** (ê-go-ist), *n.* one who believes nothing certain but his own existence.  
**Egotism** (ê-go-tism), *n.* self-commendation.  
**Egotist** (ê-go-tist), *n.* magnifying one's self.  
**Egotistic** (ê-go-tis'tik), }  
**Egotistical** (ê-go-tis'ti-kal), } *a.*  
 often praising one's self.  
**Egotize** (ê-go-tiz), *v.* to talk much of one's self.  
**Egregious** (ê-grê'je-us), *a.* great; enormous; remarkable.  
**Egregiously** (ê-grê'je-us-le), *ad.* enormously; remarkably.  
**Egress** (ê-gres), *n.* going out.  
**Egression** (ê-gresh'un), *n.* the act of going out.  
**Egyptian** (ê-jip'shan), *n.* a native of Egypt.  
**Elder** (i'der), *n.* a species of duck.  
**Elder-down** (i'der-down), *n.* down from the elder duck.  
**Eight** (ât), *a.* twice four.  
**Eight-fold** (ât-fold), *a.* eight times in number or quantity.  
**Either** (ê'ther, i'ther), *a.* one or the other; one of two.  
**Ejaculate** (ê-jak'û-lât), *v.* to throw or shoot out; to utter.  
**Ejaculation** (ê-jak'û-lâ'shun), *n.* a short sudden exclamation.  
**Ejaculatory** (ê-jak'û-lâ-tor-e), *a.* briefly uttered.  
**Eject** (ê-jekt'), *v.* to cast out; to discharge; to expel.  
**Ejection** (ê-jek'shun), *n.* the act of casting out.  
**Ejectionment** (ê-jekt'ment), *n.* a writ to cast out of possession.  
**Eke** (êk), *v.* to increase; to add; to protract; —*ad.* also.  
**Elaborate** (ê-lab'o-rât), *v.* to produce with labor; —*a.* finished with exactness.  
**Elaborated** (ê-lab'o-râ-ted), *a.* produced with labor or study.  
**Elaboration** (ê-lab-o-râ'shun), *n.* the act of finishing with great care.  
**Elapse** (ê-laps'), *v.* to pass away silently; to slip or glide away.  
**Elastic** (ê-las'tik), *a.* springing back; springy.  
**Elasticity** (ê-las-tis'e-te), *n.* quality of being elastic; springiness.  
**Elate** (ê-lât'), *a.* flushed with success; exalted; proud; —*v.* to puff up.

**Elaterium** (el-a-tê're-um), *n.* a substance procured from the wild cucumber.  
**Elation** (ê-lâ'shun), *n.* haughtiness; arrogance; pride.  
**Elbow** (el'bô), *n.* the bend of the arm; —*v.* to push with the elbow; to encroach on.  
**Elder** (el'der), *a.* older; —*n.* one advanced in life; an ecclesiastical office; a tree.  
**Elderly** (el'der-le), *a.* rather old.  
**Eldest** (el'dest), *a.* oldest; most advanced in years.  
**Elecampane** (el-e-kam-pân'), *n.* a medicinal plant.  
**Eleet** (ê-lekt'), *v.* to choose or select for office; —*n.* chosen; —*n.* one chosen or set apart.  
**Election** (ê-lek'shun), *n.* the public choice of a person for office; preference.  
**Electioneer** (ê-lek-shun-êr'), *v.* to make interest for a candidate.  
**Electioneering** (ê-lek-shun-êr'ing), *n.* use of efforts to gain an office.  
**Elective** (ê-lek'tiv), *a.* depending on choice.  
**Elector** (ê-lek'ter), *n.* one who has the right of voting.  
**Electoral** (ê-lek'to-ral), *a.* pertaining to elections or electors.  
**Electric** (ê-lek'trik), }  
**Electrical** (ê-lek'trik-al), } *a.*  
 pertaining to electricity; —*n.* any substance capable of exhibiting electricity.  
**Electrician** (ê-lek-trish'an), *n.* one skilled in electricity.  
**Electricity** (ê-lek-tris'e-te), *n.* the operations of a very subtle fluid.  
**Electrifiable** (ê-lek'tre-fi-a-bl), *a.* capable of becoming electric.  
**Electrify** (ê-lek'tre-fi), *v.* to charge with electricity.  
**Electrize** (ê-lek'triz), *v.* to endue with electricity.  
**Electrode** (ê-lek'trôd), *n.* direction of an electric current.  
**Electrolysis** (ê-lek-trol'e-sis), *n.* analysis effected by electricity.  
**Electrometer** (ê-lek-trom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for indicating the presence of electricity.  
**Electroplate** (ê-lek'trô-plât), *v.* to cover with a coating of



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## ELECTROTYPE

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## EMBAY

metal by electricity.  
**Electrotype** (è-lek'trô-tip), *n.* an impression obtained by the deposition of a film of metal upon a mould.

**Ectuary** (è-lek'tû-âr-e), *n.* a medicine.

**Ecclesymary** (el-è-mos'e-nar-e), *a.* living on charity; charitable.

**Elegance** (el'è-gans), *n.* polish in manners; beauty of diction; gracefulness.

**Elegant** (el'è-gant), *a.* polished; polite; refined.

**Elegantly** (el'è-gant-le), *ad.* with elegance.

**Elegine** (el-e-jî'ak), } *a.*

**Elegiacal** (el-è-jî'ak-al), } used in elegy; mournful.

**Elegy** (el'è-je), *n.* a funeral poem; a song, expressing sorrow.

**Element** (el'è-ment), *n.* one of the essential parts of anything.

**Elemental** (el-è-men'tal), *a.* pertaining to elements.

**Elementality** (el-e-men-tai'e-te), *n.* composition; combination of ingredients.

**Elementary** (el-è-men'tar-e), *a.* simple; primary.

**Eleuthus** (è-leng'us), *n.* a vicious or fallacious argument.

**Elephant** (el'e-fant), *n.* the largest quadruped.



**Elephantine** (el-e-fan'tin), *a.* very large.

**Elevate** (el'è-vât), *v.* to raise to higher position.

**Elevation** (el-e-vâ'shun), *n.* act of raising; exaltation.

**Elevator** (el'e-vâ-ter), *n.* a lifter up. [than ten]

**Eleven** (è-lev'n), *a.* one more

**Elf** (elf), *n.* an imaginary spirit;—*pl.* elves.

**Elicit** (è-lis'it), *v.* to draw out; to extract; to deduce.

**Elicitation** (è-lis-e-tâ'shun), *n.* act of drawing out.

**Elide** (e-lid'), *v.* to cut off or suppress a vowel or syllable.

**Eligibility** (el-o-je-bil'e-te), *n.*

fitness to be chosen.

**Eligible** (el'e-je-bl), *a.* fit to be chosen; suitable.

**Eliminate** (e-lim-e-nât), *v.* to set at liberty; to get rid of.

**Elimination** (e-lim-e-nâ'shun), *n.* act of expelling; separation.

**Eliguation** (el-e-kwâ'shun), *n.* separation of substances that melt at different temperatures.

**Elision** (è-liz'b'un), *n.* the cutting off of a vowel.

**Elixir** (e-liks'er), *n.* a refined spirit.

**Elk** (elk), *n.* an animal of the deer kind.

**Ell** (el) *n.* a measure of a yard and a quarter.

**Ellipse** (el-lips), *n.* an oval figure bounded by a regular curve.



**Ellipsis** (el-lips'is), *n.* the omission of a word or phrase.

**Elliptic** (el-lip'tik), } *a.*

**Elliptical** (el-lip'tik-al), } having the form of an ellipse; defective; having a part understood.

**Elm** (elm), *n.* a well-known tree.

**Elocution** (el-ò-kû'shun), *n.* proper delivery of words.

**Elocutionist** (el-ò-kû'shun-ist), *n.* one skilled in elocution.

**Eloge** (e-lôzh'), *n.* eulogy; a panegyric.

**Elongate** (è-long'gât), *v.* to draw out; to lengthen.

**Elongation** (è-long-gâ'shun), *n.* act of lengthening.

**Elope** (è-lôp'), *v.* to run away secretly; to escape privately.

**Elopement** (e-lôp'ment'), *n.* an unallowed departure.

**Eloquence** (el'è-kwens), *n.* elegance and appropriateness of language.

**Eloquent** (el'è-kwent), *a.* speaking with fluency.

**Else** (eis), *a.* other; besides;—*ad.* otherwise; except.

**Elsewhere** (els'whâr), *ad.* in some other or a different place.

**Elucidate** (è-lû'si-dât), *v.* to make clear; to explain.

**Elucidation** (è-lû-si-dâ'shun), *n.* illustration.

**Elucidative** (è-lû'si-dâ-tiv), *a.* making clear.

**Elucidator** (è-lû'si-dâ-ter), *n.*

one who explains.

**Elude** (è-lûd'), *v.* to escape by artifice; to evade.

**Eludible** (è-lû'de-bl), *a.* that may be escaped.

**Evasion** (è-lû'zhun), *n.* escape by artifice; evasion.

**Elusive** (è-lû'siv), *a.* practicing elusion.

**Elusory** (è-lû'sor-e), *a.* tending to elude or deceive.

**Elysian** (è-liz'e-an), *a.* very delightful; blissful.

**Elysium** (e-liz'h'e-um), *n.* a place of delight.

**Emaciate** (è-mâ'she-ât), *v.* to lose flesh; to waste; to pine.

**Emaciation** (è-mâ-she-â'shun), *n.* becoming lean.

**Emanate** (em-a-nât), *v.* to flow or proceed from.

**Emanation** (em-a-nâ'shun), *n.* act of flowing from.

**Emancipate** (è-man'se-pât), *v.* to free from slavery.

**Emancipation** (è-man'se-pâ'shun), *n.* act of emancipating.

**Emancipator** (è-man'se-pâ-ter), *n.* one who frees from slavery.

**Emasculate** (è-mas'kû-lât), *v.* to geld or castrate; to weaken.

**Emasculation** (è-mas'kû-lâ'shun), *n.* act of depriving of virility.

**Embalm** (em-bâm'), *v.* to fill with aromatics.

**Embank** (em-bang'k'), *v.* to defend or protect by a mound.

**Embankment** (em-bang'k'ment), *n.* a mound.

**Embargo** (em-bâr'go), *n.* prohibition from sailing.

**Embark** (em-bâr'k'), *v.* to enter on board; to engage in any business.

**Embarkation** (em-bâr-kâ'shun), *n.* a going on board.

**Embarrass** (em-bar'ras), *v.* to perplex; to involve.

**Embarrassing** (em-bar'ras-sing), *a.* tending to perplex or confound.

**Embarrassment** (em-bar'ras'ment), *n.* perplexity; peculiar straits.

**Embassy** (em-bas-se), *n.* the charge or function of an ambassador.

**Embattle** (em-bat'tl), *v.* to array troops for battle.

**Embay** (em-bâ'), *v.* to inclose in a bay.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## EMBED

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## EMPOWER

**Embed** (em-bed'), *v.* to lay deeply in surrounding water.

**Embellish** (em-bel'ish), *v.* to adorn; to make beautiful.

**Embellishment** (em-bel'ish-ment), *n.* ornament; decoration.

**Embers** (em-berz), *n. pl.* hot cinders; ashes with fire.

**Embezzle** (em-bez'z'l), *v.* to steal by breach of trust.

**Embezzlement** (em-bez'z'l-ment), *n.* fraudulent appropriation of what has been intrusted to one.

**Embezzler** (em-bez'z'l-er), *n.* one who embezzles.

**Emblazon** (em-blá'zn), *v.* to adorn with figures of heraldry; to adorn with glaring colors.

**Emblazonry** (em-blá'zn-re), *n.* figures on shields.

**Emblem** (em'blem), *n.* a picture imaging a truth; a type.

**Emblematic** (em-ble-mat'ik), *a.* consisting of or containing an emblem.

**Emblematical** (em-ble-mat'-e-kal), *a.* consisting of or containing an emblem.

**Embody** (em-bod'e), *v.* to form in a body.

**Embodiment** (em-bod'e-ment), *n.* act of uniting in a whole.

**Emboiden** (em-hoid'n), *v.* to give courage to.

**Embonpoint** (ong-bong-pwong), *n.* plumpness of person.

**Emborder** (em-bor'der), *v.* to adorn with a border.

**Embrace** (em-brás), *v.* to caress; to enclose in the midst.

**Emboss** (em-bos'), *v.* to adorn with raised work.

**Embossment** (em-bos'ment), *n.* raised work.

**Embouchure** (ong-bód-shód'r), *n.* mouth of a river, cannon, &c.; mouth-hole of a wind musical instrument.

**Embowel** (em-bow'el), *v.* to take out the bowels.

**Embower** (em-bow'er), *v.* to lodge in a bower.

**Embrace** (em-brás), *v.* to enclose in the arms; to admit or receive; -*n.* fond pressure with the arms; a hug.

**Embrasure** (em-brá'zhúr), *n.* an opening in a wall through which cannons are fired.

**Embrocate** (em-bró'kat), *v.* to moisten a diseased part.

**Embrocation** (em-bró-ká'shun), *n.* moistening a diseased part.

**Embroider** (em-broí'der), *v.* to adorn with figured needle-work.

**Embroidery** (em-broí'der-e), *n.* ornamental needle-work.

**Embroll** (em-broíl'), *v.* to disturb; to entangle; to distract.

**Embrollment** (em-broíl'-ment), *n.* confusion; strife.

**Embryo** (em-bre-ó), *n.* the rudiments of an animal; or plant; the beginning of anything; -*a.* rudimentary.

**Embryology** (em-b.e-ol'ó-jé), *n.* the study of the formation of the embryo.

**Embryonic** (em-bre-on'ik), *a.* pertaining to an embryo; rudimentary.

**Embryotomy** (em-bre-ot'ó-me), *n.* extraction of the fœtus by cutting.

**Emendable** (é-men'da-bl), *a.* that may be amended.

**Emendation** (em-en-da'shun), *n.* correction.

**Emendator** (em'en-dá-ter), *n.* one who corrects or improves.

**Emerald** (em'er-á'd), *n.* a gem of a green color.

**Emerge** (é-merj'), *v.* to rise out of water, &c.; to reappear.

**Emergency** (e-mer'jen-se), *n.* a rising out of; pressing necessity.

**Emergent** (e-mer'jent), *a.* rising out of; pressing.

**Emersion** (é-mer'shun), *n.* a rising out of; a fluid.

**Emery** (em'er-e), *n.* a hard mineral used in polishing.

**Emetic** (é-met'ik), *a.* that causes vomiting; *n.* a medicine exciting vomiting.

**Emiction** (e-mik'shun), *n.* the discharging of urine.

**Emigrant** (em'e-grant), *n.* one who emigrates.

**Emigrate** (em'e-grát), *v.* to leave one country to settle in another.

**Emigration** (em-e-grá'shun), *n.* removing to another country.

**Eminece** (em'e-uens), *n.* a rising ground; distinction; a cardinal's title.

**Eminent** (em'e-nent), *a.* celebrated or conspicuous; high in rank.

**Eminently** (em'e-nent-le), *ad.*

in a high degree.

**Emisary** (em'is-sar-e), *n.* a secret agent; a spy.

**Emission** (é-mish'un), *n.* a sending out; an issuing out.

**Emit** (é-mit'), *v.* to send out; to throw out.

**Emmenagogue** (em-men'a-gog), *n.* a medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

**Emmet** (em'met), *n.* an ant.

**Emolliate** (é-mol'le-at), *v.* to soften.

**Emollient** (é-mol'le-ent), *a.* softening, or making supple.

**Emolition** (em-ol'ish'un), *n.* act of softening or relaxing.

**Emolument** (é-mol'ú-ment), *n.* profit from office.

**Emolumental** (e-mol'ú-men'tal), *a.* useful; yielding profit.

**Emotion** (é-mó'shun), *n.* excitement of the mind.

**Empale** (em-pál'), *v.* to fence in with stakes; to put to death on a stake.

**Empalement** (em-pál'ment), *n.* act of empaling.

**Empark** (em-park'), *v.* to enclose in a park.

**Emperor** (em-per'er), *n.* one ruling an empire.

**Emphasis** (em'fa-sis), *n.* force or stress of utterance; *pl.* Emphases.

**Emphasize** (em'fa-siz), *v.* to utter with force.

**Emphatic** (em-fat'ik), *a.*

**Emphatical** (em-fat'ik-al), *a.* forcible; uttered with or requiring emphasis.

**Emphatically** (em-fat'ik-al-le), *ad.* with emphasis.

**Empire** (em'pir), *n.* dominions of an emperor.

**Empiric** (em-pir'ik), *n.* a pretender to medical skill; a quack.

**Empirical** (em-pir'e-kal), *a.* used without science.

**Empiricism** (em-pir'e-sizm), *n.* quackery.

**Employ** (em-play'), *v.* to use; to exercise; -*n.* business.

**Employee** (em-play-é'), *n.* one who is employed.

**Employer** (em-play'er), *n.* one who employs.

**Employment** (em-play'ment), *n.* business; occupation.

**Emporium** (em-pó-re-um), *n.* a place of trade; a mart.

**Empower** (em-pow'er), *v.* to authorize; to enable.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## EMPRESS

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## ENERVATE

**Empress** (em'pres), *n.* the consort or wife of an emperor.  
**Emptiness** (emp'te-ness), *n.* vacity; vacuity.  
**Empty** (emp'te), *a.* void; unfurnished; vacant;—*v.* to exhaust; to deprive of contents.  
**Empurple** (em-pur'pl), *v.* to tinge purple.  
**Empyrean** (em-pir'e-al), *a.* pure; vital; ethereal.  
**Empyrean** (em-pe-rō'an), *a.* the highest heaven.  
**Empyreuma** (em-pe-roo'ma), *n.* the smell of or taste of burnt vegetable substances.  
**Emulate** (em'ū-lāt), *v.* to strive to equal or excel.  
**Emulation** (em'ū-lā'shun), *n.* rivalry; effort to equal.  
**Emulative** (em'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* inclined to labor for superiority.  
**Emulator** (em'ū-lā-ter), *n.* one who strives to excel.  
**Emulous** (em'ū-lus), *a.* rivaling; desirous to excel.  
**Emulsion** (ē-mul'shun), *n.* a softening medicine.  
**Emulsive** (ē-mul'siv), *a.* mollifying; softening.  
**Enable** (en-ā-bl), *v.* to make able; to supply with power.  
**Enablement** (en-ā-bl'i-ment), *n.* the act of enabling.  
**Enact** (en-ak't), *v.* to decree by law; to perform.  
**Enactive** (en-ak'tiv), *a.* having power to enact.  
**Enactment** (en-ak't'ment), *n.* measure or bill passed into a law; the passing of it.  
**Enactor** (en-ak'tor), *n.* one who enacts.  
**Enallage** (en-all'a-jē), *n.* the interchange of one gender, case, &c., for another.  
**Enamel** (en-am'el), *n.* a substance used in enameling; substance on teeth;—*v.* to coat or paint with enamel.  
**Enameler** (en-am'el-er), *n.* one who enamels.  
**Enameling** (en-am'el-ing), *n.* the art of laying on enamel.  
**Enamor** (en-am'er), *v.* to inflame with love or desire.  
**Encamp** (en-kamp'), *v.* to pitch tents; to form into a camp.  
**Encampment** (en-kamp'ment), *n.* pitching tents where troops lodge in a camp.  
**Encaustic** (en-kaws'tik), *a.* burnt in or done by heat;—*n.* painting in heated wax.

**Eneave** (en-kāv'), *v.* to hide in a cave or recess.  
**Enceinte** (ang-sangt'), *a.* pregnant.  
**Encephalic** (en-se-fal'ik), *a.* belonging to the head or brain.  
**Enchain** (en-chān'), *v.* to fasten with or bind in a chain.  
**Enchant** (en-chant'), *v.* to charm; to bewitch; to delight.  
**Enchantingly** (en-chant'ing-le), *ad.* in a way to fascinate.  
**Enchantment** (en-chant'ment), *n.* fascination; extreme delight.  
**Enchantress** (en-chan'tres), *n.* a sorceress.  
**Enchase** (en-chās'), *v.* to adorn by embossed works.  
**Encircle** (en-ser'kl), *v.* to enclose by a circle; to surround.  
**Enclitic** (en-kli'tik), *a.* inclining or leaning upon;—*n.* a word joined to the end of another.  
**Enclose** (en-clōz'), *v.* to shut in; to confine.  
**Enclosure** (en-clōz'ūr), *n.* a confined or enclosed space.  
**Encomiast** (en-kō-me-ast), *n.* one who bestows praise.  
**Encomiastic** (en-kō-me-ast'ik), *a.* containing praise.  
**Encomium** (en-kō-me-um), *n.* panegyric; high praise.  
**Encompass** (en-kum'pas), *v.* to encircle in; to enclose.  
**Encore** (ang-kōr), *ad.* a word calling for a repetition of a performance.  
**Encounter** (en-koun'ter), *n.* a sudden meeting; a battle; combat; engagement;—*v.* to meet suddenly; to fight.  
**Encourage** (en-kur'aj), *v.* to inspire with courage.  
**Encouragement** (en-kur'aj-ment), *n.* incitement; support; hope; favor.  
**Encouraging** (en-kur'aj-ing), *n.* inspiring with hope.  
**Encouragingly** (en-kur'aj-ing-le), *ad.* so as to give hope of success.  
**Encroach** (en-krōch'), *v.* to intrude; to trespass.  
**Encroachment** (en-krōch'-ment), *n.* unlawful intrusion.  
**Encumber** (en-kum'ber), *v.* to burden with a load.  
**Encumbrance** (en-kum'brans), *n.* a load; burden.  
**Encyclical** (en-sik'lik-al), *a.*

sent to many places or persons, as a letter.  
**Encyclopædia** (en-si-klō-pē'di-a), *n.* a summary of every branch of knowledge.  
**Encysted** (en-sist'ed), *a.* enclosed in a bag, sac, or cyst.  
**End** (end), *n.* extreme point; result; purpose; close; death;—*v.* to finish; to close; to destroy.  
**Endanger** (en-dān'jer), *v.* to expose to injury.  
**Endear** (en-dē'r), *v.* to make dear or beloved.  
**Endearment** (en-der'ment), *n.* that which excites or increases affection.  
**Endeavor** (en-dev'er), *n.* effort; trial; attempt;—*v.* to try; to strive.  
**Endeavor** (en-dek'a-gen), *n.* a plain figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.  
**Endemic** (en-dem'ik), *a.* peculiar to a place.  
**Ending** (end'ing), *n.* termination; conclusion.  
**Endless** (end'les), *a.* without end; everlasting.  
**Endlessly** (end'les-le), *ad.* forever; incessantly.  
**Endogen** (en-do-jen), *n.* a plant that grows from within.  
**Endogenous** (en-dōj'e-nus), *a.* increasing by internal growth.  
**Endow** (en-dow'), *v.* to give a dowry or marriage portion to; to enrich or provide for.  
**Endowment** (en-dow'ment), *n.* act of endowing; any gift of nature.  
**Endurable** (en-dū'ra-bl), *a.* that may be borne.  
**Endurance** (en-dū'rans), *n.* sufferance; patience.  
**Endure** (en-dūr'), *v.* to bear; to suffer with patience; to undergo.  
**Endwise** (end'wīz), *ad.* on one end; with the end first.  
**Enema** (ē-nē'ma), *n.* an injection into the bowels.  
**Enemy** (en'e-me), *n.* one who hates; a foe; an adversary.  
**Energetic** (en-er-jet'ik), *a.* active; forcible; effective.  
**Energetical** (en-er-jet'ik-al), *a.* active; forcible; effective.  
**Energize** (en'er-jiz), *v.* to operate with vigor.  
**Energy** (en'er-je), *n.* inherent power for work; vigor; action; strength; spirit.  
**Enervate** (en-er'vāt), *v.* to de-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## ENERVATION

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## ENSUE

prive of strength or courage.  
**Enervation** (en-er-vā'shun), *n.* act of weakening.  
**Enfeeble** (en-feē'bl), *v.* to weaken; to make feeble.  
**Enfeeblement** (en-feē'bl-ment), *n.* a weakening.  
**Enfeoff** (en-feē'), *v.* to invest with a fee or estate.  
**Enfilade** (en-fe-lād'), *n.* a straight line;—*v.* to rake with shot or shell the whole length of a line.  
**Enforce** (en-fōrs'), *v.* to put in execution; to compel.  
**Enforcement** (en-fōrs'ment), *n.* compulsion.  
**Enforcer** (en-fōrs'er), *n.* one who carries into effect.  
**Enfranchise** (en-fran'chiz), *v.* to set free; to admit to the privileges of a free citizen.  
**Enfranchisement** (en-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* act of setting free; admission to civil and political rights.  
**Engage** (en-gāj'), *v.* to encounter; to bind; to embark in any business.  
**Engagement** (en-gāj'ment), *n.* a battle; obligation; business; compact.  
**Engaging** (en-gāj'ing), *a.* pleasing; attractive; winning.  
**Engarrison** (en-gar're-son), *v.* to protect by a garrison.  
**Engender** (en-jen'der), *v.* to cause to exist; to produce.  
**Engine** (en-jin), *n.* an instrument of action; machine.  
**Engineer** (en-jin-ēr), *n.* one skilled in mechanics, and who manages an engine, &c.  
**Engineering** (en-jin-ēr'ing), *n.* the art of an engineer.  
**Enginery** (en-jin-re), *n.* management of engines.  
**Engird** (en-gerd'), *v.* to encompass; to surround.  
**English** (ing'lish), *a.* of or pertaining to England;—*n.* people or language of England.  
**Engrain** (en-grān'), *v.* to dye in grain.  
**Engrave** (en-grāv'), *v.* to cut figures or letters on wood, metal, &c.  
**Engraver** (en-grāv'er), *n.* one who engraves.  
**Engraving** (en-grāv'ing), *n.* the art or act of cutting designs on wood, &c.; that which is engraved; a print.  
**Engross** (en-grōs'), *v.* to buy

the whole; to write in a fair hand.  
**Engrosser** (en-grōs'er), *n.* a monopolizer; one who writes a fair copy.  
**Engrossment** (en-grōs'ment), *n.* act of engrossing.  
**Engulf** (en-gulf'), *v.* to swallow up; to absorb.  
**Enhance** (en-hans'), *v.* to raise in price; to advance.  
**Enhancement** (en-hans'ment), *n.* increase; rise.  
**Enhydrous** (en-hi'drus), *a.* applied to minerals or crystals containing water.  
**Enigma** (ē-nig'ma), *n.* a riddle; obscure expression.  
**Enigmatie** (ē-nig-mat'ik), }  
**Enigmatical** (ē-nig-mat'ik- }  
 al), *a.* darkly expressed; obscure.  
**Enigmatist** (ē-nig'ma-tist), *n.* a dealer in enigmas.  
**Enjoin** (en-join'), *v.* to command; to urge upon.  
**Enjoinment** (en-join'ment), *n.* direction; command.  
**Enjoy** (en-joy'), *v.* to feel pleasure; to possess.  
**Enjoyable** (en-joy'a-bl), *a.* that can be possessed with pleasure.  
**Enjoyment** (en-joy'ment), *n.* pleasure; satisfaction; possession with pleasure.  
**Enkindle** (en-kin'dl), *v.* to set on fire; to excite.  
**Enlarge** (en-larj'), *v.* to expand; to increase; to amplify; to extend; to liberate.  
**Enlargement** (en-larj'ment), *n.* increase of size; extension; release.  
**Enlighten** (en-lit'n), *v.* to make clear; to instruct.  
**Enlightener** (en-lit'n-er), *n.* one who illuminates or instructs.  
**Enlightenment** (en-lit'n-ment), *n.* state of being enlightened.  
**Enlist** (en-list'), *v.* to enter a name on a list; to enrol.  
**Enlistment** (en-list'ment), *n.* act of enlisting.  
**Enliven** (en-liv'n), *v.* to animate; to make cheerful.  
**Enliveur** (en-liv'n-er), *n.* one who enlivens.  
**Enmity** (en-me-te), *n.* ill-will; hatred; hostility.  
**Enneagon** (en-ne-a-gon), *n.* a figure with nine sides and nine angles.  
**Ennoble** (en-nō'bl), *v.* to make

noble; to elevate.  
**Ennoblement** (en-nō'bl-ment), *n.* act of ennobling.  
**Ennui** (ong-wē), *n.* lassitude; languor; mental depression.  
**Enode** (ē-nōd'), *a.* in botany, without knots or joints.  
**Enormity** (ē-nor'me-te), *n.* great wickedness; atrociousness.  
**Enormous** (ē-nor'mus), *a.* more than the common measure.  
**Enormously** (ē-nor'mus-le) *ad.* atrociously.  
**Enough** (ē-nuf'), *a.* giving content; sufficient;—*n.* sufficiency;—*ad.* sufficiently; fully.  
**Enrage** (en-rāj'), *v.* to irritate; to provoke to fury.  
**Enrapture** (en-rap'tūr), *v.* to transport with pleasure.  
**Enravisht** (en-rav'ish), *v.* to transport with delight.  
**Enravishtment** (en-rav'ish-ment), *n.* ecstacy of delight.  
**Enrich** (en-rich'), *v.* to make rich; to fertilize.  
**Enrichment** (en-rich'ment), *n.* increase of wealth.  
**Enrobe** (en-rōb'), *v.* to clothe; to invest; to attire.  
**Enrol** (en-rōl'), *v.* to register.  
**Enrolment** (en-rōl'ment), *n.* a register; a record.  
**Enroot** (en-root'), *v.* to implant deep.  
**Ensample** (en-sam'pl), *n.* an example; a pattern.  
**Ensangline** (en-sang'win), *v.* to stain with blood.  
**Enscone** (en-skons'), *v.* to cover or protect; to secure.  
**Ensemble** (ong-som'bl), *n.* all parts taken together.  
**Enshrine** (en-shrin'), *v.* to inclose in a covering; to preserve as sacred.  
**Enshroud** (en-shrowd'), *v.* to cover or envelop in a shroud.  
**Ensisform** (en-se-form), *a.* in the form of a sword.  
**Ensign** (en'sin), *n.* a flag; an officer that carries a standard or flag.  
**Ensiny** (en'sin-se), *n.* the commission of an ensign.  
**Enslave** (en-slāv'), *v.* to deprive of liberty.  
**Enslavement** (en-slāv'ment), *n.* state of slavery.  
**Enstamp** (en-stamp'), *v.* to mark as with a stamp.  
**Ensue** (en-sū'), *v.* to result



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ENSUING

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## EPHEMERIS

from; to succeed.  
**Ensuing** (en-sū'ing), *ppr.* next following.  
**Entablature** (en-tab'la-tūr), }  
**Entablement** (en-tā'bl-ment) }  
 n. the whole top parts of a column or pillar.  
**Entail** (en-tāl'), n. an estate entailed;—*v.* to settle an estate inalienably.  
**Entailment** (en-tāl'ment), n. act of settling an estate inalienably on an heir.  
**Entangle** (en-tang'gl'), *v.* to twist and intermingle; to perplex; to involve in complications.  
**Entanglement** (en-tang'gl-ment), n. a disordered state.  
**Entasia** (en-tā'zhe-a), n. a vehement straining or stretching.  
**Entasis** (en'ta-sis), n. the gradual swelling of a shaft or column.  
**Entastic** (en-tas'tik), a. relating to diseases characterized by tonic spasms.  
**Enter** (en'ter), *v.* to go or come into; to join or engage in.  
**Enterie** (en-ter'ik), a. belonging to the intestines.  
**Enterprise** (en'ter-priz), n. an undertaking; an attempt.  
**Enterprising** (en'ter-priz-ing), a. bold or resolute to attempt.  
**Entertain** (en-ter-tān'), *v.* to provide with meat and lodging; to amuse.  
**Entertaining** (en-ter-tān'ing), a. amusing; pleasing.  
**Entertainment** (en-ter-tān'ment), n. amusement; hospitable treatment.  
**Enthrone** (en-thrōn), *v.* to place on a throne; to exalt.  
**Enthronement** (en-thrōn'ment), n. act of enthroning.  
**Enthusiasm** (en-thū'ze-azm), n. heat of imagination; intense interest; passionate zeal.  
**Enthusiast** (en-thū'ze-ast), n. one who loves or admires intensely.  
**Enthusiastic** (en-thū'ze-as'tik), a. full of ardor.  
**Enthymeme** (en'the-mēm), n. an argument consisting of two propositions.  
**Entice** (en-tis'), *v.* to lead astray; to incite; to allure.  
**Enticement** (en-tis'ment), n. the act of alluring.

**Enticer** (en-tis'er), n. one who tempts to evil.  
**Enticingly** (en-tis'ing-le), *ad.* with instigation to evil.  
**Entire** (en-tir'), a. whole; complete; unmingled.  
**Entirely** (en-tir'le), *ad.* wholly; completely; fully.  
**Entireness** (en-tir'nes), n. wholeness; completeness.  
**Entitle** (en-ti'tl'), *v.* to give a right or claim to.  
**Entity** (en'te-te), n. being; existence; a real substance.  
**Entomb** (en-toom'), *v.* to put or place in a tomb.  
**Entomoid** (en'to-moyd), a. resembling an insect.  
**Entomologist** (en-to-mol'o-jist), n. one learned in entomology.  
**Entomology** (en-to-mol'o-je), n. the science which treats of insects.  
**Entomophagous** (en-to-mof-a-gus), a. insect eating.  
**Entonic** (en-ton'ik), a. having great tension or exaggerated action.  
**Entozoon** (en-to-zō'on), n. an animal which lives within the bodies of other animals.  
**Entrails** (en'trālz), n. *pl.* the bowels or intestines.  
**Entrance** (en'trans), n. power or right to enter the door; the beginning.  
**Entrance** (en'trans'), *v.* to put into a trance.  
**Entrap** (en-trap'), *v.* to trap; to ensnare.  
**Entreat** (en-trēt'), *v.* to beg earnestly; to supplicate.  
**Entreaty** (en-trēt'ē), n. urgent prayer; an earnest petition.  
**Entree** (ong-trā), n. entry; access; a course of dishes.  
**Entropium** (en-trō'pe-um), n. inversion of the eye-lashes.  
**Entry** (en'tre), n. an entrance; a passage into; the thing entered or written.  
**Entwine** (en-twin'), *v.* to wreath round. [*round.*]  
**Entwist** (en-twist'), *v.* to twist.  
**Enumerate** (ē-nū'me-rāt), *v.* to number; to count.  
**Enumeration** (ē-nū'me-rā'shun), n. a numbering.  
**Enumerative** (ē-nū'me-ra-tiv), a. counting singly.  
**Enunciate** (ē-nun'she-āt), *v.* to declare; to pronounce distinctly.

**Enunciation** (ē-nūn-she-ā'shun), n. manner of pronunciation; declaration.  
**Enunciatory** (ē-nun'she-ā-to-re), a. containing utterance.  
**Envelope** (en-vel'up), *v.* to cover on all sides; to enclose; to hide.  
**Envelope** (en'vel-ōp), n. an enclosing cover for a letter.  
**Envelopment** (en-vel'op-ment), n. a covering on all sides.  
**Evenom** (en-ven'um), *v.* to poison; to taint with malice.  
**Enviabie** (en've-a-bl), a. that may excite envy.  
**Envious** (en've-us), a. feeling envy; directed by envy.  
**Environ** (en-vi'run), *v.* to hem in; to surround.  
**Environment** (en-vi'run-ment), n. surrounding.  
**Enviorns** (en've-runz), n. *pl.* places that lie around a town or city; suburbs.  
**Envoy** (en'voy), n. a minister to a foreign court.  
**Envoyship** (en'voy-ship), n. the office of an envoy.  
**Envy** (en've), *v.* to grieve at another's good; to grudge;—*n.* vexation or pain excited by another's prosperity.  
**Eocene** (ē-ō-sēn), a. first in time of the three subdivisions of the tertiary formations.  
**Eolian** (ē-ō-le-an), a. pertaining to Æolus, or the winds.  
**Epact** (ē'pakt), n. the excess of the solar month over the lunar.  
**Epaulement** (ē-pawl'ment), n. a side-work to cover troops in flank.  
**Epaulet** (ep'awl-ēt), n. a shoulder-knot worn by military officers; a badge of office.  
**Epenthete** (ep-en-thet'ik), a. inserted in.  
**Epergne** (ē-per'n), n. an ornamental stand for a dish in the centre of a table.  
**Epha** (ē'fa), n. a Hebrew measure, a little more than three pecks.  
**Ephemera** (ē-fem'e-ra), n. that which lasts but a day; an insect that lives only one day.  
**Ephemeral** (ē-fem'e-ra), a. lasting one day; short-lived.  
**Ephemeris** (ē-fem'e-ris), n. an



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## EPHOD

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## EQUIPAGE

astronomical almanac.

**Ephod** (e'fod), *n.* a girdle worn by Jewish priests.

**Epic** (ep'ik), *a.* containing narrative; heroic; —*n.* an heroic or narrative poem.

**Epicarp** (ep'e-karp), *n.* the outer skin of fruits.

**Epiceae** (ep'e-sen), *n.* common to both sexes.

**Epicure** (ep'e-kür), *n.* one devoted to the luxuries of the table.

**Epicleurean** (ep-e-kür-ré-an), *a.* given to luxury.

**Epicurism** (ep'e-kür-izm), *n.* devotion to dainty living.

**Epicycle** (ep-e-sí'kl), *n.* a little circle whose centre is on the circumference of a greater circle.

**Epidemic** (ep-e-dem'ík), *n.* a disease falling on great numbers.

**Epidemical** (ep-e-dem'e-kal), *a.* general; affecting numbers.

**Epidermal** (ep-e-der'mal), *a.* pertaining to the outer skin.

**Epidermis** (ep-e-der'mis), *n.* the cuticle or outer skin.

**Epigeous** (ep-e-je'us), *a.* growing on land.

**Epigeal** (ep-e-je'al), *a.* above ground.

**Epigastric** (ep-e-gas'trik), *a.* pertaining to the upper part of the belly.

**Epiglottis** (ep-e-glot'tis), *n.* a cartilage that covers the glottis.

**Epigram** (ep'e-gram), *n.* a kind of short pointed poem.

**Epigrammatic** (ep-e-gram-mat'ik), *a.* like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant.

**Epigrammatical** (ep-e-gram-mat'ik-al), *a.* like an epigram; concise; pointed; poignant.

**Epigrammatist** (ep-e-gram-mat'ist), *n.* a writer of epigrams.

**Epigraph** (ep'e-graf), *n.* an inscription on a building; a citation or motto in a book.

**Epilepsy** (ep'e-lep-se), *n.* a kind of fit, with convulsions; the falling sickness.

**Epileptic** (ep-e-lep'tik), *a.* afflicted with falling sickness.

**Epilogistic** (ep-il'o-jis'tik), *a.* of or like epilogue.

**Epilogue** (ep'e-log), *n.* a concluding speech.

**Epiphany** (é-pif'a-ne), *n.* a church festival held on the 6th of January.

**Epiphora** (e-pif'ô-ra), *n.* watery eye.

**Epiphysis** (e-pif'e-sis), *n.* that which grows on something else.

**Episcopacy** (é-pis'kô-pa-se), *n.* church government by bishops.

**Episcopal** (é-pis'kô-pal), *a.* pertaining to bishops.

**Episcopalian** (é-pis-kô-pá'le-an), *n.* one belonging to the Episcopal church.

**Episcopate** (é-pis'kô-pát), *n.* the dignity of a bishop.

**Episode** (ep'e-sód), *n.* a separate story; an incident.

**Epispastic** (ep-e-spas'tik), *a.* drawing; blistering; —*n.* that which acts as a blister.

**Episperm** (ep'e-sperm), *n.* the outer covering of a seed.

**Epistaxis** (ep-e-stak'sis), *n.* act or state of bleeding from the nose.

**Epistle** (é-pis'tl), *n.* a letter.

**Epistolary** (é-pis'tô-lar-e), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of letters.

**Epistomous** (ep-is-tô-me-us), *a.* spigot-shaped.

**Epitaph** (ep'e-taf), *n.* an inscription on a tombstone.

**Epithet** (ep'e-thet), *n.* a word expressing some real quality; a title.

**Epithetic** (ep-e-thet'ik), *a.* abounding in epithets.

**Epitome** (e-pit'ô-me), *n.* an abridgment; an abstract.

**Epitomize** (e-pit'ô-miz), *v.* to abridge; to diminish.

**Epitomizer** (e-pit'ô-miz-er), *n.* one who abridges.

**Epizootic** (ep-e-zoot'ik), *a.* applied to diseases prevailing among animals.

**Epoch** (ép'ok), *n.* a remarkable period of time.

**Epode** (ep'ód), *n.* the third or last part of an ode.

**Epoee** (ep'o-pé), *n.* the subject of an epic poem.

**Equability** (é-qwa-bil'e-te), *n.* uniformity; not variable.

**Equable** (é'kwa-bl), *a.* equal and uniform at all times.

**Equally** (é'kwa-ble), *ad.* uniformly; evenly.

**Equal** (é'kwal), *a.* being of the same magnitude, value, or

quality; uniform; —*n.* one of the same rank, age, quality, &c.

**Equality** (é-kwal'e-te), *n.* likeness; uniformity.

**Equalization** (é-kwal-e-zá'shun), *n.* state of equality.

**Equalize** (é'kwal-iz), *v.* to make equal.

**Equally** (é'kwal-le), *ad.* in the same degree.

**Equanimity** (é-kwa-nim'e-te), *n.* evenness of mind.

**Equangular** (é-kwang'gü-ler), *a.* consisting of equal angles.

**Equation** (é-kwá'shun), *n.* a bringing to equality.

**Eductor** (é-kwá'tor), *n.* a great circle, equally distant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres.

**Equatorial** (é-kwa-tô're-al), *a.* pertaining to mind.

**Equerry** (ek'we-re, ek-wer're), *n.* one who has the care of horses.

**Equestrian** (é-kwes'tre-an), *a.* pertaining to horses, or horsemanship, on horseback.

**Equiangular** (é-kwe-ang'gü-lar), *a.* of equal angles.

**Equidifferent** (é-kwe-dif-fer-ent), *a.* arithmetically proportional.

**Equidistant** (é-kwe-dis'tant), *a.* of the same distance.

**Equipform** (é-kwe-form), *a.* having the same form.

**Equilateral** (é-kwe-lat'er-al), *a.* having all the sides equal.

**Equilibrium** (é-kwe-lib're-um), *n.* equality of weight, power, or force; level position.

**Equine** (é'kwin), *a.* pertaining to horses.

**Equinoctial** (é-kwe-nok'tshal), *n.* the great circle which the sun describes when days and nights are equal.

**Equinox** (é'kwe-noks), *n.* the time when the sun crosses the equator, making the night equal to the day.

**Equip** (e-kwip), *v.* to fit out; to dress; to arm.

**Equipage** (ek'we-páj), *n.* retinue, as horses, carriages, &c.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## EQUIPMENT

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## ESCUTCHEON

**Equipment** (è-kwip'ment), *n.* act of equipping; things used in equipping.

**Equipoise** (è-kwip-pòiz), *n.* equality of weight; equilibrium.

**Equipollent** (è-kwe-pol'lent), *a.* having equal power or force.

**Equiponderant** (è-kwè-pen'ter-ant), *a.* being of the same weight.

**Equitable** (ek'we-ta-bl), *a.* fair; just; giving equal justice; impartial.

**Equitably** (ek'we-ta-ble), *ad.* with justice.

**Equity** (ek'we-te), *n.* justice; impartiality; fairness.

**Equivalence** (è-kwiv'a-lens), *n.* equal worth or value.

**Equivalent** (è-kwiv'a-lent), *a.* equal in power, value, or effect;—*n.* a thing equal in value or worth.

**Equivocal** (è-kwiv'ò-kal), *a.* of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.

**Equivocally** (è-kwiv'ò-kal-le), *ad.* doubtfully; ambiguously.

**Equivocate** (è-kwiv'ò-kat), *v.* to use words of doubtful meaning; to evade.

**Equivocation** (è-kwiv'ò-ká-shun), *n.* act of using doubtful words to mislead.

**Equivocator** (è-kwiv'ò-ká-tor), *n.* one who equivocates.

**Equivocatory** (è-kwiv'ò-ká-to-re), *a.* containing or savoring of equivocation.

**Equivoke** (ek'we-vók), *n.* an ambiguous expression.

**Era** (è'ra), *n.* a series of years reckoned from a particular point; an epoch.

**Eradicate** (è-rá'de-át), *v.* to shoot rays.

**Eradicate** (è-rad'e-kát), *v.* to extirpate; to destroy.

**Eradication** (è-rad-e-ká'shun), *n.* act of rooting out.

**Eradicative** (è-rad'e-ká-tiv), *a.* that cures or destroys thoroughly.

**Erasable** (è-rás'a-bl), *a.* that may be erased.

**Erase** (è-rás'), *v.* to rub or scrape out; to efface.

**Erasion** (è-rá'shun), *n.* act of erasing.

**Ere** (ár), *ad.* before; sooner than;—*prep.* before.

**Erebus** (er'e-bus), *n.* darkness;

the region of the dead.

**Erect** (è-ekt'), *a.* upright; directed upward; bold;—*v.* to set upright; to build; to raise.

**Erectable** (è-ekt'a-bl), *a.* that can be erected.

**Erectile** (è-ekt'il), *a.* having the property of raising itself.

**Erection** (è-ekt'shun), *n.* act of raising; elevation; building.

**Erective** (è-ekt'iv), *a.* able or tending to erect.

**Erectly** (è-ekt'le), *ad.* in an upright position.

**Erelong** (er'long), *ad.* before a long time.

**Ergot** (er'got), *n.* a horny substance on a horse's leg; a diseased condition of grain.

**Ermine** (er'min), *n.* a species of animal or its fur.

**Erode** (è-ród'), *v.* to eat in or away; to corrode.

**Erosion** (è-ród'shun), *n.* act of eating away.

**Erosive** (è-ród'siv), *a.* that eats away; corrosive.

**Erotic** (è-rot'ik), *a.* relating to the passion of love.

**Err** (er), *v.* to wander; to go astray; to sin; to mistake.

**Errand** (er'rand), *n.* a message.

**Errant** (er'rant), *a.* wandering; roving; wild.

**Errantry** (er'rant-re), *n.* a wandering state.

**Erratic** (er-rat'ik), *a.* wandering; strange; irregular; queer.

**Erratum** (er-rá'tum), *n.* error in printing or writing;—*pl.* Errata.

**Erubine** (er'rin), *a.* affecting the nose;—*n.* what is snuffed up the nose.

**Erroneous** (er-ró'né-us), *a.* not conformed to truth.

**Erroneously** (er-ró'né-us-le), *ad.* by mistake.

**Error** (er'ror), *n.* deviation from the truth; blunder; mistake.

**Erst** (erst), *ad.* at first; long ago; once.

**Erbescence** (er-ù-bes'sens), *n.* a redness; a blushing.

**Erbescent** (er-ù-bes'sent), *a.* reddish; flushing.

**Eruccate** (è-ruk'tát), *v.* to belch.

**Eruccation** (è-ruk-tá'shun), *n.* act of belching.

**Erudite** (er'ù-dit), *a.* conversant with books; learned.

**Erudition** (er-ù-dish'un), *n.*

knowledge gained by study.

**Eruption** (è-rup'shun), *n.* a breaking or bursting out; a breaking out of pustules on the skin.

**Eruptive** (è-rup'tiv), *a.* breaking forth; attended or produced by eruption.

**Erysipelas** (ir-e-sip'e-las), *n.* an eruptive inflammation of the skin.

**Erysipelatous** (ir-e-sè-pel'a-tus), *a.* of or resembling erysipelas.

**Erythema** (er-e-the'ma), *a.* superficial redness of the skin.

**Escalade** (es'ka-lád), *n.* act of scaling of walls.

**Escallop** (es-kal'lop), *n.* a bivalve shell; inequality of margin.

**Escapade** (es-ka-pád'), *n.* a trick; an impropriety of speech, or slip of the tongue; gambols of a horse.

**Escape** (es-káp'), *v.* to avoid; to shun or evade; to become free;—*n.* flight; a getting free.

**Escapement** (es-káp'ment), *n.* that part of a watch which regulates its movements.

**Escarp** (es-karp'), *v.* to form a slope;—*a.* the side of the ditch next the rampart.

**Escarpment** (es-karp'ment), *n.* the steep side of a hill or rock.

**Eschalot** (esh'a-lot), *n.* a kind of small onion.

**Escharotic** (es-ka-rot'ik), *a.* caustic;—*n.* a caustic application.

**Escheat** (es-chét'), *n.* property which falls to the state for want of heirs;—*v.* to be forfeited for want of heirs.

**Eschew** (es-chóó'), *v.* to shun or avoid; to flee from.

**Escort** (es'kort), *n.* a body of men to protect.

**Escort** (es-kort'), *v.* to guard on the way.

**Eseritoire** (es-kre-twor'), *n.* a box with writing instruments.

**Esculapian** (es-ku-lá'pe-an), *a.* pertaining to the healing art.

**Esculent** (es-kú-lent), *a.* eatable; good for food.

**Escutcheon** (es kuch'un), *n.* a shield on which a coat of







# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## EVACUANT

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## EXCEPTIONABLE

**Evacuant** (é-vak-ú-ant), *n.* a medicine that evacuates.

**Evacuate** (é-vak-ú-át), *v.* to empty; to quit.

**Evacuation** (é-vak-ú-á'shun), *n.* the act of emptying or quitting.

**Evasive** (é-vád'), *v.* to escape fully; to elude; to equivocate.

**Evasive** (ev-an-es'séif), *n.* evading; liable to pass away.

**Evanescent** (ev-an-es'ent), *a.* fleeting; passing away.

**Evangelic** (ev-an-jel'ik), *a.* according to the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox.

**Evangelism** (é-van-jel'izm), *n.* the act of proclaiming the gospel.

**Evangelist** (é-van-jel'ist), *n.* a preacher of the gospel.

**Evangelize** (é-van-jel'iz), *v.* to instruct in the gospel.

**Evaporate** (é-váp'er-át), *v.* to fly off in vapor.

**Evaporation** (é-váp'er-á'shun), *n.* the changing of a fluid into vapor or steam.

**Evasion** (é-vá'zhun), *n.* a shift; a subterfuge.

**Evasive** (é-vá'siv), *a.* using artifice to escape or avoid.

**Evasively** (é-vá'siv-le), *ad.* by means of evasion.

**Evasiveness** (é-vá'siv-nes), *n.* the art of escaping by artifice or deception.

**Eve** (év), *n.* evening.

**Even** (é'vn), *a.* equal; level; uniform;—*v.* to make level or smooth;—*ad.* exactly so; indeed; so much as; still.

**Evening** (é'vn-ing), *n.* the close of the day.

**Evenness** (é'vn-nes), *n.* levelness; calmness.

**Eventide** (é'vn-tid), *n.* the tide or time of evening.

**Event** (é-vent'), *n.* that which comes and issues.

**Eventful** (é-vent'ful), *a.* full or fruitful of incidents.

**Eventual** (é-vent'ú-ál), *a.* ultimate or final; consequential.

**Eventuality** (é-vent'ú-ál'é-te), *n.* a contingency.

**Eventuate** (é-vent'ú-át), *v.* to come out as a result.

**Ever** (ev'er), *ad.* at any time; always; eternally.

**Evergreen** (ev'er-grén), *n.* a plant that remains green all the year.

**Everlasting** (ev'er-last'ing), *a.* endless; perpetual; eternal.

**Everlastingly** (ev'er-last'ing-le), *ad.* eternally; without end.

**Evermore** (ev'er-mór), *ad.* always; unendingly.

**Every** (ev'er-e), *a.* each one of a whole number.

**Everywhere** (ev'er-e-hwár), *ad.* in every place.

**Evert** (é-vikt'), *v.* to dispossess judicially.

**Evection** (é-rik'shun), *n.* the act of evicting.

**Evidence** (ev'e-dens), *n.* that which makes evident; proof; witness;—*v.* to show; to prove.

**Evident** (ev'e-dent), *a.* clear to the mind; plain.

**Evidential** (ev'e-den'shal), *a.* affording evidence.

**Evidently** (ev'e-dent-le), *ad.* clearly; obviously.

**Evil** (é'vil), *a.* wicked; bad; mischievous;—*n.* calamity; wickedness; depravity;—*ad.* injuriously.

**Evince** (é-vins'), *v.* to prove; to make plain.

**Evinchible** (é-vin'se-bl), *a.* capable of proof.

**Evinchive** (é-vin'siv), *a.* tending to prove.

**Eviscerate** (é-vis'ser-át), *v.* to take out the bowels.

**Evoke** (é-vók'), *v.* to call forth; to appeal.

**Evolution** (ev-ó-lú'shun), *n.* gradual working out or development; a series of things unfolded.

**Evolutionary** (ev-ó-lú'shun-ar-e), *a.* relating to evolution.

**Evolve** (é-volv'), *v.* to unfold; to disentangle.

**Eviscion** (é-vut'shun), *n.* the act of tearing out.

**Ewe** (ú), *n.* a female sheep.

**Ewer** (ú'er), *n.* a large pitcher for carrying water.

**Exacerbate** (egz-as'er-bát), *v.* to exasperate; to irritate.

**Exacerbation** (egz-as'er-bát'shun), *n.* increased violence in a disease.

**Exact** (egz-akt'), *a.* very correct or regular; precise; punctual;—*v.* to demand or require; to extort.

**Exaction** (egz-ak'shun), *n.* the act of exacting or extorting.

**Exactitude** (egz-akt'it-ú-d), *n.* exactness; accuracy.

**Exactly** (egz-akt'ig), *ad.* accurately; precisely.

**Exactness** (egz-akt'nes), *n.* accuracy; regularity.

**Exaggerate** (egz-aj'er-át), *v.* to enlarge beyond the truth.

**Exaggeration** (egz-aj'er-á'shun), *n.* a telling more than the truth.

**Exalt** (egz-awlt'), *v.* to raise high; to extol; to magnify.

**Exaltation** (egz-awlt-á'shun), *n.* elevated state.

**Exalted** (egz-awlt'ed), *a.* dignified; elevated.

**Examinable** (egz-am'in-a-bl), *a.* that may be inquired into.

**Examination** (egz-am-e-ná'shun), *n.* the act of examining.

**Examine** (egz-am'in), *v.* to scrutinize; to test; to question.

**Examiner** (egz-am'e-ner), *n.* one who examines.

**Example** (egz-am'pl), *n.* a specimen; pattern; model; copy.

**Exasperate** (egz-as'per-át), *v.* to enrage or provoke greatly.

**Exasperation** (egz-as'per-á'shun), *n.* extreme degree of anger.

**Excavate** (eks'ka-vát), *v.* to scoop or dig out; to hollow.

**Excavation** (eks-ka-vá'shun), *n.* the act of digging out earth.

**Exceed** (ek-séd'), *v.* to go beyond; to surpass; to excel.

**Exceeding** (ek-séd'ing), *a.* great in extent or duration; very large.

**Exceedingly** (ek-séd'ing-le), *ad.* to a very great degree.

**Excel** (ek-sel'), *v.* to surpass or exceed; to outdo.

**Excellence** (ek'sel-lens), *n.* any superior quality.

**Excellency** (ek'sel-len-se), *n.* a title of honor.

**Excellent** (ek'sel-lent), *a.* of great worth or value.

**Excellently** (ek'sel-lent-le), *ad.* well in high degree.

**Except** (ek-sept'), *v.* to exclude; to object; to leave out;—*prep.* exclusive of.

**Excepting** (ek-sept'ing), *ppr.* with exception of; except.

**Exception** (ek-sep'shun), *n.* exclusion; objection.

**Exceptionable** (ek-sep'shun-a-bl), *a.* liable to objection.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## EXCEPTIONAL

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## EXEQUIAE

**Exceptional** (ek-sep'shun-al), *a.* forming an exception.  
**Exceptor** (ek-sep'ter), *n.* one who objects.  
**Excerpt** (ek-sep't), *v.* to select parts from any writings;—*n.* a selection or extract.  
**Excess** (ek-ses'), *n.* what is above measure.  
**Excessive** (ek-ses'siv), *a.* being in excess; extreme.  
**Exceedingly** (ek-ses'siv-le), *ad.* exceedingly; extremely.  
**Exchange** (eks-chānj), *v.* to give one thing for another;—*n.* act of exchanging; barter; balance of money; place where merchants meet.  
**Exchangeable** (eks-chānj'a-bl), *a.* that may be exchanged.  
**Exchequer** (eks-check'er), *n.* a court in England that tries questions of revenue; a treasury.  
**Excisable** (ek-siz'a-bl), *a.* liable to be taxed.  
**Excise** (ek-siz'), *n.* a tax or duty levied on goods;—*v.* to lay a duty on goods.  
**Excise-man** (ek-siz'man), *n.* one who inspects and rates articles liable to duty.  
**Exclusion** (ek-sizh-un), *n.* extripation; utter ruin.  
**Excitability** (ek-sit-a-bil'i-te), *n.* the being easily agitated.  
**Excitable** (ek-sit'a-bl), *a.* that can be roused into action.  
**Excite** (ek-sit'), *v.* to stir up; to rouse; to inflame.  
**Exciting** (ek-sit'ing), *a.* stimulating.  
**Excitement** (ek-sit'ment), *n.* act of rousing; agitation.  
**Exclaim** (eks-klam'), *v.* to cry out loudly.  
**Exclamation** (eks-klam'-shun), *n.* a loud outcry; the mark (!), denoting emotion.  
**Exclamative** (eks-klam'a-tiv), *a.* containing an exclamation.  
**Exclamatory** (eks-klam'a-to-re), *a.* using exclamation.  
**Exclude** (eks-klūd'), *v.* to shut out; to debar; to prohibit.  
**Exclusion** (eks-klū'zhun), *n.* rejection; exception.  
**Exclusionary** (eks-klū'zhun-er-e), *a.* tending to exclude.  
**Exclusionist** (eks-klū'zhun-ist), *n.* one who would debar another from a right or privilege. [excludes.]  
**Exclusive** (eks-klū'siv), *a.* that

**Exclusively** (eks-klū'siv-le), *ad.* to the exclusion of other persons or things.  
**Exclusiveness** (eks-klū'siv-nes), *n.* state of being exclusive.  
**Excoilate** (eks-koj-e-tāt), *v.* to invent or contrive.  
**Excommunicate** (eks-kom-mū'ne-kāt), *v.* to deprive of church privileges.  
**Excommunication** (eks-kom-mū'ne-kā'shun), *n.* an exclusion from the ordinances of the church.  
**Excoriate** (eks-kō're-āt), *v.* to flay; to strip off skin.  
**Excoriation** (eks-kō're-ā'shun), *n.* act of wearing or rubbing; an abrasion of skin.  
**Excoriation** (eks-kō're-ā'shun), *n.* act of stripping off bark.  
**Excrement** (eks-kre-ment), *n.* matter discharged from an animal body; dung; filth.  
**Excremental** (eks-kre-men'tal), *a.* voided, as excrement.  
**Excrementitious** (eks-kre-men-tish'us), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of excrement.  
**Excrecence** (eks-kres-sens), *n.* growth on any body; a superfluity; a protuberance.  
**Excrecent** (eks-kres'sent), *a.* growing out; superfluous.  
**Excrete** (eks-krēt'), *v.* to eject from the pores.  
**Excretive** (eks-krēt'iv), *a.* able to excrete.  
**Excretory** (eks-krēt-or-e), *n.* a duct that helps to receive and excrete matter.  
**Excruciate** (eks-kroo'she-āt), *v.* to torment; to torture.  
**Excruciating** (eks-kroo'she-āt-ing), *a.* very painful.  
**Excruciation** (eks-kroo'she-ā'shun), *n.* torture.  
**Exculpate** (eks-kul'pāt), *v.* to clear from fault or blame.  
**Exculpation** (eks-kul'pā'shun), *n.* clearing from blame; justification.  
**Exculpatory** (eks-kul'pa-tor-e), *a.* clearing from the charge of a fault.  
**Excursion** (eks-kur'shun), *n.* a ramble; a journey.  
**Excursionist** (eks-kur'shun-ist), *n.* one who travels for pleasure.  
**Excursive** (eks-kur'siv), *a.* wandering; deviating; rambling.

**Excusable** (eks-kū'sa-bl), *a.* that may be excused.  
**Excusably** (eks-kū'sa-ble), *ad.* in a way to be excused.  
**Excuse** (eks-kūz'), *v.* to pardon; to forgive; to justify.  
**Excuse** (eks-kūz'), *n.* apology; pretext; plea.  
**Excusable** (eks-kū'sa-bl), *a.* very hateful; detestable.  
**Excusable** (eks-kū'sa-ble), *ad.* cursedly; abominably.  
**Exccrate** (eks-ē-krāt), *v.* to curse; to detest.  
**Exccration** (eks-ē-krā'shun), *n.* act of exccrating; imprecation of evil.  
**Execute** (eks-ē-kūt), *v.* to carry into complete effect; to put to death.  
**Executioner** (eks-ē-kū'shun-er), *n.* one who inflicts capital punishment.  
**Executive** (egz-ē-kū'tiv), *a.* designed or fitted to execute;—*n.* the power or authority that carries the laws into effect.  
**Executor** (egz-ē-kū'tor), *n.* a person appointed by a testator to carry out his will.  
**Executors-ship** (egz-ē-kū'tor-ship), *n.* office of executor.  
**Executory** (egz-ē-kū'tor-e), *a.* performing official duties.  
**Executrix** (egz-ē-kū'triks), *n.* a female executor.  
**Exegesis** (eks-ē-jē'sis), *n.* a critical explanation, generally of a portion of scripture.  
**Exegetical** (eks-ē-jet'ik-al), *a.* expository; explanatory.  
**Exemplar** (egz-em'pler), *n.* copy; pattern; model.  
**Exemplarity** (egz-em'pla-re-le), *ad.* by way of example.  
**Exemplary** (egz-em'pla-re), *a.* worthy of imitation.  
**Exemplification** (egz-em'ple-fe-kā'shun), *n.* an illustration; an example; a copy.  
**Exemplifier** (egz-em'ple-fi-er), *n.* one who exemplifies.  
**Exemplify** (egz-em'ple-fi), *v.* to show by example.  
**Exempt** (egz-emt'), *v.* to free or grant immunity from;—*a.* free; not liable to.  
**Exemption** (egz-emp'shun), *n.* a freedom from; immunity.  
**Exequies** (eks-ē-kwēz), *n. pl.* ceremonies or rites at a funeral.  
**Exequial** (eks-ē-kwē-al), *a.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## EXERCISE

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## EXPEDITIOUSLY

- pertaining to funeral rites.
- Exercise** (egz-er-siz), *n.* use; discipline; a lesson or task; practice; — *v.* to use; to practise; to make busy.
- Exert** (egz-ert), *v.* to do or perform; to enforce.
- Exertion** (egz-er-shun), *n.* act of striving or straining; effort.
- Exfoliate** (eks-fô-le-ât), *v.* to come off in scales.
- Exfoliation** (eks-fô-le-â-shun), *n.* scaling off.
- Exhalant** (eks-hâ-lant), *a.* having the quality of evaporation.
- Exhalation** (eks-ha-lâ-shun), *n.* the act of sending forth fluids, as steam or vapor; evaporation; vapor.
- Exhale** (egz-hâl), *v.* to send out, as vapor or fume; to evaporate; to emit.
- Exhaust** (egz-haust), *v.* to drain; to empty; to tire out.
- Exhaustible** (egz-haust-e-bl), *a.* that may be exhausted.
- Exhaustion** (egz-haust-yun), *n.* act of exhausting.
- Exhaustless** (egz-haust-les), *a.* not to be expended.
- Exhibit** (egz-hib'it), *v.* to present to view; to show.
- Exhibition** (eks-he-bish'un), *n.* presentation to view; a public show; a display.
- Exhibitive** (eks-hib'e-tiv), *a.* representative.
- Exhibitory** (eks-hib'e-tor-e), *a.* showing; displaying.
- Exhilarant** (eks-hil'a-rant), *a.* exciting joy; — *n.* that which exhilarates.
- Exhilarate** (egz-hil'a-rât), *v.* to make cheerful.
- Exhilaration** (egz - hil - a - râ-shun), *n.* act of making glad.
- Exhort** (egz-hort'), *v.* to advise or persuade.
- Exhortation** (eks - hor - tâ-shun), *n.* good advice; counsel.
- Exhortative** (eks-hor'ta-tiv), *a.* containing exhortation.
- Exhortatory** (eks-hor'ta-to-re), *a.* tending to exhort.
- Exhorter** (eks-hor'ter), *n.* one who exhorts.
- Exhumation** (eks - hû - mâ-shun), *n.* a digging from the grave. [inter.]
- Exhume** (eks-hûm'), *v.* to disinter.
- Exigent** (eks'e-jent), *a.* pressing; urgent.
- Exigence** (eks'e-jens), } *n.*
- Exigency** (eks'e-jen-se), } necessity; urgent need or want.
- Exile** (eks-il), *n.* banishment; a person banished; — *v.* to banish; to expel.
- Exility** (eks-il'e-te), *n.* slenderness; smallness.
- Exinanition** (eks-in-a-nish'un), *n.* an emptying or evacuation; privation; destitution.
- Exist** (egz-ist'), *v.* to be; to live; to be supported.
- Existence** (egz-is-tens), *n.* state of being; life.
- Existent** (egz-is'tent), *a.* having being or life.
- Existing** (egz-ist'ing), *ppr.* or *a.* state of having life.
- Exit** (eks'it), *n.* a passage out; departure; death.
- Exodus** (eks'ô-dus), *n.* departure from a place; the second book of the Bible.
- Exogens** (eks'ô-jenz), *n. pl.* a division of the vegetable kingdom, in which plants grow by additions to the outside.
- Exonerate** (egz-on'er-ât), *v.* to unload or disburden.
- Exoneration** (egz-on'er-â-shun), *n.* disburdening.
- Exorable** (eks'ôr-a-bl), *a.* capable of being moved by entreaty.
- Exorbitance** (egz-or'bi-tans), *n.* extravagance; enormity.
- Exorbitant** (egz-or'bi-tant), *a.* beyond reason; excessive.
- Exorbitantly** (egz-or'bi-tant-le), *ad.* excessively; extravagantly; enormously.
- Exorcise** (eks-or-siz), *v.* to deliver from the influence of evil spirits.
- Exorcism** (eks-or-sizm), *n.* act of exorcising.
- Exorcist** (eks-or-sist), *n.* one who casts out demons.
- Exordial** (egz-or'de-nl), *a.* beginning; introductory.
- Exordium** (egz-or'de-um), *n.* introductory part of a speech or composition.
- Exortive** (egz-or'tiv), *a.* rising; relating to the east.
- Exoterie** (eks-ô-ter'ik), }
- Exoterical** (eks-ô-ter'ik-al), } *a.* public; external.
- Exotic** (egz-ot'ik), *a.* foreign; — *n.* a foreign plant.
- Exoticism** (egz-ot'e-sizm), *n.* the state of being exotic.
- Expand** (eks-pand'), *v.* to open; to spread out.
- Expansive** (eks-pans'), *a.* a wide extent of space or body; the firmament.
- Expansibility** (eks-pan-se-bil'e-te), *n.* capacity of being expanded.
- Expansible** (eks-pan'se-bl), *a.* capable of being expanded.
- Expansion** (eks-pan'shun), *n.* act of expanding; extent.
- Expansive** (eks-pan'siv), *a.* having power to expand.
- Expatriate** (eks-pâ-she-ât), *v.* to enlarge on a subject.
- Expatriate** (eks-pâ-tre-ât), *v.* to banish from one's country.
- Expatriation** (eks-pâ-tre-â-shun), *n.* banishment; exile.
- Expect** (eks-pekt'), *v.* to look for or anticipate.
- Expectancy** (eks-pek'tan-se), *n.* a state of expecting.
- Expectant** (eks-pek'tant), *a.* waiting; looking for; — *n.* one who is waiting.
- Expectation** (eks-pek-tâ-shun), *n.* a looking or waiting for.
- Expectorant** (eks-pek'tô-rant), *n.* a medicine that promotes discharges from the lungs.
- Expectorate** (eks-pek'tô-rât), *v.* to spit forth.
- Expectoration** (eks-pek-tô-râ-shun), *n.* act of spitting forth; matter discharged by spitting.
- Expectorative** (eks-pek'tô-rativ), *a.* promoting expectoration.
- Expedience** (eks-pê-de-ens), }
- Expediency** (eks-pê-de-en-se), } *n.* fitness to some end.
- Expedient** (eks-pê-de-ent), *a.* fit; suitable; proper; — *n.* means suitable to an end; device.
- Expediently** (eks-pê-de-ent-le), *ad.* fitly.
- Expedite** (eks-pê-dit), *v.* to hasten; to quicken.
- Expedite** (eks-pê-dit-le), *adv.* with despatch.
- Expedition** (eks-pê-dish'un), *n.* speed; haste; quickness; an enterprise; an undertaking.
- Expeditionary** (eks-pê-dish-un-er-e), *a.* consisting in an expedition.
- Expeditions** (eks-pê-dish-us), *a.* speedy; hasty; active.
- Expeditionously** (eks-pê-dish-us-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## EXPEL

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## EXSICCATION

le). *ad.* with haste.  
**Expel** (eks-pel'), *v.* to drive out; to force to leave.  
**Expellable** (eks-pel-la-bl), *a.* that can be driven out.  
**Expend** (eks-pend') *v.* to spend; to use; to lay out.  
**Expenditure** (eks-pen'de tūr), *n.* act of spending; sum laid out.  
**Expense** (eks-pens'), *n.* money expended; cost; charges.  
**Expensive** (eks-pen-siv), *a.* costly; extravagant; dear.  
**Expensiveness** (eks-pen-siv-nes), *n.* costliness.  
**Experience** (eks-pē're-ens), *n.* personal trial or series of trials;—*v.* to know by trial.  
**Experiential** (eks-pe-re-en-shal), *a.* derived from experience.  
**Experiment** (eks-per'e-ment), *n.* the trial of anything;—*v.* to make trial.  
**Experimental** (eks-per-e-men-tal), *a.* founded on experiment; real.  
**Experimentally** (eks-per-e-men-tal-le), *ad.* by experience; by trial; really.  
**Expert** (eks-pert'), *a.* skilful; taught by practice.  
**Expertly** (eks-pert'le), *ad.* skilfully.  
**Expiable** (eks-pe-a-bl), *a.* that may be expiated.  
**Expiate** (eks-pe-āt), *v.* to atone for a crime; to satisfy.  
**Expiation** (eks-pe-ā'shun), *n.* atonement; satisfaction.  
**Expiatory** (eks-pe-ā'to-re), *n.* that makes expiation.  
**Expiration** (eks-pi-rā'shun), *n.* act of expiring; end; death; exhalation.  
**Expiratory** (eks-pi-rā-to-re), *a.* pertaining to the emission of air from the lungs.  
**Expire** (eks-pir'), *v.* to breathe out; to die; to exhale; to end.  
**Expiring** (eks-pir'ing), *a.* dying; uttered at the time of death.  
**Explain** (eks-plān'), *v.* to make plain, to make explanations.  
**Explainable** (eks-plān'a-bl), *a.* that may be explained.  
**Explanation** (eks-plā-nā'shun), *n.* act of making known or plain.  
**Explanatory** (eks-plan'a-to-re), *a.* serving to explain.  
**Explicative** (eks-ple-tiv), *n.* a

word inserted to fill a vacancy;—*a.* filling up; superfluous.  
**Exploitory** (eks-ple-tor-e), *a.* serving to fill up.  
**Explicable** (eks-ple-ka-bl), *a.* that can be explained.  
**Explicate** (eks-ple-ka-t), *v.* to unfold; to explain.  
**Explication** (eks-ple-kā'shun), *n.* an explanation; a display.  
**Explicative** (eks-ple-ka-tiv), *a.* explanatory.  
**Explicatory** (eks-ple-kā'to-re), *a.* tending to explain.  
**Explicit** (eks-plis'it), *a.* clear; plain; not ambiguous.  
**Explicitly** (eks-plis'it-le), *ad.* clearly; expressly.  
**Explicitness** (eks-plis'it-nes), *n.* plainness of language.  
**Explode** (eks-plōd'), *v.* to burst with violence and noise; to drive into disrepute.  
**Exploit** (eks-ploit'), *n.* a heroic deed; an achievement.  
**Exploration** (eks-plo-rā'shun), *n.* act of exploring.  
**Exploratory** (eks-plo-rā'tor-e), *a.* examining; searching.  
**Exploret** (eks-plōr'), *v.* to search; to examine thoroughly.  
**Exploring** (eks-plōr'ing), *ppr.* or *a.* searching; examining.  
**Explosion** (eks-plō'zhun), *n.* a bursting with violence and noise.  
**Explosive** (eks-plō'ziv), *a.* bursting with violence and noise.  
**Exponent** (eks-pō-nent), *n.* a representative; one who expounds the views of another; an index of a power in algebra.  
**Exponential** (eks-pō-nen'shal), *a.* pertaining to exponents or certain curves, equations, &c.  
**Export** (eks-pōrt'), *v.* to transport goods from one country to another.  
**Export** (eks-pōrt), *n.* the act of exporting; that which is sent abroad.  
**Exportable** (eks-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* that can be exported.  
**Exportation** (eks-pōrt-ā'shun), *n.* act of sending goods abroad.  
**Exporter** (eks-pōrt'er), *n.* one who exports.  
**Expose** (eks-pōz'), *v.* to lay open; to exhibit.  
**Expose** (eks-pō-zā'), *n.* a formal recital of facts.  
**Exposition** (eks-pō-zish'un),

*n.* a public exhibition; an explanation.  
**Expositor** (eks-poz'e-tor), *n.* an expounder or explainer.  
**Expository** (eks-poz-e-to-re), *a.* explanatory.  
**Expostulate** (eks-pos'tū-lāt), *v.* to remonstrate.  
**Expostulation** (eks-pos-tū-lā'shun), *n.* earnest reasoning with.  
**Expostulatory** (eks-pos'tū-lā'to-re), *a.* containing expostulation.  
**Exposure** (eks-pō'zhur), *n.* the act of exposing.  
**Expound** (eks-pound'), *v.* to make clear; to explain.  
**Expounder** (eks-pound'er), *n.* one who interprets.  
**Express** (eks-pres'), *v.* to press or squeeze out; to declare in words; to make known;—*a.* plain; clear; explicit;—*n.* a swift messenger or conveyance.  
**Expressible** (eks-pres'e-bl), *a.* that may be uttered.  
**Expression** (eks-pres'h-un), *n.* a pressing out; speech.  
**Expressive** (eks-pres'iv), *a.* serving to utter or express.  
**Expressively** (eks-pres'iv-le), *ad.* with emphasis.  
**Expressly** (eks-pres'le), *ad.* in direct terms; plainly; clearly.  
**Expugn** (eks-pūn'), *v.* to take by storm.  
**Expugnable** (eks-pug'nā-bl), *a.* that may be forced.  
**Expulsion** (eks-pul'shun), *n.* act of expelling.  
**Expulsive** (eks-pul'siv), *a.* tending to drive out.  
**Expunge** (eks-punj'), *v.* to blot out; to erase; to efface.  
**Expurgate** (eks-pur-gāt), *v.* to cleanse; to purge.  
**Expurgation** (eks-pur-gā'shun), *n.* act of purifying.  
**Expurgatory** (eks-pur-gā'to-re), *a.* cleansing; purifying.  
**Exquisite** (eks'kwē-zit), *a.* exceedingly nice;—*n.* a dandy; a fop.  
**Exquisitely** (eks'kwē-zit-le), *ad.* nicely; completely.  
**Exsanguious** (eks-sang'gue-us), *a.* without blood.  
**Exsiccant** (eks-sik'kant), *a.* having power to dry up.  
**Exsiccate** (eks-sik'kāt), *v.* to deprive of moisture.  
**Exsiccation** (eks-sik-kā'shun),



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## EXTANT

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## EYE-TOOTH

**n.** the drying up of solid bodies.  
**Extant** (eks'tant), **a.** now in being; not destroyed or lost.  
**Extemporaneous** (eks-tem-pó-rá-né-us), **a.** done without preparation; unpremeditated.  
**Extempore** (eks-tem-pó-re) **ad.** without premeditation.  
**Extemporize** (eks-tem-pó-ríz), **v.** to utter without preparation.  
**Extend** (eks-tend'), **v.** to stretch out; to enlarge.  
**Extendible** (eks-ten'de-bl), **a.** capable of being enlarged.  
**Extensible** (eks-ten-se-bl), **a.** that can be extended.  
**Extensibility** (eks-ten-se-bil'-e-te), **n.** the capacity of being extended.  
**Extension** (eks-ten'shun), **n.** act of extending; spreading; enlargement.  
**Extensive** (eks-ten'siv), **a.** large; of great extent.  
**Extensively** (eks-ten'siv-le) **ad.** widely; largely; greatly.  
**Extensiveness** (eks-ten'siv-nes) **n.** extent; wideness.  
**Extent** (eks-tent'), **n.** bulk; space; compass.  
**Extenuate** (eks-ten'ú-át), **v.** to palliate; to diminish.  
**Extenuation** (eks-ten'ú-a'-shun), **n.** act of lessening.  
**Extenuator** (eks-ten'ú-a-to-re), **a.** that extenuates or palliates.  
**Exterior** (eks-té're-or), **a.** outward; external;—**n.** the outward surface.  
**Exteriority** (eks-te-re-or'e-te), **n.** outwardness; surface.  
**Exterminate** (eks-ter-me-nát), **v.** to root out; to destroy utterly.  
**Extirminative** (eks-ter-me-natív), **a.** having the quality of exterminating.  
**Extirmination** (eks-ter-me-ná'shun), **n.** a rooting out.  
**Extirminator** (eks-ter-me-ná-tor), **n.** one who or that which exterminates.  
**External** (eks-ter'nal), **a.** outward; not within; visible.  
**Externally** (eks-ter'nal-le), **ad.** outwardly.  
**Externals** (eks-ter'nalz), **n. pl.** outward forms or rites.  
**Extinct** (eks-trákt'), **a.** extinguished; abolished.  
**Extinction** (eks-tingk'shun),

**n.** abolition; destruction.  
**Extinct** (eks'tínt), **n.** outer covering of the pollen of plants.  
**Extinguish** (eks-ting'wísh), **v.** to quench; to destroy.  
**Extinguishable** (eks-ting'wísh-a-bl), **a.** that may be quenched or put out.  
**Extinguisher** (eks-ting'wísh-er), **n.** that which puts out candles.  
**Extirpate** (eks-ter-pát), **v.** to root out; to exterminate.  
**Extirpation** (eks-ter-pá'shun), **n.** total destruction.  
**Extirpator** (eks-ter-pá-tor), **n.** one who extirpates.  
**Extirpatory** (eks-ter-pá-to-re), **a.** serving or tending to root out or destroy.  
**Extol** (eks-tól'), **v.** to praise greatly; to magnify.  
**Extort** (eks-tort'), **v.** to draw from by force.  
**Extortion** (eks-tor'shun), **n.** unlawful exaction; oppression.  
**Extortionary** (eks-tor'shun-á-re), **a.** practising extortion.  
**Extortionate** (eks-tor'shun-át), **a.** oppressive.  
**Extortioner** (eks-tor'shun-er), **n.** a practiser of extortion.  
**Extra** (eks'tra), **a.** additional.  
**Extract** (eks'trakt'), **n.** a substance extracted; a selection from a book.  
**Extract** (eks'trakt'), **v.** to draw out; to select.  
**Extraction** (eks-trák'shun), **n.** a drawing out; descent.  
**Extradition** (eks-tra-dish'un), **n.** the delivery of a criminal by one government to another.  
**Extrajudicial** (eks-tra-joo-dish'al), **a.** out of the usual course of law.  
**Extramundane** (eks-tra-mun'dan), **a.** beyond the world.  
**Extraneous** (eks-trá-né-us), **a.** external; foreign.  
**Extraordinary** (eks-tra-or'dé-na-re), **a.** uncommon.  
**Extravagance** (eks-trav'a-gans), **n.** lavish expense.  
**Extravagant** (eks-trav'a-gant), **a.** wasteful; lavish in expenses; excessive.  
**Extravaganza** (eks-trav-a-gan'-za), **n.** an irregular piece of music.  
**Extravagate** (eks-trav'a-gát), **v.** to let or force out of the proper vessels.

**Extravasation** (eks-trav-a-sá'shun), **n.** forcing or letting out of the proper vessels.  
**Extreme** (eks-trem'), **a.** utmost; greatest; strict;—**n.** utmost point; extremity.  
**Extremely** (eks-trem'le), **ad.** in the utmost degree; greatly.  
**Extremity** (eks-trem'e-te), **n.** end; utmost degree.  
**Extricate** (eks-tre-kát), **v.** to disentangle; to set free.  
**Extrication** (eks-tre-ká'shun), **n.** act of disentangling.  
**Extrinsic** (eks-trín'sik), **a.** external; outward; foreign.  
**Extrade** (eks-trood'), **v.** to thrust out; to expel.  
**Extrusion** (eks-troo'shun), **n.** act of thrusting out; expulsion.  
**Exuberance** (eks-d'ber-ans), **n.** abundance; luxuriance.  
**Exuberant** (eks-d'ber-ant), **a.** over-abundant; luxuriant.  
**Exuberantly** (eks-d'ber-ant-le) **ad.** abundantly.  
**Exudation** (eks-ú-dá'shun), **n.** the act of discharging through the pores of the skin.  
**Exude** (eks-ú-d'), **v.** to sweat out; to flow; to issue.  
**Exulceration** (egz-ul-ser-á'shun), **n.** causing an ulcer.  
**Exult** (egz-ul't'), **v.** to rejoice greatly; to triumph.  
**Exultant** (egz-ul-tant), **a.** rejoicing triumphantly.  
**Exultation** (egz-ul-tá'shun), **n.** rapturous delight; triumph.  
**Exustion** (eks-ust'yun), **n.** a burning or consuming by fire.  
**Exuvie** (egz-ú-ve-è), **n. pl.** cast off skins, shells, &c.  
**Exuviable** (egz-ú-ve-a-bl), **a.** that may be cast off.  
**Eye** (í), **n.** the organ of sight; a view; bud;—**v.** to watch narrowly; to observe.  
**Eyeball** (í bawl), **n.** the ball or apple of the eye.  
**Eyebrow** (í brow), **n.** hair growing over the eyes.  
**Eyelash** (í lash), **n.** hair on the eyelid.  
**Eyellet** (í let), **n.** a small hole to admit a cord or light.  
**Eye-service** (í ser-ús), **n.** service only under the employer's eye.  
**Eyesight** (í sit), **n.** the sight of the eye; sense of seeing.  
**Eyesore** (í sór), **n.** something offensive to the sight.  
**Eye-tooth** (í tooth), **n.** the tooth

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## EYE-WITNESS

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## FALSITY

next the grinders.

**Eye-witness** (i'wit-nēs), *n.* one who saw what he attests.

**Eyre** (ār), *n.* a journey in circuit of certain judges.

**Eyrie** (ā're), *n.* a place where Eyre (ā're), *s.* birds of prey build their nests.

## F.

**Fabaceous** (fa-bā'shus), *a.* bean-like; pertaining to a bean.

**Fable** (fā'bl), *n.* an instructive fiction;—*v.* to feign; to invent; to lie.

**Fabled** (fā'ld), *a.* something told in fables.

**Fabric** (fab'rik), *n.* a building; the structure of anything.

**Fabricate** (fab're-kāt), *v.* to invent; to forge; to construct.

**Fabrication** (fab-re-kā'shun), *n.* act of building or framing; construction; a falsehood.

**Fabricator** (fab're-kāt-er), *n.* one who constructs.

**Fabulist** (fab'ū-list), *n.* one who invents fables.

**Fabulous** (fab'ū-lus), *a.* feigned; invented; false.

**Facade** (fa-sād'), *n.* a front view of a building.

**Face** (fās), *n.* the visage; the forepart of the head;—*v.* to meet in front.

**Facet** (fas'et), *n.* a little face; a small surface.

**Facetious** (fa-sē'shus), *a.* humorous; witty; jocular.

**Facetiously** (fa-sē'shus-le), *ad.* gayly; merrily; humorously.

**Facial** (fā'shal), *a.* of or pertaining to the face.

**Facile** (fas'il), *a.* easy to be done; flexible; pliant.

**Facilitate** (fa-sil'e-tāt), *v.* to make easy or less difficult; to hasten.

**Facility** (fa-sil'e-te), *n.* dexterity; pliancy;—*pl.* convenient advantages.

**Facing** (fā'sing), *n.* an ornamental covering in front.

**Fac-simile** (fak-sim'e-le), *n.* exact copy or likeness.

**Fact** (fakt), *n.* anything certain; deed; reality; truth.

**Faction** (fak'shun), *n.* political party; dissension.

**Factionous** (fak'shus), *a.* given

to dissension; turbulent.

**Factitious** (fak-tish'us), *a.* made by art; artificial.

**Factor** (fak'tor), *n.* an agent for another.

**Factorage** (fak'tor-āj), *n.* compensation to a factor.

**Factory** (fak'to-re), *n.* house of a factor; a manufactory; body of factors.

**Factotum** (fak-tō'tum), *n.* a servant employed in all sorts of work.

**Facula** (fak'u-lē), *n. pl.* bright spots on the sun.

**Faculty** (fak'ul-te), *n.* power or capacity of the mind; skill derived from practice; body of professional men.

**Fade** (fād), *v.* to wither; to lose color, lustre, or freshness.

**Fading** (fād'ing), *a.* subject to decay.

**Fæcal** (fē'kal), *a.* relating to excrement.

**Fæces** (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* excrement; sediment, or settlings.

**Fag** (fag), *v.* to become weary; to make a drudge of any one.

**Fag-end** (fag'end), *n.* untwisted end of a rope; refuse.

**Fagging** (fag'ing), *n.* laborious drudgery.

**Fagot** (fag'ut), *n.* a bundle of sticks.

**Falence** (fā-yongs), *n.* a rich kind of painted earthenware.

**Fall** (fāl), *v.* to decay; to neglect to aid or supply; to perish; to miss; to become bankrupt;—*n.* omission; non-performance.

**Failure** (fāl'yar), *n.* defect; omission; insolvency.

**Fain** (fān), *a.* glad; obliged or compelled;—*ad.* gladly.

**Faint** (fānt), *a.* weak; languid; exhausted;—*v.* to swoon; to sink with fatigue.

**Fainting** (fānt'ing), *n.* swooning;—*a.* languishing; sinking.

**Faintish** (fānt'ish), *a.* somewhat faint.

**Faintly** (fānt'le), *ad.* feebly; weakly; imperfectly.

**Faintness** (fānt'nes), *n.* loss of color and respiration; feebleness.

**Fair** (fār), *a.* free from spot; frank; honest;—*n.* a market; the fair—the female sex.

**Fairly** (fār'le), *ad.* openly; justly; honestly.

**Fairness** (fār'nes), *n.* just conduct; clearness of skin; beauty.

**Fairy** (fā're), *n.* an imaginary spirit;—*a.* belonging to the fairies.

**Faith** (fāth), *n.* belief; confidence; fidelity; assent to divine truth; a system of doctrines and tenets; reliance.

**Faithful** (fāth'ful), *a.* constant; not fickle; loyal; true.

**Faithfully** (fāth'ful-le), *ad.* with fidelity.

**Faithfulness** (fāth'ful-nes), *n.* constancy; fidelity.

**Faithlessness** (fāth'les-nes), *n.* unbelief; treachery; perfidy.

**Falcade** (fal-kād'), *a.* a falling sharply on the haunches.

**Falcate** (fal'kāt), *a.* crescent-shaped.

**Falchion** (fawl'shun), *n.* a short crooked sword.

**Falciform** (fal'se-form), *a.* shaped like a sickle.

**Falcon** (faw'kn), *n.* a hawk.

**Falconry** (faw'kn-re), *n.* art of training or hunting with hawks.

**Fall** (fawl), *v.* to drop; to descend; to decline; to apostatize;—*n.* descent; degradation.

**Fallacious** (fal-lā'shus), *a.* not well founded; producing mistake; deceptive.

**Fallacy** (fal'la-se), *n.* deceitfulness; false appearance.

**Fallibility** (fal-le-bil'e-te), *n.* liability to err.

**Fallible** (fal'le-bl), *a.* liable to error or mistake.

**Fallow** (fal'lo), *a.* pale red; untilled;—*n.* land left untilled.

**False** (fawls), *a.* not true; not well founded; not genuine or real; not faithful; hypocritical.

**Falsely** (fawls'le), *ad.* in a false manner; treacherously.

**Falsehood** (fawls'hood), *n.* want of truth; a lie.

**Faleness** (fawls'nes), *n.* want of integrity; deceit.

**Falsetto** (fawl-set'tō), *n.* a feigned or false voice.

**Falsification** (fawl-se-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of falsifying.

**Falsify** (fawl'se-fi), *v.* to prove untrustworthy; to counterfeite.

**Falsity** (fawl'se-te), *n.* an un-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## FALTER

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## FATLING

truth from ignorance or mistake.  
**Falter** (faw'l'ter), *v.* to hesitate in speaking.  
**Faltering** (faw'l'ter-ing), *a.* hesitating.  
**Fame** (fam), *n.* reputation; renown; report; rumor.  
**Famed** (fam'd), *a.* celebrated; renowned.  
**Familiar** (fa-mil'yer), *a.* intimate; knowing intimately; having a thorough knowledge of; common;—*n.* one well or long acquainted; a demon.  
**Familiarity** (fa-mil-yar'e-te), *n.* intimate acquaintanceship; freedom from constraint.  
**Familiarize** (fa-mil'yar-iz), *v.* to make intimate; to accustom.  
**Familj** (fam'e-le), *n.* household; lineage; tribe; a class.  
**Famine** (fam'in), *n.* scarcity of food; want; destitution.  
**Famish** (fam'ish), *v.* to starve; to suffer from want.  
**Famishment** (fam'ish-ment), *n.* extreme want of food.  
**Famous** (fa'mus), *a.* celebrated; renowned; noted.  
**Fan** (fan), *n.* an instrument used to cool the face with; a machine to winnow grain;—*v.* to cool with a fan; to winnow.  
**Fanatical** (fa-nat'ik-al), *a.* extravagant and excessive in opinions.  
**Fanatic** (fa-nat'ik), *n.* an enthusiast; visionary; bigot.  
**Fanaticism** (fa-nat'e-sizm), *n.* wild extravagant notions on religious subjects.  
**Fanciful** (fan'se-ful), *a.* whimsical; strange; odd.  
**Fancy** (fan'se), *n.* imagination; notion; a conceit or whim; taste;—*v.* to imagine; to like;—*a.* false; elegant; ornamental.  
**Fandango** (fan-dang'go), *n.* a Spanish dance.  
**Fane** (fan), *n.* a temple.  
**Fang** (fang), *n.* a pointed tooth; a tusk; claw; talon.  
**Fanged** (fang'gd), *a.* made gaudy; showy.  
**Fantasia** (fan-ta'zhe-a), *n.* a fanciful musical composition.  
**Fantastical** (fan-tas'tik-al), *a.* imaginary; fanciful.  
**Fantasy** (fan'ta-se), *n.* fancy.

**Far** (far), *a.* distant; remote;—*ad.* remotely; distantly.  
**Farce** (fars), *n.* a ludicrous play;—*v.* to stuff; to swell out.  
**Farciel** (far'se-kal), *a.* of or relating to a farce; droll.  
**Farcy** (far'se), *n.* a disease in horses, resembling glanders.  
**Fare** (far), *v.* to happen well or ill; to feed;—*n.* sum paid for conveyance; food.  
**Farewell** (far-wel'), *n.* well-wishing at parting; act of taking leave.  
**Far-fetched** (far'fetsht), *a.* brought from afar; forced; strained.  
**Farina** (fa-rē'na), *n.* pollen of flowers; flour or meal.  
**Farinaceous** (far-e-nā'shus), *a.* consisting of flour; meal.  
**Farm** (farm), *n.* land occupied by a farmer;—*v.* to rent.  
**Farmer** (farm'er), *n.* one who rents or cultivates land.  
**Farming** (farm'ing), *n.* the business of a farmer.  
**Faro** (fā'ro), *n.* a game at cards.  
**Farraginous** (far-raj'in-us), *a.* formed of various materials; mixed.  
**Farrago** (far-rā'gō), *n.* a confused mass or medley.  
**Farrier** (far're-er), *n.* a shoer of horses; a horse doctor.  
**Farriery** (far're-er-e), *n.* the calling of a farrier.  
**Farrow** (far-rō), *n.* a litter of pigs;—*v.* to bring forth pigs.  
**Farther** (far'ther), *a.* being at a greater distance; longer.  
**Farthing** (far'taing), *n.* an English coin worth half a cent.  
**Fasciated** (fas'se-a-ted), *a.* bound with a bandage.  
**Fascicular** (fas-sik'ū-lar), *a.* united or growing together.  
**Fascinate** (fas'se-nāt), *v.* to charm; to enchant.  
**Fascination** (fas-se-nā'shun), *n.* the power of charming.  
**Fashion** (fash'un), *n.* form; prevailing practice; mode;—*v.* to form; to mould.  
**Fashionable** (fash'un-a-bl), *a.* according to fashion.  
**Fashioner** (fash'un-er), *n.* one who fashions.  
**Fast** (fast), *v.* to abstain from food;—*n.* abstinence from food;—*a.* immovable; rapid; swift; firm; wild;—*ad.* rapidly.

**Fast-day** (fast'dā), *n.* a day for fasting and prayer.  
**Fasten** (fas'n), *v.* to make firm or tight.  
**Fastening** (fas'n-ing), *n.* that which makes fast.  
**Fastidious** (fas-tid'e-us), *a.* difficult to please; over nice.  
**Fastidiously** (fas-tid'e-us-le), *ad.* squeamishly.  
**Fastidiousness** (fas-tid'e-us-nes), *n.* squeamishness of mind or taste.  
**Fastigate** (fas-tij'e-āt), }  
**Fastigated** (fas-tij'e-a-ted), }  
*a.* that which is made pointed; the highest point.  
**Fastness** (fast'nes), *n.* a stronghold.  
**Fat** (fat), *n.* oily part of animal bodies;—*a.* gross; plump; greasy.  
**Fatal** (fa'tal), *a.* deadly; mortal; destructive.  
**Fatalism** (fa'tal-izm), *n.* the doctrine of an inevitable necessity overruling all things.  
**Fatalist** (fa'tal-ist), *n.* one who believes in fatalism.  
**Fatalistic** (fa'tal-ist'ik), *a.* implying fatalism.  
**Fatality** (fa-tal'e-te), *n.* inevitable necessity; decree of fate; mortality.  
**Fatally** (fa'tal-le), *ad.* mortally; necessarily; destructively.  
**Fate** (fat), *n.* inevitable destiny or necessity; lot; doom.  
**Fated** (fāt'ed), *a.* decreed by fate; destined; doomed.  
**Father** (fā'ther), *n.* a male parent; an ancestor or forefather; a title of respect;—*v.* to ascribe to one as his offspring.  
**Fatherhood** (fā'ther-hood), *n.* the character or authority of a father.  
**Fatherland** (fā'ther-land), *n.* one's native land.  
**Fatherless** (fā'ther-less), *a.* having no father.  
**Fatherliness** (fā'ther-le-nes), *n.* fondness of a father.  
**Fathom** (fath'um), *n.* a depth of six feet;—*v.* to try the depth of.  
**Fathomable** (fath'um-a-bl), *a.* that may be fathomed.  
**Fathomless** (fath'um-les), *a.* bottomless; impenetrable.  
**Fatigue** (fa-tēg'), *n.* weariness;—*v.* to tire; to weary.  
**Fatling** (fat'ling), *n.* a young

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

**animal fattened for slaughter.**  
**Fatness** (fat'nes), *n.* quality of being fat or plump.  
**Fatten** (fat'in), *v.* to make fat.  
**Fatty** (fat'te), *a.* containing fat; consisting of fat.  
**Fatuity** (fa-tu'e-te), *n.* mental weakness.  
**Fatuous** (fat'u-us), *a.* foolish; weak; silly.  
**Fauces** (faw'ses), *n. pl.* back part of the mouth.  
**Faucet** (faw'set), *n.* a pipe for drawing liquors.  
**Fault** (fawlt), *n.* a defect; an offence; failing; blemish.  
**Faultless** (fawlt'les), *a.* having no fault; perfect.  
**Faulty** (faw'te), *a.* guilty of a fault; defective; bad.  
**Fauna** (fawn'a), *n.* all the animals peculiar to a country.  
**Favor** (fá'vor), *n.* kind regard; grace; good will; a gift;—*v.* to support; to countenance.  
**Favorable** (fá'vor-a-bl), *a.* propitious; kind; gracious.  
**Favorer** (fá'vor-er), *n.* one who favors.  
**Favorite** (fá'vor-it), *n.* a particular friend; a beloved one;—*a.* preferred.  
**Favoritism** (fá'vor-it-izm), *n.* the practice of showing partiality.  
**Favose** (fa-vós'a), *a.* honey-combed; cellular.  
**Favus** (fá'vus), *n.* a disease of the skin; scald head.  
**Fawn** (fawn), *n.* a young deer;—*v.* to flatter meanly.  
**Fawningly** (fawn'ing-le), *ad.* with servile adulation.  
**Fay** (fa), *n.* a fairy; an elf.  
**Faith** (fé'al-te), *n.* homage; fidelity; loyalty.  
**Fear** (fér), *n.* apprehension of danger or pain;—*v.* to apprehend evil; to be afraid.  
**Fearful** (fér'ful), *a.* afraid; timorous; terrible.  
**Fearless** (fér'les), *a.* free from fear; undaunted.  
**Fearlessly** (fér'les-le), *ad.* in a fearless manner.  
**Feasibility** (féz-e-bil'ite), *n.* practicability; possibility.  
**Feasible** (féz-e-bl), *a.* that can be performed.  
**Feast** (fést), *n.* a sumptuous repast; a festival;—*v.* to eat sumptuously; to entertain with abundant good things.  
**Feat** (féat), *n.* a daring or bold

*act; deed; exploit.*  
**Feather** (feth'er), *n.* a plume, the covering of birds;—*v.* to dress or adorn with feathers.  
**Feathery** (feth'er-e), *a.* having the consistence of feathers.  
**Feature** (fet'ür), *n.* form of the face; lineament.  
**Febrifuge** (feb're-füj), *n.* medicine for removing fever.  
**Febrile** (fé'bril), *a.* partaking of fever.  
**February** (feb'rü ar e), *n.* the second month.  
**Fecula** (fek'ü-la), *n.* a powder obtained from plants.  
**Feculence** (fek'ü-lens), } *n.*  
**Feculency** (fek'ü-len-se), } foulness; sediment; dregs.  
**Feculent** (fek'ü-lent), *a.* foul; muddy; turbid.  
**Fecundate** (fé-kun-dät), *v.* to make fruitful.  
**Fecundation** (fé-kun-da'shun), *n.* act of making prolific.  
**Fecundity** (fé-kund-e-te), *n.* fruitfulness; prolificness.  
**Federal** (fed'er-al), *a.* pertaining to a league or union.  
**Federalize** (fed'er-al-iz), *v.* to league together.  
**Federate** (fed'er-at), *a.* leagued; united.  
**Federation** (fed'er-ä'shun), *n.* uniting in a league.  
**Fee** (fé), *n.* a reward; a claim; a perpetual right;—*v.* to pay a fee; to hire.  
**Feeble** (fé-bl), *a.* very weak; wanting in strength.  
**Feebleness** (fé-bl-nes), *n.* weakness; infirmity.  
**Feebly** (fé'ble), *ad.* weakly; faintly; without strength.  
**Feed** (féd), *v.* to supply with food; to eat;—*n.* act of eating or giving food; pasture.  
**Feeder** (féd'er), *n.* he or that which feeds or supplies.  
**Feel** (fél), *v.* to perceive by the touch; to be affected by; to experience;—*n.* touch; act of perception.  
**Feeling** (fé'ing), *n.* touch; perception; emotion; tenderness.  
**Feign** (fän), *v.* to pretend.  
**Feignedly** (fän'ed-le), *ad.* with dissimulation.  
**Feint** (fänt), *n.* a false show.  
**Feldspar** (feld spar), *n.* a crystalline mineral.  
**Felicitate** (fé-lis'e-tät), *v.* to make happy; to congratulate.

*late; to express joy or pleasure to.*  
**Felicitation** (fé-lis-e-tä'shun), *n.* congratulation.  
**Felicitous** (fé-lis'e-tus), *a.* very happy; very appropriate.  
**Felically** (fé-lis'e-te), *n.* great happiness; bliss.  
**Feline** (fé'lin), *a.* pertaining to cats and their kind.  
**Fell** (fel), *a.* fierce; barbarous; cruel;—*n.* a skin or hide;—*v.* to cut down.  
**Fellow** (fel'lo), *n.* an associate or equal; a member of a society; a mean man.  
**Fellow-heir** (fel'lo-är), *n.* a joint heir; a co-heir.  
**Fellowship** (fel'lo-ship), *n.* society; companionship; station in a college or university.  
**Felly** (fel'le), *n.* a part of the rim of a wheel.  
**Felon** (fel'on), *n.* one guilty of felony; a whitlow.  
**Felonious** (fel'o-ne-us), *a.* malignant; villainous.  
**Felony** (fel'on-e), *n.* a capital crime.  
**Felt** (felt), *n.* cloth or stuff made of wool, hair, &c.  
**Female** (fé'mal), *n.* one of the sex that produces young;—*a.* feminine.  
**Feminine** (fem'in-in), *a.* belonging to the female sex; womanish; very weak; tender.  
**Femoral** (fem'o-ral), *a.* pertaining to the thigh.  
**Fen** (fen), *n.* a marsh; a bog; land wholly or partially covered with water.  
**Fence** (fens), *n.* a wall or hedge to enclose land—*v.* to enclose with a fence; to practice fencing.  
**Fenceless** (fens'les), *a.* unenclosed.  
**Fencibles** (fens'e-blz), *n. pl.* soldiers for home service only.  
**Fencing** (fens'ing), *n.* materials for fences; art of using the foil.  
**Fend** (fend), *v.* to defend; to keep off.  
**Fenestral** (fen-es'tral), *a.* having openings like a window.  
**Fenianism** (fen'yan-izm), *n.* an organization to end British rule in Ireland.  
**Fennel** (fen'nel), *n.* a fragrant plant with yellow flowers.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

FENNY

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FIELD-PIECE

**Fenny** (fen'ne), *a.* marshy; growing in fens.

**Fees** (fēf), *v.* to invest with possession or right.

**Feesment** (fēf'ment), *n.* act of granting a fee.

**Feracious** (fē-rā'shus), *a.* fruitful.

**Ferial** (fē're-al), *a.* pertaining to holidays.

**Ferine** (fē-rin), *a.* wild; cruel; barbarous.

**Ferity** (fē're-te), *n.* cruelty.

**Ferment** (fer'ment), *n.* an inward motion; tumult.

**Ferment** (fer'ment'), *v.* to heat; to work; to effervesce.

**Fermentable** (fer-men'ta-bl), *a.* susceptible of fermentation.

**Fermentation** (fer-men-tā'shun), *n.* act of fermenting.

**Fermentative** (fer-men'ta-tiv), *a.* tending to cause fermentation.

**Fern** (fern), *n.* a well-known plant of many species.

**Ferocious** (fē-rō'shus), *a.* savage; fierce; wild.

**Ferociousness** (fē-rō'shus-ness), *n.* savageness; fierceness.

**Ferocity** (fē-ros'e-te), *n.* savage fierceness; cruelty.

**Ferrous** (fer'rō-us), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of iron.

**Ferret** (fer'ret), *v.* to drive from a lurking place;—*n.* an animal of the weasel kind.

**Ferrie** (fer'rik), *n.* a pertaining to or derived from iron.

**Ferriferous** (fer-rifer-us), *a.* containing or yielding iron.

**Ferruginous** (fer-rū'jin-us), *a.* like iron; impregnated with iron.

**Ferrugo** (fer-rū'go), *n.* a disease in plants; rust.

**Ferrule** (fer'rūl), *n.* a ring round the end of a stick.

**Ferry** (fer'ro), *n.* a place for crossing a river;—*v.* to carry or transport over water.

**Ferryman** (fer're-man), *n.* one who keeps or plies a ferry.

**Fertile** (fer'til), *a.* fruitful; producing much.

**Fertilize** (fer-til-iz), *v.* to render productive or fruitful.

**Fertilization** (fer-til-i-zā'shun), *n.* act of making fruitful.

**Fertilizer** (fer-til-i-zer), *n.* that which enriches.

**Fertility** (fer-til'e-te), *n.* fruitfulness; richness.

**Fernle** (fer'ul), *n.* a rod for punishing children.

**Fervency** (fer'ven-se), *n.* ardent warmth, as in prayer.

**Fervent** (fer'vent), *a.* warm; ardent; zealous; vehement.

**Fervently** (fer'vent-le), *ad.* with fervor; eagerly.

**Fervid** (fer'vid), *a.* warm; animated; eager.

**Fervidly** (fer'vid-le), *ad.* very hotly. {of mind; zeal.

**Fervor** (fer'vor), *n.* ardor; heat.

**Fesene** (fes'ēn), *n.* a small pointer; a sharp-pointed kind of grass.

**Festal** (fes'tal), *a.* relating to a feast; joyous; gay.

**Fester** (fes'ter), *v.* to corrupt; to rankle.

**Festival** (fes'ti-val), *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous;—*n.* a feast; a solemn day.

**Festive** (fes'tiv), *a.* pertaining to a feast; joyous.

**Festivity** (fes-tiv'e-te), *n.* social joy at an entertainment.

**Festoon** (fes-toon'), *n.* a kind of wreath or garland.

**Feteh** (fēch), *v.* to go and bring; to reach.

**Fete** (fat), *n.* a festival.

**Feted** (fā'ted), *a.* honored with a festive entertainment.

**Fetich** (fē'tish), *n.* among negroes, the selection of any object for temporary worship.

**Fetichism** (fē'tish-izm), *n.* the worship of fetiches.

**Fetid** (fet'id), *n.* rancid; strong; having an offensive smell.

**Fetlock** (fet'lok), *n.* hair behind the pastern joints of a horse.

**Fetor** (fē'tor), *n.* an offensive smell; stench.

**Fetter** (fet'ter), *n.* a chain for the feet;—*v.* to chain; to bind.

**Fetus** (fē'tus), *n.* a child or animal in the womb.

**Feud** (fūd), *n.* quarrel; broil.

**Fendal** (fū'dal), *a.* held from a lord.

**Fendallism** (fū'dal-izm), *n.* a system by which lands were held on condition of military service.

**Fever** (fē'ver), *n.* a disease marked by great bodily heat and quickened pulse.

**Feverish** (fē'ver-ish), *a.* affected with fever; hot.

**Few** (fū), *a.* small number.

**Fewness** (fū'nes), *n.* smallness of number.

**Fiat** (fi'at), *n.* a decree.

**Fib** (fib), *n.* falsehood;—*v.* to tell a lie.

**Fiber** (fī'ber), *n.* a fine thread or thread-like substance.

**Fibred** (fī'berd), { *a.* having  
**Fibrille** (fī'bril), { threads.

**Fibula** (fīb'ū-lā), *n.* the outer and smaller bone of the leg.

**Fibulated** (fīb'ū-lā-ted), *a.* resembling a brooch or buckle.

**Fibrous** (fī-brus), *a.* consisting of fibres; thread-like.

**Fickle** (fīk'l), *a.* of a changeable mind; wavering; unstable.

**Fickleness** (fīk'l-nes), *n.* inconstancy; unsteadiness.

**Fictile** (fīk'til), *a.* moulded into form by the potter's art.

**Fiction** (fīk'shun), *n.* that which is feigned or invented.

**Fictionist** (fīk'shun-ist), *n.* a writer of fiction.

**Fictitious** (fīk'tish-us), *a.* feigned; imaginary.

**Fictive** (fīk'tiv), *a.* feigned; imaginative.

**Fictor** (fīk'tor), *n.* an artist who works in plastic material.

**Fiddle** (fīd'dl), *n.* a violin;—*v.* to play on a fiddle.

**Fiddler** (fīd'dler), *n.* one who plays on a fiddle.

**Fidelity** (fē-dēl'e-te), *n.* faithfulness; loyalty.

**Fidget** (fī'jet), *v.* to be unable to keep still;—*n.* restless agitation.

**Fidgety** (fī'jet-te), *a.* uneasy.

**Fiducial** (fī-dū'shal), *a.* confident; undoubting.

**Fiduciary** (fī-dū'she-er-e), *a.* unwavering; held in trust;—*n.* one who holds anything in trust.

**Fie** (fi) *interf.* denoting dislike.

**Fief** (fēf), *n.* a fee; a feud.

**Field** (fēld), *n.* a piece of enclosed land; a battle ground; compass; space.

**Field-bed** (fēld'bed), *n.* a bed for the field.

**Field-book** (fēld'book), *n.* a book used by surveyors.

**Field-officer** (fēld'of-fē-ser), *n.* a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

**Field-piece** (fēld'pēs), *n.* a small cannon.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## FIEND

**Fiend** (fënd), *n.* an implacable enemy; the devil.  
**Fiendish** (fënd'ish), *a.* like a fiend.  
**Fierce** (fërs), *a.* very violent or passionate; furious.  
**Fierceness** (fërs'nes), *n.* violence; rage; savageness.  
**Fiery** (fî'er-e), *a.* consisting of fire; hot; fierce.  
**Fife** (fî), *n.* a small musical pipe.  
**Fifer** (fî'fer), *n.* one who plays the fife.  
**Fifteenth** (fîf'tenth), *a.* denoting fifteen.  
**Fifth** (fîth), *a.* the ordinal of five;—*n.* an interval of three tones and a semi-tone.  
**Fiftieth** (fîfte-eth), *a.* denoting the number fifty.  
**Fifty** (fîf'te), *a.* five times ten.  
**Fig** (fig), *n.* a tree and its fruit.  
**Fight** (fit), *v.* to contend for victory; to combat;—*n.* a battle; a combat.  
**Fighter** (fî'ter), *n.* one who fights; a warrior; a disputant.  
**Figure** (fig'ment), *n.* invention; fiction; device.  
**Figurate** (fig'û-rât), *a.* of a certain and determinate form.  
**Figuration** (fig'û-râ'shun), *n.* act of giving a certain form.  
**Figurative** (fig'û-ra-tiv), *a.* typical; metaphorical.  
**Figure** (fig'ûr), *n.* a character for a number; a type; shape; image;—*v.* to make figures; to represent.  
**Filament** (fil'a-ment), *n.* a thread; a fibre.  
**Filamentous** (fil-a-men'tus), *a.* thread-like; bearing filaments.  
**Filiform** (fil'e-form), *a.* slender, like a thread.  
**Filbert** (fil'bert), *n.* a nut of the hazel kind.  
**Filch** (fish), *v.* to steal; to pilfer; to purloin.  
**File** (fil), *n.* a tool for smoothing iron, &c.; a series; wire for papers; a row of soldiers;—*v.* to cut or smooth with a file; to string upon, as papers; to march in file.  
**Filial** (fil'e-al), *a.* pertaining to a son or daughter.  
**Filiation** (fil-e-â'shun), *n.* the relation of a child to a parent.  
**Filicoid** (fil'e-koyd), *a.* resembling a fern.

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## FIRKIN

**Filigree** (fil'e-gree), *n.* ornamental work of gold or silver wire.  
**Filings** (fil'ings), *n. pl.* particles rubbed off by a file.  
**Fill** (fil), *v.* to make full; to satisfy;—*n.* fulness.  
**Fillet** (fil'let), *n.* a head-band; a joint of meat.  
**Filibuster** (fil'e-bus-ter), *n.* a piratical adventurer.  
**Filling** (fil'ing), *n.* supply.  
**Filip** (fil'ip), *v.* to strike or jerk with the finger.  
**Filly** (fil'le), *n.* a young mare.  
**Film** (film), *n.* a thin skin;—*v.* to cover with a thin skin.  
**Filmy** (fil'm'e), *a.* composed of thin skins or membranes.  
**Filter** (fil'ter), *n.* a liquor-strainer;—*v.* to purify by passing through a filter.  
**Filth** (filth), *n.* foul matter; dirt; defilement.  
**Filthiness** (filth'e-nes), *n.* foulness; dirtiness; impurity.  
**Filthy** (filth'e), *a.* abounding in filth; morally impure.  
**Filtrate** (fil'ûrât), *v.* to filter; to strain.  
**Filtration** (fil-trâ'shun), *n.* the process of filtering.  
**Fimbriate** (fim'b're-ât), *a.*  
**Fimbriated** (fim'b're-â-ted), *a.* fringed at the margin; bordered.  
**Fin** (fin), *n.* a membrane by which a fish swims.  
**Finnable** (fin'a-bl), *a.* liable to a fine.  
**Final** (fî'nal), *a.* ending; decisive; conclusive; last.  
**Finale** (fe-nâ'la), *n.* close; termination; last piece in music.  
**Finality** (fî-nal'e-te), *n.* the state of being final.  
**Finally** (fî'nal-le), *ad.* in conclusion; lastly.  
**Finance** (fin'ans), *n.* the revenue; public money;—*pl.* income from taxes.  
**Financial** (fe-nan'shal), *a.* pertaining to finance.  
**Financier** (fi-nan-sër'), *n.* one skilled in finance.  
**Find** (find), *v.* to discover; to meet with; to gain; to furnish.  
**Fine** (fin), *a.* showy; gay; handsome; sharp;—*n.* penalty; forfeiture;—*v.* to inflict a penalty; to refine.  
**Finely** (fin'le), *ad.* beautifully;

gayly; dexterously.  
**Finness** (fin'nes), *n.* slenderness; showiness; purity.  
**Finer** (fin'er), *n.* one who purifies metals.  
**Finery** (fin'er-e), *n.* fine dress; anything showy.  
**Finesse** (fe-nes'), *n.* art; device; artifice; stratagem.  
**Finger** (fing'ger), *n.* an extremity of the hand;—*v.* to handle; to pilfer.  
**Fingering** (fing'ger-ing), *n.* touching with the fingers.  
**Fingered** (fing'gerd), *a.* handled; touched.  
**Finical** (fin'ik-al), *a.* gay; extremely foppish.  
**Fins** (fin'is), *n.* the end; conclusion.  
**Finish** (fin'ish), *v.* to come to an end; to perfect;—*n.* completion; last coat of plaster on a wall.  
**Finisher** (fin'ish-er), *n.* one who completes.  
**Finite** (fî'nî't), *a.* bounded.  
**Finutely** (fî'nî't-le), *ad.* within limits.  
**Finless** (fin'les), *a.* without fins.  
**Finnys** (fin'ne), *a.* furnished with or having fins.  
**Fir** (fer), *n.* a tree, or its wood.  
**Fire** (fir), *n.* heat and light; a burning; passion;—*v.* to set on fire; to discharge; to take fire.  
**Fire-arms** (fir'armz), *n. pl.* guns, rifles, &c.  
**Fire-brand** (fir'brand), *n.* wood on fire; an incendiary.  
**Fire-brigade** (fir'b're-gâd), *n.* a body of men for extinguishing fires.  
**Fire-engine** (fir'en-jîn), *n.* an engine to extinguish fires.  
**Firelock** (fir'lok), *n.* a musket.  
**Fireman** (fir'man), *n.* one who tends an engine or assists in putting out fires.  
**Fire-plug** (fir-plug), *n.* a street water-plug.  
**Fire-ship** (fir'ship), *n.* a ship filled with combustibles.  
**Fireside** (fir'sîd), *n.* the family hearth; home.  
**Fire-works** (fir'wurks), *n. pl.* preparations of powder, &c., for displays.  
**Firing** (fir'ing), *n.* act of discharging fire-arms; act of lighting fuel.  
**Firkin** (fer'kin), *n.* a vessel of nine gallons.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## FIRM

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## FLAVOROUS

**Firm** (ferm), *a.* strong; compact;—*n.* a partnership.

**Firmament** (ferm'-a-ment), *n.* the heavens; the sky.

**Firmamental** (ferm-a-men'tal), *a.* belonging to the firmament.

**Firmness** (ferm nes), *n.* stability; solidity; constancy.

**First** (ferst), *a.* earliest; chief;—*ad.* in the first place.

**First-born** (ferst'born), *n.* the first or eldest child.

**First-fruits** (ferst frúts), *n. pl.* first produce of anything.

**Firstling** (ferst'ling), *n.* the first-born of cattle.

**Firth, Frith** (ferth, frith), *n.* the opening of a river into a sea.

**Fiscal** (fis'kal), *a.* pertaining to a treasury;—*n.* revenue; a treasurer.

**Fish** (fish), *n.* a water animal;—*v.* to seek for fish; to obtain by artifice.

**Fisherman** (fish'er-man), *n.* one who catches fish.

**Fishery** (fish'er-e), *n.* the place or business of fishing.

**Fish-hook** (fish'hook), *n.* a barbed hook to catch fish with.

**Fishing** (fish'ing), *n.* art or practice of catching fish.

**Fish-market** (fish-mar-ke't), *n.* a market for fish.

**Fish-monger** (fish'mung-ger), *n.* a dealer in fish.

**Fishy** (fish'e), *a.* having the qualities of fish.

**Fissile** (fis'sil), *a.* that may be cleft or divided.

**Fission** (fish'un), *n.* a cleaving or splitting into parts.

**Fissiparous** (fis-sip'a-rus), *a.* separated by spontaneous fission into minute parts.

**Fissure** (fish'úr), *n.* a cleft.

**Fist** (fist), *n.* the closed hand.

**Fistfuls** (fist'e-kúfs), *n.* a count with the fists.

**Fistula** (fis'tú-la), *n.* a sinuous ulcer.

**Fistulous** (fis'tú-lus), *a.* hollow like the stems of grasses.

**Fit** (fit), *n.* sudden attack by convulsions;—*a.* suitable; convenient;—*v.* to suit; to adapt; to adjust.

**Fitful** (fit'ful), *a.* having fits.

**Fittly** (fít'le), *ad.* suitably; conveniently.

**Fitness** (fit'nes), *n.* suitability; propriety.

**Fivefold** (fiv'fóld), *a.* taken or repeated five times.

**Fix** (fiks), *v.* to attach firmly; to fasten; to settle.

**Fixable** (fiks'a-bl), *a.* that may be fixed.

**Fixation** (fiks-á'shun), *n.* act of fixing; stability.

**Fixedness** (fiks ed-nes), *n.* firmness; solidity.

**Fixity** (fiks'e-te), *n.* firm coherence of parts.

**Fixture** (fiks'túr), *n.* parts of furniture fixed.

**Flabbiness** (flab'e-nes), *n.* a flabby state or quality.

**Flabby** (flab'e), *a.* soft; loose; easily moved.

**Flabellate** (fla-bel'lát), *a.* shaped like a fan.

**Flaccid** (flak'sid), *a.* soft and weak; not stiff.

**Flaccidity** (flak-sid'e-te), *n.* want of stiffness or firmness.

**Flag** (flag), *v.* to grow spiritless or dejected; to lay with broad flat stones;—*n.* a plant; a broad flat stone; the ensign of a ship, troops, &c.

**Flagellate** (flaj'el-lát), *v.* to whip; to scourge.

**Flagellation** (flaj-el lá'shun), *n.* a whipping.

**Flageolet** (flaj'el-et), *n.* a kind of flute.

**Flagginess** (flag'e-nes), *n.* laxity; limberness.

**Flaggy** (flag'e), *a.* full of flags; weak; flexible.

**Flagitious** (fla-jish'us), *a.* very wicked; heinous.

**Flagitiousness** (fla-jish'us-nes), *n.* wickedness; villainy.

**Flagon** (flag'un), *n.* a vessel with a narrow mouth.

**Flagrancy** (flá'gran-se), *n.* burning heat; enormity.

**Flagrant** (flá'grant), *a.* ardent; glaring; notorious.

**Flagrantly** (flá'grant-le), *ad.* glaringly; notoriously.

**Flag-ship** (flag'ship), *n.* the head ship of a squadron.

**Flag-staff** (flag'staf), *n.* a staff or pole to hold a flag.

**Flag-stone** (flag'stón), *n.* a flat stone used for paving.

**Flail** (flál), *n.* an instrument for thrashing grain.

**Flake** (flák), *n.* a light layer of snow; a stratum;—*v.* to peel or scale off; to break into flakes.

**Flaky** (flák'e), *a.* consisting of

**Flambeau** (flam'bó), *n.* a lighted torch.

**Flame** (flám), *n.* a blaze; love;—*v.* to burn, as gas; to blaze.

**Flaming** (flam'ing), *a.* blazing; bright; violent.

**Flamy** (flá'me), *a.* blazing.

**Flank** (flangk), *n.* side of anything;—*v.* to turn the flank; to border.

**Flannel** (flan'nel), *n.* a kind of soft woollen cloth.

**Flap** (flap), *n.* the motion or noise of anything broad, loose, and easily moved;—*v.* to move, as wings; to move or fall.

**Flare** (flar), *v.* to waver; to burn unsteadily.

**Flaring** (flar'ing), *a.* making a display.

**Flash** (flash), *n.* a sudden and short blaze;—*v.* to blaze out suddenly.

**Flashy** (flash'e), *a.* gay; showy; insipid.

**Flask** (flask), *n.* a kind of bottle; a powder-horn.

**Flasket** (flask'et), *n.* a long shallow basket.

**Flat** (flat), *a.* level; insipid; positive;—*n.* a story or floor of a house; a level plain; a shoal; in music, opposite of sharp.

**Flatly** (flat'le), *ad.* evenly; positively.

**Flatness** (flat'nes), *n.* evenness; flatness.

**Flatten** (flat'en), *v.* to make or grow flat.

**Flatter** (flat'ter), *v.* to praise falsely; to wheedle.

**Flatterer** (flat'ter-er), *n.* one who wheedles.

**Flattering** (flat'ter-ing), *a.* causing hopes; favorable.

**Flattery** (flat'ter-e), *n.* false or empty praise; obsequiousness.

**Flatulence** (flat'ú-lens), *n.* wind in the stomach.

**Flatulent** (flat'ú-lent), *a.* windy; puffy; vain; empty.

**Flatus** (flá'tus), *n.* a puff of wind; a breath.

**Flaunt** (flawnt), *v.* to move ostentatiously.

**Flautist** (flaw'tist), *n.* a player on the flute.

**Flavor** (flá'ver), *n.* taste; smell; relish;—*v.* to give a pleasant taste or smell.

**Flavorous** (flá'ver-us), *a.* pleasing to the taste.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## FLAW

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## FLOWERY

**Flaw** (flaw), *n.* a break; defect; sudden gust; — *v.* to break; to injure.

**Flawy** (flaw'e), *a.* having flaws; defective.

**Flax** (flaks), *n.* a plant of which linen is made.

**Flaxen** (flaks'n), *a.* like flax.

**Flay** (flay), *v.* to take or strip off the skin.

**Flea** (flē), *n.* an insect.

**Fleam** (flēm), *n.* an instrument for bleeding cattle.

**Flecker** (flek'er), *v.* to spot; to streak.

**Flection** (flek'shun), *n.* act of bending.

**Fledge** (flef), *v.* to furnish with wings or feathers.

**Fledgling** (flef'ling), *n.* a bird newly fledged.

**Flee** (flē), *v.* to run rapidly.

**Fleece** (flēs), *n.* coat of wool from a sheep; — *v.* to shear or clip wool from; to strip or plunder.

**Fleecy** (flēs'e), *a.* covered with wool; woolly; soft.

**Fleur** (flēr), *v.* to mock with a grin; — *n.* a scornful grin.

**Fleet** (flēt), *a.* swift; quick in motion; — *n.* a number of ships; a navy; — *v.* to fly or pass swiftly; to flit.

**Fleeting** (flēt'ing), *a.* not durable; passing away.

**Fleetness** (flēt'nes), *n.* swift-ness; speed.

**Flesh** (flesh), *n.* the softer solids of animals; animal nature; human nature; — *v.* to imitate; to glut.

**Fleshiness** (flesh'e-nes), *n.* corpulence; fat; grossness.

**Fleshly** (flesh'ly), *a.* carnal.

**Fleshy** (flesh'e), *a.* full of flesh; plump.

**Flexibility** (fleks-e-bil'e-te), *n.* pliancy.

**Flexible** (fleks-e-bl), *a.* pliant; yielding to pressure.

**Flexile** (fleks'il), *a.* pliant; easily bent.

**Flexion** (flek'shun), *n.* act of bending; a fold; a double.

**Flexuous** (fleks'ū-us), *a.* bending; winding.

**Flexure** (fleks'ūr), *n.* a joint; part bent; act of bending.

**Flicker** (flik'er), *v.* to flutter; to waver.

**Flickering** (flik'er-ing), *a.* wavering; — *n.* a fluttering.

**Flier** (flī'e), *n.* one that flies;

part of a machine.

**Flight** (flit), *n.* act of flying or fleeing; a flock of birds; a series of steps; hasty removal.

**Flightiness** (flit'e-nes), *n.* delirium; wildness.

**Flighty** (flit'e), *a.* wild; volatile; giddy; fanciful; fleeting.

**Flimsy** (flim ze), *a.* thin; slight.

**Flinch** (flinsh), *v.* to shrink or draw back; to fail.

**Fling** (fling), *v.* to cast from the hand; to baffle; — *n.* a sneer or sarcasm.

**Flint** (flint), *n.* a hard stone.

**Flinty** (flint'e), *a.* made of flint; hard; obdurate.

**Flip** (flip), *n.* a drink made with beer, spirit, and sugar.

**Flippancy** (flip'pan-se), *n.* fluency of speech; pertness.

**Flippant** (flip'ant), *a.* rapid in speech; talkative.

**Flirt** (flort), *v.* to toss or throw with a jerk; to play at courtship; — *n.* a pert, giddy girl; a coquette.

**Flirtation** (fler-tā'shun), *n.* act of flirting; coquetry.

**Flirting** (flert'ing), *a.* jerking; giddy; coquettish.

**Flit** (flit), *v.* to flutter; to fly quickly; to remove.

**Flitch** (flitch), *n.* a side of a hog, salted and cured.

**Flitting** (flit'ing), *a.* variable; flying; — *n.* a fluttering.

**Float** (flōt), *n.* something that swims; a raft; — *v.* to swim on the surface.

**Floutable** (flōt'a-bl), *a.* that may be floated.

**Floutage** (flōt'āj), *n.* that which floats.

**Flotsam** (flot'sam), } *n.* goods

**Flotsion** (flot'son), } found at sea without an owner.

**Floccilation** (flok-sil-la-shun), *n.* a picking of bed-clothes by a sick person.

**Floccose** (flok-kōz'), *a.* covered with wool-like tufts.

**Flocculent** (flok'kū-lent), *a.* adhering in flocks or flakes.

**Flock** (flok), *n.* a collection of sheep, &c.; a lock of wool; — *v.* to gather in flocks or crowds; to assemble.

**Floe** (flō), *n.* a mass of floating ice in the ocean.

**Flog** (flog), *v.* to whip; to lash; to beat; to chastise.

**Flogging** (flog'ging), *n.* whip-

ping; chastisement.

**Flood** (flud), *n.* the rise or flow of the tide; inundation; — *v.* to deluge; to overflow.

**Floogate** (flud gat), *n.* a gate to stop or let out water.

**Floor** (flōr), *n.* the bottom of a room; a story.

**Flora** (flō'ra), *n.* the whole plants peculiar to a country.

**Floral** (flō'ral), *a.* pertaining to flowers.

**Florescence** (flō-res'sens), *n.* the season of flowering.

**Floret** (flō'ret), *n.* a little flower.

**Floriculture** (flōr-e-kul'tūr), *n.* the culture of flowers or plants.

**Florid** (flō'rid), *a.* flushed with red; showy; brilliant.

**Floridness** (flō'rid-nes), *n.* brightness or freshness of color.

**Floriferous** (flō-rifer-us), *a.* producing flowers.

**Floriform** (flōr'e-form), *a.* flower-shaped.

**Florin** (flō'in), *n.* a British coin, value 2s.

**Florist** (flō'rist), *n.* a cultivator of flowers.

**Floss** (flōs), *n.* the silky substance found in husks of plants.

**Floxy** (flōs'e), *a.* soft and silk-like.

**Flotilla** (flō-til'la), *n.* a little fleet of small vessels.

**Flounce** (flouns), *n.* a frill on a lady's dress; — *v.* to adorn with a flounce.

**Flounder** (floun'der), *v.* to struggle, roll, and tumble; — *n.* a flat sea-fish.

**Flour** (flōr), *n.* fine part of grain; — *v.* to sprinkle or cover with flour.

**Flourish** (flur'ish), *v.* to embellish; to brandish; — *n.* a parade of words; a sudden or short sound of trumpets.

**Flout** (flōwt), *v.* to treat with contempt; — *n.* an insult.

**Flow** (flō), *v.* to move along, as water; to run, as a liquid; to hang loose and waving; — *n.* a stream.

**Flowage** (flō'āj), *n.* state of being flowed.

**Flower** (flō'er), *n.* the blossom of a plant; the best of anything; — *v.* to blossom or bloom; to adorn with flowers.

**Flowery** (flō'er-e), *a.* full of



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## FLOWING

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## FORAGE

flowers; ornamental.  
**Flowing** (f'lo'ing), *a.* liquid; fluent or smooth.  
**Fluctuate** (fluk'tû-ât), *v.* to rise and fall; to be irresolute.  
**Fluctuation** (fluk-tû-â'shun), *n.* unsteadiness.  
**Flue** (flû), *n.* a chimney.  
**Fluency** (flû'en-se), *n.* readiness of utterance.  
**Fluent** (flû'ent), *a.* uttering words with ease.  
**Fluently** (flû'ent-le), *ad.* easy flow of utterance.  
**Fluid** (flû'id), *n.* liquid; anything that pours like water; —*a.* flowing; running.  
**Fluidity** (flû-id'e-te), *n.* the quality of flowing.  
**Fluke** (flûk), *n.* the broad part of an anchor.  
**Flume** (flûm), *n.* a channel for the water of a mill.  
**Flummery** (flum'mer-e), *n.* a kind of jelly; mere flattery.  
**Flunky** (flung'ke), *n.* an obsequious man; an upstart.  
**Flurry** (flur'ri), *n.* a sudden blast; sudden commotion; —*v.* to agitate; to confuse.  
**Flush** (flush), *a.* fresh; full of vigor; level; —*n.* sudden flow; redness of the face; —*v.* to redden; to blush.  
**Fluster** (flus'ter), *v.* to disorder; to confuse; to be agitated.  
**Flute** (flût), *n.* a musical instrument; —*v.* to play on a flute; to cut hollow.  
**Fluting** (flût'ing), *n.* fluted work.  
**Flutist** (flût'ist), *n.* a flute player.  
**Flutter** (flut'ter), *v.* to flap the wings rapidly; to agitate; —*n.* rapid motion; hurry; agitation.  
**Fluvial** (flû've-al), *a.* of or pertaining to a river.  
**Flux** (fluks), *n.* a flowing; looseness; —*v.* to melt.  
**Flexibility** (fluks-e-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being flexible.  
**Flexible** (fluks'e-bl), *a.* that may be melted.  
**Fluxion** (fluk'shan), *n.* act of flowing; matter that flows; analysis of small quantities.  
**Fly** (flî), *v.* to move with wings; to move rapidly; to shun; —*n.* a winged insect.  
**Fly-leaf** (flî'î'êf), *n.* the blank leaf at the beginning and end of a book.

**Fly-blow** (flî'blô), *n.* the egg of a fly.  
**Foal** (fôl), *n.* the young of the horse kind; —*v.* to bring forth a colt.  
**Foam** (fôm), *v.* to froth; to be in a rage; —*n.* rage.  
**Foamy** (fôm'e), *a.* covered with foam; frothy.  
**Fob** (fob), *n.* a small pocket; —*v.* to trick; to defraud.  
**Focus** (fô'kus), *n.* the point in which rays of light or heat meet; a central point.  
**Focal** (fô'kal), *a.* pertaining to a focus.  
**Fodder** (fod'der), *n.* food for cattle; —*v.* to feed cattle.  
**Foe** (fô), *n.* an adversary.  
**Fog** (fog), *n.* a thick mist.  
**Fogginess** (fog'e-nes), *n.* state of being foggy; cloudiness.  
**Foggy** (fog'e), *a.* cloudy; misty; dull.  
**Foible** (fôy'bl), *n.* a weakness; a failing; a fault.  
**Foil** (fôyl), *v.* to defeat; —*n.* defeat; a blunt sword; a thin leaf or plate of metal.  
**Foist** (fôyst), *v.* to insert by fraud or forgery.  
**Fold** (fôld), *n.* a doubling; a plait; pen for sheep; —*v.* to double; to shut or confine in a fold.  
**Folder** (fôld'er), *n.* he or that which folds anything.  
**Foliateous** (fô-le-â'shus), *a.* leafy.  
**Foliage** (fô'le-âj), *n.* leaves of trees collectively.  
**Foliate** (fô'le-ât), *v.* to beat into a leaf or thin plate.  
**Foliation** (fô-le-â'shun), *n.* the beating into plates.  
**Foliferous** (fô-lif'er-us), *a.* producing leaves.  
**Folio** (fô'le-ô), *n.* a book of two leaves to a sheet.  
**Folk** (fôk), *n.* people.  
**Follicle** (fô'lik-le-kl), *n.* a seed vessel; a gland.  
**Follicular** (fô'lik'û-lar), }  
**Folliculous** (fô'lik'û-lus), }  
*a.* having or producing follicles  
**Fellow** (fô'lô), *v.* to go or come after; to imitate; to be consequent on.  
**Follower** (fô'lô-er), *n.* a disciple; an imitator.  
**Following** (fô'lô-ing), *a.* the next after; subsequent.  
**Folly** (fô'le), *n.* absurd action; imprudent act.

**Foment** (fô'ment), *v.* to apply warm lotions; to abet.  
**Fomentation** (fô-men-ta'shun), *n.* act of fomenting.  
**Fond** (fond), *a.* foolish; silly; loving; relishing.  
**Fondle** (fon'dl), *v.* to caress.  
**Fondling** (fond'ling), *n.* one caressed much.  
**Fondness** (fond'nes), *n.* tender interest; affection; love.  
**Font** (font), *n.* a baptismal basin; an assortment of types for printing.  
**Fontal** (fon'tal), *a.* pertaining to a font or source.  
**Food** (fôd), *n.* whatever is eaten for nourishment.  
**Fool** (fôol), *n.* one destitute of reason; —*v.* to disappoint; to trifle.  
**Foolery** (fôol'er-e), *n.* the practice of folly.  
**Foolhardy** (fôol'hâr-de), *a.* madly rash; headlong.  
**Foolish** (fôol'ish), *a.* silly; weak in understanding.  
**Foolishly** (fôol'ish-le), *ad.* weakly; absurdly; imprudently.  
**Foolishness** (fôol'ish-nes), *n.* want of understanding.  
**Foolscape** (fôol'skap), *n.* a paper of a certain size.  
**Foot** (foot), *n.* the lower part, base, or bottom of anything; the bottom of the leg; 12 inches; measure in poetry; infantry; —*v.* to dance; to walk; to tread.  
**Foot-boy** (foot'boy), *n.* a boy in livery.  
**Footman** (foot'man), *n.* a man-servant.  
**Foot-note** (foot'nôt), *n.* a note of reference at the foot of a page.  
**Foot-pace** (foot'pâs), *n.* a slow walk; a broad stair.  
**Foot-path** (foot'path), *n.* a road for persons on foot.  
**Footstep** (foot'step), *n.* mark of a foot; track; sign.  
**Fop** (fop), *n.* a vain, weak, trifling man; a coxcomb.  
**Foppery** (fop'per-e), *n.* the manners or dress of a fop.  
**Foppish** (fop'pish), *a.* vain; gaudy; foolish.  
**For** (for), *prep.* or *con.* because of; in place of; for that; for the sake of.  
**Forage** (for'âj), *n.* food for horses and cattle; provis-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

FORAMEN	137	FORKEDNESS
ions;— <i>v.</i> to collect food for horses and cattle.	<b>Forefather</b> (fôr'fâ-ther), <i>n.</i> an ancestor.	<b>Foreskin</b> (fôr'skin), <i>n.</i> the skin that covers the glans penis.
<b>Foramen</b> (fô-râ'men), <i>n.</i> a small hole or opening.	<b>Forego</b> (fôr-gô'), <i>v.</i> to forbear to possess or enjoy.	<b>Forest</b> (fôr'est), <i>n.</i> a tract of land covered with trees.
<b>Foraminated</b> (fô-ram'e-na-ted), <i>a.</i> having little holes.	<b>Foregoing</b> (fôr-gô'ing), <i>a.</i> forbearing to have;— <i>n.</i> preceding.	<b>Forestall</b> (fôr-stawl'), <i>v.</i> to anticipate; to take beforehand.
<b>Foraminiferous</b> (fôr-am-e-nif-er-us), <i>a.</i> having many chambers.	<b>Foregone</b> (fôr-gon'), <i>a.</i> made up or decided beforehand.	<b>Forester</b> (fôr'es-ter), <i>n.</i> an officer of the forest.
<b>Forasmuch</b> (fôr'az-much), <i>ad.</i> or <i>con.</i> since; because that.	<b>Foreground</b> (fôr'ground), <i>n.</i> that part of a picture which lies nearest the observer.	<b>Foretaste</b> (fôr'tâst), <i>n.</i> a taste beforehand;— <i>v.</i> to anticipate.
<b>Foray</b> (fô-râ'), <i>n.</i> an excursion into an enemy's country.	<b>Forehanded</b> (fôr'hand-ed), <i>a.</i> early; timely.	<b>Foretell</b> (fôr-tel'), <i>v.</i> to tell before an event happens.
<b>Forebear</b> (fôr-bâr'), <i>v.</i> to refrain from; to cease; to abstain.	<b>Forehead</b> (fôr'ed), <i>n.</i> the upper part of the face.	<b>Forethought</b> (fôr'thawt'), <i>n.</i> foresight; provident care.
<b>Forbearance</b> (fôr-bâr'ans), <i>n.</i> command of temper; lenity.	<b>Foreign</b> (fôr'in), <i>a.</i> belonging to another country; external; alien; not to the purpose.	<b>Foretoken</b> (fôr-tô'ken), <i>v.</i> to foreshow.
<b>Forbid</b> (fôr-bid'), <i>v.</i> to prohibit; to obstruct.	<b>Foreigner</b> (fôr'in-er), <i>n.</i> a native of another country.	<b>Foretop</b> (fôr'top), <i>n.</i> platform at the head of a mast.
<b>Forbidding</b> (fôr-bid'ing), <i>a.</i> repelling approach.	<b>Forejudge</b> (fôr-juj'), <i>v.</i> to judge beforehand.	<b>Forever</b> (fôr-ev'er), <i>ad.</i> at all times; to eternity.
<b>Force</b> (fôrs), <i>n.</i> active power; vigor; violence; troops; armament;— <i>v.</i> to compel, to coerce; to ravish.	<b>Foreknow</b> (fôr-nô'), <i>v.</i> to have previous knowledge of.	<b>Forewarn</b> (fôr-wawrn'), <i>v.</i> to caution beforehand.
<b>Forceful</b> (fôrs'ful), <i>a.</i> violent; vehement; strong.	<b>Foreknowledge</b> (fôr-nôl'ej), <i>n.</i> knowledge of future events.	<b>Forewarning</b> (fôr-wawrn'ing), <i>n.</i> previous caution.
<b>Forcement</b> (fôrs'met), <i>n.</i> seasoned meat for stuffing.	<b>Foreland</b> (fôr'land), <i>n.</i> a cape or promontory.	<b>Forewoman</b> (fôr'woom-an), <i>n.</i> chief woman in a workshop.
<b>Forcible</b> (fôr'se-bl), <i>a.</i> having great force; violent.	<b>Forelock</b> (fôr'lok), <i>n.</i> a lock of hair on the forehead.	<b>Forefeit</b> (fôr'fit), <i>v.</i> to lose by an offence;— <i>a.</i> liable to seizure;— <i>n.</i> a fine; a penalty.
<b>Forcipated</b> (fôr'se-pâ-ted), <i>a.</i> formed to open like a pair of plunchers.	<b>Foreman</b> (fôr'man), <i>n.</i> an overseer; the chief man of a jury.	<b>Forfeitable</b> (fôr'fit-a-bl), <i>a.</i> liable to forfeiture.
<b>Ford</b> (fôrd), <i>n.</i> a place where water can be passed on foot;— <i>v.</i> to cross water on foot.	<b>Foremost</b> (fôr'most), <i>a.</i> first in place or order.	<b>Forfeited</b> (fôr'fit-ed), <i>pr.</i> or <i>a.</i> alienated by an offence.
<b>Fordable</b> (fôrd'a-bl), <i>a.</i> passable without boats.	<b>Forenoon</b> (fôr'noon), <i>n.</i> from the morning to mid-day.	<b>Forfeiture</b> (fôr'fit-ûr), <i>n.</i> act of forfeiting; thing forfeited.
<b>Fore</b> (fôr), <i>a.</i> coming first or before;— <i>ad.</i> before.	<b>Forensic</b> (fô-ren'sik), <i>a.</i> relating to courts of judicature.	<b>Forge</b> (fôrj), <i>n.</i> a place where metals are beaten into shape;— <i>v.</i> to shape by hammering; to counterfeit.
<b>Fore-arm</b> (fôr-arm'), <i>v.</i> to arm or prepare beforehand.	<b>Foreordain</b> (fôr-or-dân'), <i>v.</i> to determine beforehand.	<b>Forger</b> (fôrj-er), <i>n.</i> one who forges.
<b>Forebode</b> (fôr-bôd'), <i>v.</i> to foretell; to predict.	<b>Foreordination</b> (fôr-or-de-nâ'shun), <i>n.</i> predestination.	<b>Forgery</b> (fôrj-er-î), <i>n.</i> the crime of counterfeiting.
<b>Foreboding</b> (fôr-bôd'ing), <i>n.</i> prognostication.	<b>Forepart</b> (fôr'pârt), <i>n.</i> the part before the front.	<b>Forget</b> (fôr-get'), <i>v.</i> to let go from the memory.
<b>Forecast</b> (fôr-kâst'), <i>v.</i> to plan beforehand.	<b>Forerank</b> (fôr-rangk), <i>n.</i> the rank that leads.	<b>Forgetful</b> (fôr-get'ful), <i>a.</i> apt to forget; inattentive.
<b>Forecast</b> (fôr'kast'), <i>n.</i> foresight; previous contrivance.	<b>Forerun</b> (fôr-run'), <i>v.</i> to go before; to precede.	<b>Forgetfulness</b> (fôr-get'ful-nes), <i>a.</i> aptness to lose remembrance of.
<b>Forecastle</b> (fôr-kas'l), <i>n.</i> the fore part of a ship.	<b>Forerunner</b> (fôr-run'er), <i>n.</i> one sent before; a harbinger.	<b>Forgive</b> (fôr-giv'), <i>v.</i> to pardon.
<b>Foreclose</b> (fôr-klôz'), <i>v.</i> to shut up; to preclude.	<b>Foresee</b> (fôr-sê'), <i>v.</i> to see beforehand; to foreknow.	<b>Forgiveness</b> (fôr-giv'nes), <i>n.</i> pardon; overlooking an offence.
<b>Foreclosure</b> (fôr-klôz'zhûr), <i>n.</i> a foreclosing; a deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage.	<b>Foreshadow</b> (fôr-shad'ô'), <i>v.</i> to shadow or typify beforehand.	<b>Fork</b> (fôr), <i>v.</i> to shoot out into blades or branches; to divide;— <i>n.</i> an instrument with prongs.
<b>Foredoom</b> (fôr-dôôm'), <i>v.</i> to doom beforehand.	<b>Foreshorten</b> (fôr-short'n), <i>v.</i> to represent figures as they appear when viewed obliquely.	<b>Forked</b> (fôrkt), <i>a.</i> divided into two or more parts.
	<b>Foreshow</b> (fôr-shô'), <i>v.</i> to predict; to foretell.	<b>Forkedness</b> (fôr'ed-nes), <i>a.</i> opening into branches.
	<b>Foresight</b> (fôr'sit), <i>n.</i> foreknowledge; prescience.	

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## FORKY

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## FRAGILITY

**Forky** (fôrk'e), *a.* opened like a fork.

**Forlorn** (for-lorn'), *a.* forsaken; destitute; solitary.

**Form** (form), *n.* shape; manner; model; ritual; order; show; a long bench;—*v.* to model; to make.

**Formal** (for-mal), *a.* strictly ceremonious; stiff.

**Formalist** (for-mal-ist), *n.* an observer of forms only.

**Formality** (for-mal'e-te), *n.* ceremony; order; preciseness.

**Formally** (for-mal-le), *ad.* according to rule.

**Formation** (for-má'shun), *n.* act or manner of forming; creation; production.

**Formative** (for-ma-tiv), *a.* that forms; tending to form;—*n.* that which serves to give form.

**Former** (for-mer), *n.* one who forms;—*a.* before, in time; preceding.

**Formerly** (for-mer-le), *ad.* in time past; heretofore.

**Formic** (for'mik), *a.* pertaining to ants.

**Formicate** (for-me-kát), *a.* ant-like; resembling an ant.

**Formication** (for-me-ká'shun), *n.* a sensation like ants creeping on the skin.

**Formidable** (for'mid-a-bl), *a.* exciting dread or fear.

**Formidably** (for'mid-a-ble), *ad.* that excites fear.

**Formless** (form'les), *a.* without regular form.

**Formula** (form'ú-la), *n.* prescribed or general form.

**Formulary** (form'ú-ler-e), *n.* a book of forms or precedents;—*a.* stated.

**Formulate** (form'ú-lát), } *v.*

**Formulize** (form'ú-líz), } to reduce to a formula.

**Formication** (for-ne-ká'shun), *n.* commerce between unmarried persons.

**Forsake** (for-sák'), *v.* to desert; to abandon; to leave.

**Forsaken** (for-sák'n), *a.* deserted; abandoned.

**Forsooth** (for-sooth'), *ad.* certainly; in truth; verily.

**Forswear** (for-swár'), *v.* to deny upon oath; to swear falsely.

**Fort** (fôrt), *n.* a fortress.

**Forté** (fôr'tá), *ad.* in music, to play or sing with force.

**Forté** (fôrt), *n.* strong point;

that in which any one excels.

**Forth** (fôrt), *ad.* forward; abroad; onward in time.

**Forthcoming** (fôrt'h-kum-ing), *a.* ready or willing to appear.

**Forthwith** (fôrt-with'), *ad.* without delay; immediately.

**Fortieth** (for-te-eth), *a.* ten taken four times.

**Fortification** (for-te-se-ká'shun), *n.* a work for defence.

**Fortify** (for-te-fi), *v.* to erect works for defence; to invigorate; to confirm.

**Fortissimo** (for-tis'se-mo), *ad.* in music, strongly or loudly.

**Fortitude** (for-te-túd), *n.* firmness and strength of mind to endure; courage; resolution.

**Fortnight** (fôr'nait), *n.* fourteen days or two weeks.

**Fortress** (for tres), *n.* a fortified place; a stronghold.

**Fortuitous** (for-tú'e-tus), *a.* happening by chance.

**Fortuity** (for-tú'e-te), *n.* accident; chance.

**Fortunate** (for-tú-nát), *a.* lucky; successful; happy.

**Fortune** (fôr'tún), *n.* the good or evil that befalls man; chance; luck; accident; riches.

**Forty** (fôr'te), *a.* four times ten.

**Forum** (fôr'um), *n.* a market place in Rome; a court; tribunal.

**Forward** (for'werd), *a.* being before; prompt; hasty; presumptuous; bold;—*v.* to advance; to promote.

**Forwardness** (for'werd-nes), *n.* eagerness; boldness; promptness.

**Forward** (for'werd), *ad.* toward the front or fore part.

**Fosse** (fos), *n.* a ditch; a moat; a cavity; an intrenchment.

**Fossil** (fôs'sil), *n.* petrified organic remains of plants and animals.

**Fossiliferous** (fôs-sil-í-fer-us), *a.* containing fossils.

**Fossilize** (fôs'sil-íz), *v.* to become petrified.

**Foster** (fôs'ter), *v.* to nurse; to bring up; to cherish.

**Foster-brother** (fôs'ter-bruth-er), *n.* one nursed at the same breast.

**Foster-child** (fôs'ter-child), *n.* a child nursed by one not its parent.

**Foster-son** (fôs'ter-sun), *n.* one fed and educated like a son.

**Foul** (foul), *a.* turbid; impure;—*v.* to make filthy.

**Foully** (foul'le), *ad.* filthily.

**Foulness** (foul'nes), *n.* nastiness; filthiness; defilement.

**Found** (found), *v.* to lay a basis; to institute; to cast metal.

**Foundation** (foun-dá'shun), *n.* the basis of anything.

**Founder** (foun'der), *n.* one who establishes; a caster of metals;—*v.* to fill with water and sink; to make lame, as a horse.

**Foundery** (foun'der-e), } *n.*

**Foundry** (foun'dre), } a place where metals are cast.

**Foundling** (foun'dling), *n.* a deserted or exposed infant.

**Fount** (fownt), } *n.* a

**Fountain** (foun'tán), } spring; head of a river; a jet; source; original cause.

**Fountain-head** (foun'tán-hed), *n.* primary source.

**Fourfold** (fôr'fold), *a.* four times told; quadruple.

**Four-footed** (fôr-foot-ed), *a.* having or going on four feet.

**Four-square** (fôr'skwár), *a.* having four equal sides.

**Foveate** (fô've-át), } *a.*

**Foveolate** (fô've-o-lát), } having pits or depressions.

**Fowl** (fowl), *n.* a winged animal; a bird.

**Fowler** (fow'ler), *n.* a sportsman for birds.

**Fowling-piece** (fow'ling-pēs), *n.* a gun for shooting fowls.

**Fox** (foks), *n.* an animal remarkable for cunning; a cunning fellow.

**Foxglove** (foks'gluv), *n.* digitalis, a poisonous plant.

**Foxy** (foks'e), *a.* wily, like a fox.

**Fraes** (frá'kas), *n.* a noisy quarrel; an uproar.

**Fraction** (frak'shun), *n.* a broken part; division of a whole number.

**Fractional** (frak'shun-al), *a.* consisting of fractions.

**Fractions** (frak'shus), *a.* quarrelsomeness; cross; peevish.

**Fracture** (frak'tür), *n.* a break in any body;—*v.* to break; to crack.

**Fractured** (frak'türd), *a.* broken; cracked.

**Fragile** (frá'il), *a.* easily broken; brittle; frail; weak.

**Fragility** (fra-jil'e-te), *n.* brit-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## FRAGMENT

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## FRIEND

tleness; weakness; frailty.  
**Fragment** (frag'ment), *n.* a part broken off; a piece.  
**Fragmental** (frag-men'tal), *a.* consisting of fragments.  
**Fragmentary** (frag-men-ta-re), *a.* composed of fragments.  
**Fragrance** (fra'grans), } *n.*  
**Fragrancy** (fra'grau-se), } sweetness of smell.  
**Fragrant** (fra'grant), *a.* sweet-smelling; agreeable.  
**Frail** (fräl), *a.* weak; liable to err; infirm; irresolute.  
**Frailty** (fräl'te), *n.* a particular fault or sin; foible.  
**Frame** (fram), *v.* to fit and join to something else;—*n.* fabric; order; timbers of a building; state of mind.  
**Frame-work** (fram-wörk), *n.* the frame; support.  
**Frane** (frangk), *n.* a French coin, value about nineteen cents.  
**Franchise** (fran'chiz), *n.* a privilege; a right granted;—*v.* to make free.  
**Franciscan** (fran-sis'kan), *n.* one of an order of monks.  
**Frangibility** (fran-je-bil'i-te), *n.* state of being frangible.  
**Frangible** (fran'je-bl), *a.* easily broken; brittle.  
**Frank** (frangk), *a.* free; open; candid; without disguise;—*n.* a free letter;—*v.* to exempt letters, &c., from postage.  
**Frankincense** (frangk'in-sens), *n.* an odoriferous gum.  
**Frankly** (frangk'le), *ad.* without reserve; freely; openly.  
**Frankness** (frangk'nes), *n.* freedom; ingenuousness.  
**Frantic** (fran'tik), *a.* transported with passion; furious.  
**Fraternai** (fra-ter'nal), *a.* brotherly; becoming brothers.  
**Fraternity** (fra-ter-ne'te), *n.* a brotherhood; a society.  
**Fraternize** (fra-ter-niz), *v.* to unite, as brothers.  
**Fratricide** (fra'ter-sid), *n.* one who kills a brother.  
**Fratricidal** (fra'ter-sid'al), *a.* pertaining to fratricide.  
**Fraud** (frawd), *n.* injury by cheating; deception.  
**Fraudulence** (frawd'ü-lens), *n.*  
**Fraudulency** (frawd'ü-len-se), *n.* deceitfulness; fraud.  
**Fraudulent** (frawd'ü-lent), *a.*

deceitful in contracts.  
**Fraudulently** (frawd'ü-lent-le), *ad.* by fraud.  
**Fraught** (frawt), *a.* loaded; full; replete.  
**Fray** (frä), *n.* a quarrel;—*v.* to rub; to wear away by rubbing.  
**Freak** (frëk), *n.* a whim.  
**Freakish** (frëk'ish), *a.* whimsical; capricious; odd.  
**Freckle** (frëk'li), *n.* a spot on the skin.  
**Freckled** (frëk'ld), *a.* full of freckles; spotted.  
**Freckly** (frëk'le), *a.* marked with spots on the skin.  
**Free** (frë), *a.* not bound; at liberty; candid; lavish;—*v.* to set at liberty.  
**Free-agent** (frë-ä-jent), *n.* one under no constraint of will.  
**Freebooter** (frë'boot-er), *n.* a robber; a plunderer.  
**Freeborn** (frë'born), *a.* born free; inheriting freedom.  
**Freeman** (frëd'man), *n.* a slave set at liberty.  
**Freedom** (frëd'm), *n.* liberty; independence; familiarity.  
**Freehold** (frë'höld), *n.* land held in perpetual right.  
**Freeholder** (frë'höld-er), *n.* one who possesses a freehold.  
**Freely** (frë'le), *ad.* at liberty; liberally; generously.  
**Freeman** (frë'man), *n.* one who enjoys liberty or a particular privilege.  
**Freemasonry** (frë-mä'sun-re), *n.* the principles of the society of freemasons.  
**Free-port** (frë'port), *n.* a place where goods may enter free from duties.  
**Free-school** (frë'skool), *n.* a school free or open to all.  
**Free-thinker** (frë'think-er), *n.* a skeptic.  
**Free-trade** (frë'trad), *n.* trade or commerce without undue restrictions.  
**Free-will** (frë-wil'), *n.* power of acting at will or pleasure.  
**Freeze** (frëz), *v.* to be congealed by cold; to be chilled.  
**Freight** (frät), *n.* lading of a ship;—*v.* to load.  
**Freightage** (frë'täj), *n.* money paid for freight.  
**French** (frësh), *a.* belonging to France;—*n.* the language of France.  
**Frenzy** (frën'ze), *n.* distraction

of mind; delirium.  
**Frequency** (frë'kwen-se), *n.* a common occurrence.  
**Frequent** (frë'kwent), *a.* often done, or often occurring.  
**Frequent** (frë-kwent'), *v.* to visit often or habitually.  
**Frequentative** (frë-kwen'ta-tiv), *a.* denoting the frequent repetition of an action.  
**Frequenter** (frë-kwent'er), *n.* one who visits often.  
**Freseo** (frës'ko), *n.* a painting on fresh plaster.  
**Fresh** (frësh), *a.* cool; new; unpractised; brisk; not salt.  
**Freshen** (frësh'n), *v.* to make or grow fresh; to revive.  
**Freshet** (frësh'et), *n.* a sudden overflow of a river.  
**Freshly** (frësh'le), *ad.* briskly; newly; coolly.  
**Freshman** (frësh'man), *n.* one of the lowest class in college; a novice.  
**Freshness** (frësh'nes), *n.* newness; rudeness.  
**Fret** (fret), *v.* to vex; to be peevish; to corrode; to wear away;—*n.* agitation of the mind.  
**Fretful** (fret'ful), *a.* disposed to fret; peevish.  
**Fretfulness** (fret'ful-nes), *n.* ill-humor; peevishness.  
**Fretted** (fret'ted), *a.* interlaced; variegated; ornamented with fretwork.  
**Fret-work** (fret'wörk), *n.* raised work; work adorned with frets.  
**Friability** (fri-n-bil'i-te), *n.* quality of being easily crumbled.  
**Friable** (fri'a-bl), *a.* easily rubbed to powder.  
**Friar** (frir'), *n.* a monk.  
**Friary** (frir'e), *n.* a monastery.  
**Fribble** (frib'l), *a.* frivolous; trifling; silly;—*n.* a trifle.  
**Fricassee** (frik-as-sé), *n.* dish of stewed chickens;—*v.* to dress as fricassee.  
**Friction** (frik'shun), *n.* act of rubbing; attrition.  
**Frictional** (frik'shun-al), *a.* relating to or produced by friction.  
**Friday** (fri'dä), *n.* the sixth day of the week.  
**Friend** (frend), *n.* one attached to another; an associate; a Quaker.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## FRIENDLESS

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## FUCIVOROUS

**Friendless** (frend'les), *a.* with out friends.

**Friendliness** (frend'le-nes), *n.* kindness; friendship.

**Friendly** (frend'le), *a.* kind; favorable; sociable.

**Friendship** (frend ship), *n.* affection; strong attachment.

**Frieze** (fréz), *n.* the nap, or a coarse woollen cloth; part of an entablature of a column.

**Frigate** (frig at), *n.* a large ship of war. [panic; alarm.]

**Fright** (frit), *n.* sudden terror; frighten (frit'n), *v.* to alarm with terror.

**Frightful** (frit'ful), *a.* exciting alarm or terror.

**Frightfully** (frit'ful-le), *ad.* dreadfully; horribly.

**Frigid** (frij'id), *a.* cold; dull; formal; lifeless.

**Frigidity** (frij'id-e-te), *n.* coldness; want of warmth.

**Frill** (fril), *n.* a plaited band to a garment; a ruffle.

**Fringe** (frinj), *n.* a kind of trimming; —*v.* to trim.

**Frippery** (frip'er-e), *n.* old clothes; useless or worthless trifles.

**Frisk** (frisk), *v.* to leap and skip about; to dance.

**Frisket** (fris'ket), *n.* a frame which holds the sheet of paper in printing.

**Friskiness** (fris'ke-nes), *n.* liveliness; gaiety.

**Frisky** (fris'ke), *a.* lively; frolicsome.

**Fritter** (frit'er), *n.* a kind of pancake; —*v.* to break into small pieces; to waste away.

**Frivolity** (fri-vol'e-te), *n.* trifling acts; lightness.

**Frivolous** (fri-vol'us), *a.* light; trifling; unimportant.

**Frizz** (friz), *v.* to curl.

**Frizzle** (friz'l), *v.* to curl or crisp in small short curls.

**Fro** (fro), *ad.* from; back.

**Frock** (frok), *n.* a loose outer garment.

**Frog** (frog), *n.* an amphibious four-footed reptile.

**Frolic** (frol'ik), *a.* gay; full of prank; —*n.* a wild prank; gaiety and mirth; a gambol; —*v.* to gambol.

**Frollicking** (frol'ik-ing), *a.* playing pranks; making merry.

**Frolicsome** (frol'ik-sum), *a.* given to pranks and fun; full of mirth.

**From** (from), *prep.* out of; away; by reason of; at a distance.

**Frond** (frond), *n.* the leafing of palms and ferns.

**Frondescence** (fron-des'sens), *n.* the time of putting forth leaves.

**Frondose** (fron'dös), *a.* having a leaf-like expansion.

**Front** (frunt), *n.* the forepart of anything; impudence; —*v.* to stand foremost; to oppose face to face.

**Frontage** (frunt'áj), *n.* the front part of a building.

**Frontal** (frun'tal), *a.* belonging to the forehead or front: —*n.* a small pediment over a door or window.

**Frontier** (frun-tér), *n.* the boundary of a country or state; —*a.* bordering.

**Frontispiece** (frun'tis-pés), *n.* a picture set facing the title-page of a book.

**Frontless** (frunt'les), *a.* having no front.

**Frontlet** (frunt'let), *n.* a band worn on the forehead.

**Frost** (frost), *n.* the effect of cold producing ice; —*v.* to cover a cake with something like frost.

**Frostiness** (fros'te-nes), *n.* state of being frosty.

**Frost-work** (frost'wark), *n.* work like hoar-frost.

**Frosty** (frost'e), *a.* like frost; freezing; very cold.

**Froth** (froth), *n.* foam; a showy pretence of knowledge or ability.

**Frothiness** (froth'e-nes), *n.* state of being frothy.

**Frothy** (froth'e), *a.* full of foam; empty; trifling.

**Frounce** (frouns), *v.* to frizzle.

**Frouzy** (frouz'e), *a.* musty; nasty; fetid; rank.

**Froward** (fro'ward), *a.* perverse; disobedient; refractory.

**Frowardness** (fro'ward-nes), *n.* perverseness; whim.

**Frown** (frown), *n.* a look of displeasure; —*v.* to scowl at or on.

**Frozen** (fro'zn), *a.* congealed by cold; frosty.

**Fruetiferous** (fruk-tifer-us), *a.* producing fruit.

**Fruetification** (fruk-te-fe-ká'shun), *n.* act of rendering

productive of fruit.

**Fructescence** (fruk-tes'ens), *n.* the time when a fruit or plant arrives at maturity.

**Fructify** (fruk'te-fi), *v.* to make or render fruitful.

**Frugal** (frú'gal), *a.* economical in living; sparing.

**Frugality** (frú-gal'e-te), *n.* prudent economy; thrift.

**Frugally** (frú'gal-le), *ad.* sparingly; thriftily.

**Frugiferous** (frú-jifer-us), *a.* bearing fruit.

**Frugivorous** (frú-jiv'ò-rus), *a.* feeding on fruit.

**Fruit** (frút), *n.* whatever the earth produces for food, clothing, or profit; profit; effect; consequence.

**Fruitage** (frút'áj), *n.* the fruit of one season.

**Fruiterer** (frút'er-er), *n.* a dealer in fruit.

**Fruiterly** (frút'er-e), *n.* a place for keeping fruit.

**Fruitful** (frút'ful), *a.* producing fruit; fertile.

**Fruitfulness** (frút'ful-nes), *n.* productiveness.

**Fruition** (frú'shun), *n.* enjoyment; pleasure.

**Fruitless** (frút'les), *a.* without fruit.

**Fruitlessly** (frút'les-le), *ad.* unprofitably; idly.

**Frumentaceous** (frú-men-tá'shus), *a.* made of or resembling grain.

**Fruementy** (frú'men-te), *n.* a kind of wheat gruel.

**Frush** (frush), *n.* the frog of a horse's foot.

**Frustrate** (frus'trát), *v.* to disappoint; to defeat.

**Frustration** (frus-trát'shun), *n.* disappointment; defeat.

**Frustum** (frus'tum), *n.* the part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top, as of a cone.

**Fruetulent** (frú-tes'ent), *a.* growing or becoming shrubby.

**Fruetose** (frú-te-köz), *a.* shrubby.

**Fry** (fri), *v.* to cook in a frying-pan; to be heated; —*n.* a swarm of small fish.

**Frying-pan** (fri'ing-pan), *n.* a pan to fry in.

**Fuchsia** (fú'she-a), *n.* a plant with pendulous flowers.

**Fucivorous** (fú-siv'ò-rus), *a.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## FUCUS

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## FUSEE

eating or living on sea-weed.

**Fucus** (fû'kus), *n.* sea-weed or sea-wrack.

**Fucoid** (fu kôyd), *a.* resembling sea-weed.

**Fudge** (fudj), *interj.* a word of contempt; nonsense.

**Fuddle** (fud'dl), *v.* to make tipsy.

**Fuel** (fû'el), *n.* anything that feeds fire.

**Fugacious** (fû-gâ'shus), *a.* fleeing; unstable; volate.

**Fugacity** (fû-gas'e-té), *n.* act of flying away; volatility.

**Fugitive** (fû'ji-tiv), *a.* apt to flee away; wandering; —*n.* a runaway; a deserter.

**Fugleman** (fû'gl-man), *n.* one who shows soldiers at drill the movements.

**Fugue** (fûg), *n.* a succession in music.

**Fulcrum** (ful'krum), *n.* that which supports a lever.

**Fulfill** (ful'fil), *v.* to perform what was promised; to complete.

**Fulfilment** (ful'fil-ment), *n.* performance; completion.

**Fulgency** (ful'jen-se), *n.* splendor; glitter; brightness.

**Fulgent** (ful'jent), *a.* shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

**Fulgurate** (ful'gû-rât), *v.* to emit flashes of light.

**Fulguration** (ful'gû-râ'shun), *n.* the brightening of melted gold or silver.

**Fuliginous** (fû-lîj'ô-nus), *a.* sooty; smoky.

**Full** (ful), *a.* well supplied; stuffed; clear; complete; —*n.* state of being satiated; —*ad.* fully; completely; quite; —*v.* to scour and thicken cloth in a mill.

**Fuller** (ful'ler), *n.* one who fulls or whitens cloth.

**Fullness** (ful'nes), *n.* completeness; repletion; plenty.

**Fully** (ful'le), *ad.* to the full; entirely; completely.

**Fulminate** (ful'min-ât), *v.* to utter denunciation; to explode; to roar.

**Fulmination** (ful'min-â'shun), *n.* the utterance of threats or censure.

**Fulminatory** (ful'min-â'to-re),

*a.* thundering; striking terror.

**Fulsome** (ful'sum), *a.* disgusting; offensive; nauseous.

**Fulvid** (ful'vid), *a.* yellow;

**Fulvous** (ful'vus), *a.* tawny;

**Fumble** (fum'bl), *v.* to do awkwardly; to grope.

**Fumbler** (fum'blier), *n.* an awkward person.

**Fume** (fum), *n.* smoke; vapor; passion; rage; —*v.* to smoke; to rage.

**Fumiferous** (fu-mif'er-us), *a.* producing fumes or smoke.

**Fumarole** (fû'ma-rôl), *n.* a volcanic opening.

**Fumigate** (fu'me-gât), *v.* to smoke; to perfume.

**Fumigation** (fû-me-gâ'shun), *n.* the use of fumes or vapors to purify or disinfect.

**Fumy** (fûm'e), *a.* producing fume or vapor.

**Fun** (fun), *n.* sport; merriment; drollery.

**Funambulate** (fû-nam'bû-lât), *v.* to walk or dance on a rope.

**Funambulist** (fu-nam bû-lîst), *n.* a rope-walker or dancer.

**Function** (fungk'shun), *n.* office; employment; charge.

**Functional** (fungk'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to office.

**Functionary** (fungk'shun-ar-e), *n.* one who holds an office.

**Fund** (fund), *n.* stock; capital; supply; —*pl.* money for supplies; —*v.* to place money in a fund.

**Fundament** (fun'da-ment), *n.* the seat of the body.

**Fundamental** (fun-da-men'tal), *a.* relating to the foundation; essential.

**Funeral** *n.* (fû'ner-al), the ceremony of burying; —*a.* pertaining to or used at funerals.

**Funereal** (fû-nê're-al), *a.* suiting to a funeral.

**Fungivorous** (fun-jiv'ô-rus), *a.* feeding on mushrooms.

**Fungoid** (fung'gôyd), *a.* resembling a mushroom.

**Fungous** (fung'us), *a.* like a fungus; soft; spongy.

**Fungus** (fung'us), *n.* a mushroom or toadstool; an excrescence.

**Funicular** (fû-nîk'û-ler), *a.* having a small fibre.

**Funiform** (fû'ne-form), *a.* resembling a cord or cable.

**Funnel** (fun'el), *n.* passage for

smoke; a tube for pouring liquids into bottles.

**Funny** (fun'e), *a.* droll; whimsical; comical.

**Fur** (fur), *n.* soft hair or skin of animals; mottled matter on the tongue; —*v.* to line or ornament with fur.

**Furbish** (fur bish), *v.* to polish.

**Furcate** (fur'kât), *a.* forked.

**Furcation** (fur-kâ'shun), *n.* a branching like a fork.

**Furfur** (fur'fur), *n.* scales like bran; dandruff; scurf.

**Furious** (fû're-us), *a.* impetuous; raging with passion.

**Furiously** (fû're-us-le), *ad.* with great vehemence.

**Furioso** (fû're-ô'so), *ad.* in music, furiously.

**Furl** (furl), *v.* to roll up in a long bundle, as a sail.

**Furlong** (fur'long), *n.* the eighth of a mile.

**Furlough** (fur'lo), *n.* temporary leave of absence; —*v.* to grant a furlough.

**Furnace** (fur'nas), *n.* an inclosed fire-place.

**Furnish** (fur'nish), *v.* to supply; to provide; to store.

**Furnisher** (fur'nish-er), *n.* one who furnishes.

**Furniture** (fur'ne-tûr), *n.* goods, vessels, utensils.

**Furor** (fû'ror), *n.* rage; fury.

**Furrier** (fur'e-er), *n.* a dealer in furs.

**Furrow** (fur'rô), *n.* the small channel made by a plough; —*v.* to form furrows in; to groove; to wrinkle.

**Furry** (fur're), *a.* covered with fur.

**Further** (fur'ther), *a.* more distant; beyond this; additional; —*ad.* to a greater distance; —*v.* to help forward; to promote.

**Furtherance** (fur'ther-ans), *n.* helping forward.

**Furthermore** (fur'ther-môr), *ad.* yet further; moreover.

**Furthermost** (fur'ther-môst), *a.* the most remote.

**Furthest** (fur'thest), *a.* most distant in time or place.

**Furtive** (fur'tiv), *a.* stolen.

**Fury** (fû're), *n.* madness; passion; a turbulent woman.

**Fuse** (fûz), *v.* to melt or liquefy by heat.

**Fusee** (fû-zé'), *n.* a fire-lock;



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## FUSCIS

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## GAMMON

the part of a watch or clock on which the chain is wound.

**Fuscus** (fus'kus), *a.* dark; dusky; brown.

**Fusel** (fû'zel), *n.* a fetid oil arising from alcohol.

**Fusibility** (fuz-e-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being fusible.

**Fusible** (fû'ze-bl), *a.* that may be melted.

**Fusiform** (fû'ze-form), *a.* spindle-shaped.

**Fusil** (fû'zil), *n.* a light musket or fire-lock.

**Fusilade** (fû'zil-âd), *n.* military discharges of fire-arms.

**Fusileer** (fû'zil-êr), *n.* a soldier armed with a fusil.

**Fusion** (fû'zhun), *n.* act of melting; state of being melted; a union or blending together.

**Fuss** (fus), *n.* a tumult; a noise; a stir; a bustle.

**Fussy** (fusse), *a.* bustling or troublesome.

**Fust** (fust), *n.* the shaft of a column; a musky smell.

**Fustian** (fû'st'yan), *n.* a kind of cotton stuff.

**Fustile** (fus'tik), *n.* a kind of wood used as a yellow dye-stuff.

**Fusty** (fos'te), *a.* mouldy; ill-futile (fû'til), *a.* trining; worthless; useless.

**Futility** (fû'til'e-te), *n.* worthlessness.

**Future** (fû'tûr), *a.* that is to come; that which is to exist; —*n.* time to come.

**Futurity** (fû-tûr'e-te), *n.* time to come; event to come.

**Fuzz** (fuz), *v.* to fly or run off in small particles; —*n.* fine volatile particles.

**Fy** (fi), *interj.* expressing blame, dislike, or disapprobation.

## G.

**GAB** (gab), *n.* talkativeness; —*v.* to prate; to talk idly.

**Gabardine** (gab'ar-den), *n.* a coarse frock.

**Gabble** (gab'l), *v.* to talk idly or rapidly.

**Gabion** (gab'e-un), *n.* a wicker basket filled with earth, used in defences.

**GAD** (gad), *n.* a wedge; —*v.* to ram home about idly.

**Gable** (ga'bl), *n.* a triangular part of the end of a house &c.



**Gadde** (gad'êr), *n.* one who walks the streets idly.

**Gadfly** (gad'fli), *n.* a fly that stings cattle.

**Gaelic** (ga'lik), *n.* a dialect of the Celtic language; —*a.* pertaining to the Scottish Highlanders or their language.

**Gaff** (gaf), *n.* a kind of spear; a small boom.

**Gag** (gag), *v.* to stop the mouth; —*n.* something to stop the mouth.

**Gage** (gâ), *n.* a pledge or security; —*v.* to pledge; to wager; to measure.

**Gaggle** (gag'l), *v.* to cackle like a goose.

**Gain** (gân), *n.* profit; benefit; —*v.* to obtain; to reach.

**Gainful** (gân'ful), *a.* profitable.

**Gainings** (gân'ings), *n. pl.* the profits of labor.

**Gainless** (gân'les), *a.* unprofitable; without gain.

**Gainsay** (gân'sâ), *v.* to deny or contradict.

**Gainsayer** (gân'sâ-er), *n.* one who denies; an opposer.

**Gairish** (gâr'ish), *a.* gaudy; staring; glaring; showy.

**Gait** (gât), *n.* manner and air in walking.

**Gaiter** (gâ-ter), *n.* a covering of cloth or leather for the foot.

**Gala** (gâ'la), *n.* festivity; show.

**Galaetiega-lak'tik**, *a.* relating to the milky way; pertaining to milk.

**Galaxy** (gal'ak-se), *n.* the milky way; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

**Galbanum** (gal'ban-um), *n.* a medicinal gum.

**Gale** (gâl), *n.* a strong wind.

**Galena** (ga-le'na), *n.* an ore of lead.

**Gall** (gaw'l), *n.* bile; bitterness; rancor; —*v.* to hurt or break the skin; to fret; to vex.

**Gallant** (gal-lant'), *n.* a lover; an attendant; —*v.* to wait on a lady; —*a.* civil; polite.

**Gallant** (gal'lant), *a.* high-spirited; brave in fight.

**Gallantly** (gal'lant-le), *ad.* like a wooer; bravely.

**Gallantry** (gal'lant-re), *n.* bravery; intrepidity; politeness to ladies.

**Galleon** (gal'le-un), *n.* a large Spanish ship.

**Gallery** (gal'ler-e), *n.* a covered walk; upper seat in a theatre.

**Galley** (gal'le), *n.* a low flatouilt vessel; a frame to receive types from a composing-stick.

**Galley-slave** (gal'le-slav), *n.* one condemned to the galleys.

**Gallie** (gal'lik), *a.* pertaining to Gaul, now France.

**Gallinaceous** (gal-le-nâ'shus), *a.* designating fowls of the domestic kind.

**Gallipot** (gal'le-pot), *n.* a painted and glazed pot.

**Gallon** (gal'lun), *n.* a measure containing four quarts.

**Galloon** (gal-loon'), *n.* lace.

**Gallop** (gal'lup), *v.* to leap in running; —*n.* the springs or leaps of a horse, &c., in running.

**Gallows** (gal'us), *n.* an erection for the execution of criminals by hanging.

**Galoche** (ga-losh'), *n.* an overshoe.

**Galvanic** (gal-van'ik), *a.* relating to galvanism.

**Galvanism** (gal'van-izm), *n.* a branch of the science of electricity.

**Galvanize** (gal'van-iz), *v.* to affect with galvanism.

**Gamble** (gam'bl), *v.* to play or game for money.

**Gambler** (gam'bler), *n.* one who plays for money.

**Gambling** (gam'bling), *n.* the practice of gaming for money.

**Gamboge** (gam-boj), *n.* a gum resin.

**Gambol** (gam'bol), *n.* a skipping; playfulness; —*v.* to leap or skip.

**Gambrel** (gam'brel), *n.* the hind leg of a horse.

**Game** (gâm), *n.* sport of any kind; wild animals hunted —*v.* to play for money; to gamble.

**Gamesome** (gâm'sum), *a.* gay; sportive; playful.

**Gamewster** (gâm'wster), *n.* a gambler.

**Gammon** (gam'un), *n.* the leg

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## GAMUT

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## GENEALOGY

or thigh of a hog smoked or pickled; an imposition or hoax;—*v.* to cure, as bacon; to impose upon.

**G a m u t** (gam'ut), *n.* the scale of musical notes.

**Gander** (gan'der), *n.* the male of the goose.

**Gang** (gang), *n.* a crew; a band; a company.

**Gangrene** (gang'grén), *n.* mortification of flesh.

**Gangrenous** (gang'grè-nur), *a.* showing a tendency to gangrene.

**Gangway** (gang'wá), *n.* a way or passage in a ship.

**Gaul** (gál), *n.* a jail; *p.* iron.

**Gap** (gap), *n.* a breach; cleft; opening; chasm.

**Gape** (gap), *v.* to open the mouth wide; to yawn.

**Garb** (gárb), *n.* clothes; dress; external appearance.

**Garbage** (gar'bá), *n.* entrails of animals; refuse.

**Garble** (gar'bl), *v.* to separate; to sift; to mutilate.

**Garden** (gárdn), *n.* a piece of ground on which flowers, &c., are cultivated;—*v.* to practise gardening.

**Gardener** (gárd'n-er), *n.* one who cultivates a garden.

**Gardening** (gárd'n-ing), *n.* horticulture; a cultivation of plants, flowers, and vegetables.

**Gargle** (gárgl), *v.* to wash the throat;—*n.* a preparation for washing the throat.

**Garish** (gárlsh), *a.* extravagantly gay; showy.

**Garland** (gárlánd), *n.* a wreath formed of flowers.

**Garlic** (gárl'ik), *n.* a plant with a bulbous root.

**Garment** (gárl'ment), *n.* any article of clothing.

**Garner** (gárl'ner), *n.* a place where grain is stored.

**Garnet** (gárl'net), *n.* a gem usually red a kind of tackle in ships.

**Garnish** (gárl'nish), *v.* to adorn; to ornament;—*n.* ornament; decoration.

**Garnisher** (gárl'nish-ér), *n.* in law the person in whose hands the property of another is attached.

**Garnishment** (gárl'nish-ment),

*n.* furniture; ornament.

**Garret** (gárl'et), *n.* the top-most room in a house.

**Garrison** (gar're-sun), *n.* a supply of troops in a fortress;—*v.* to furnish a fortress with troops.

**Garrote** (gar-rót), *n.* a strangling by a collar round the neck.

**Garrulity** (gar-rú'l'e-ty), *n.* talkativeness; loquacity.

**Garrulous** (gar'ru-lus), *a.* chattering; talkative.

**Garter** (gárl'ter), *n.* a band to tie the stocking to the leg;—*v.* to bind with a garter.

**Gas** (gá'rú-a), *n.* a dense sea fog that occurs on the Pacific coast.

**Gas** (gas), *n.* a fluid in the form of air.

**Gasalier** (gas-a-lér'), *n.* a frame with branches for gas burners.

**Gasconade** (gas-kon-ád'), *n.* a boasting; bravado;—*v.* to brag or boast.

**Gaseous** (gaz'e-us), *a.* in the form of gas.

**Gash** (gash), *v.* to cut deep;—*n.* a deep cut.

**Gasometer** (gas-om'e-ter), *n.* a gas-holder.

**Gasometry** (gas-om'e-tre), *n.* art of measuring gases.

**Gasp** (gasp), *v.* to open the mouth to catch breath;—*n.* an opening of the mouth to catch breath.

**Gastreaum** (gas-tré'um), *n.* the under surface of an animal's body.

**Gastric** (gas'trik), *a.* relating to the belly or stomach.

**Gastronomer** (gas-tron'o-mer), *n.* a lover of good living.

**Gastronomic** (gas-tró-nom'ik), *a.* relating to gastronomy.

**Gastronomy** (gas-tron'o-me), *n.* the art of good eating; epicurism.

**Gate** (gát), *n.* a large door, a way or passage.

**Gateway** (gát'wá), *n.* a way through a gate.

**Gather** (gath'er), *v.* to acquire; to collect;—*n.* a plait.

**Gatherer** (gath'er-er), *n.* one who gathers.

**Gaudily** (gawd'e-le), *ad.* with much show.

**Gaudy** (gawd'e), *a.* showy.

**Gauge** (gáj), *v.* to measure the

contents of any vessel;—*n.* a measure.

**Gauger** (gá'ér), *n.* one who gauges; an excise officer.

**Gaunt** (gawnt), *a.* lean; thin.

**Gauntlet** (gawnt'let), *n.* an iron glove.

**Gause** (gawz), *n.* a thin transparent silken fabric.

**Gawk** (gawk), *n.* a cuckoo; a simpleton; an awkward fellow.

**Gawky** (gaw'ke), *a.* foolish; awkward; clumsy.

**Gay** (gá), *a.* lively; merry; jovial; sportive.

**Gayety** (gá'e-ty), *n.* merriment; dinnery; show.

**Gaze** (gáz), *v.* to look fixedly at;—*n.* a fixed look.

**Gazelle** (ga-zel'), *n.* a species of antelope.

**Gazette** (ga-zet'), *n.* a newspaper.

**Gazetteer** (gaz-et-tér'), *n.* a book of topographical descriptions; a writer for a gazette.

**Gear** (gér), *n.* apparatus; harness;—*v.* to put on gear.

**Gelatine** (jel'a-tin), *n.* concrete animal substance.

**Gelatinous** (je-lat'e-nus), *a.* resembling or formed into jelly.

**Geld** (geld), *v.* to castrate; to deprive of anything essential.

**Gelid** (jel'id), *a.* very cold.

**Gem** (jem), *n.* a bud; any precious stone;—*v.* to adorn with gems.

**Gemini** (jem'e-ni), *n. pl.* the Twins, Castor and Pollux; a zodiacal sign.

**Geminous** (jem'e-nus), *a.* double; in pairs.

**Gemmatious** (jem-má'shus), *a.* pertaining to leaf buds, or to gems.

**Gemmiferous** (jem-mifer-us), *a.* bearing buds.

**Gemmule** (jem'mül), *a.* a little bud or gem.

**Gemmation** (jem-má'shun), *n.* act or time of budding.

**Gender** (jen'der), *n.* sex; difference of a word to express sex;—*v.* to beget; to engender.

**Genealogical** (jen'é-a-ló'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to or exhibiting the genealogy of persons.

**Genealogist** (jen'é-a-ló'ist), *n.* one skilled in genealogy or descents.

**Genealogy** (jen'é-a-ló'je), *n.* history of the descent of fam-



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## GENERAL

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## GIBBOUS

Illes; lineage; pedigree.  
**General** (jen'er-al), *a.* common; not special; public; loose; vague;—*n.* commander of the army.  
**Generalissimo** (jen'er-al-is'e-mo), *n.* commander in chief.  
**Generality** (jen'er-al'e-te), *n.* state of being general; the greatest part; the main part.  
**Generalization** (jen'er-al-o-zá-shun), *n.* the act of generalizing.  
**Generalize** (jen'er-al-iz), *v.* to arrange particulars under general heads.  
**Generalship** (jen'er-al-ship), *a.* the skill of a general.  
**Generate** (jen'er-át), *v.* to procreate; to originate.  
**Generation** (jen'er-á-shun), *n.* act of begetting; a race; family; offspring; an age.  
**Generative** (jen'er-á-tiv), *a.* able to produce; prolific.  
**Generic** (je-ner'ik), *a.* pertaining to a genus or kind.  
**Generosity** (jen'er-os'e-te), *n.* liberality of nature.  
**Generous** (jen'er-us), *a.* liberal; open-hearted.  
**Geneals** (jen'e-sis), *n.* the first book of the Bible.  
**Genet** (jen'et), *n.* a small Spanish horse.  
**Genetic** (jen-et'ik), *a.* pertaining to origin.  
**Genial** (je'ne-al), *a.* contributing to the generation or enjoyment of life cheering; merry.  
**Geniculate** (jen-ik'ú-lát), *v.* to form joints or knots on.  
**Genii** (jé'né-i), *n. pl.* spirits.  
**Genital** (jen'e-tal), *a.* pertaining to generation; *pl.* in animals, the external organs of generation.  
**Genitive** (jen'e-tiv), *a.* the second case of nouns, indicating possession.  
**Genius** (jé'ne-us), *n.* a good or evil spirit; *pl.* Genii.  
**Genius** (jén'yus), *n.* nature; disposition; special faculty; a man of great mental powers;—*pl.* Geniuses.  
**Genteel** (jen-tél'), *a.* graceful in manners or form; polite.  
**Gentian** (jen'shan), *n.* a tonic root.  
**Gentile** (jen'til), *n.* any one not a Jew; a pagan;—*a.* relating to the heathen.

**Gentility** (jen-till'e-te), *n.* elegance of behavior; politeness.  
**Gentilitious** (jen-til-ish-us), *a.* peculiar to a people or nation; hereditary.  
**Gentle** (jen'tl), *a.* of mild feelings; not rough, coarse, or wild.  
**Gentlefolks** (jen'tl-fóks), *n. pl.* people well-bred.  
**Gentleman** (jen-ti-man), *n.* a man of refined manners.  
**Gentlemanly** (jen-ti-man-ly), *a.* pertaining to or becoming a gentleman.  
**Gentleness** (jen'tl-nes), *n.* softness of manners.  
**Gentoo** (jen-too'), *n.* a native of India.  
**Gentry** (jen'tre), *n.* people of education and refinement.  
**Genuflection** (jen'ú-flek'shun), *n.* bending the knee.  
**Genuine** (jen'ú-in), *a.* real; pure; unadulterated.  
**Genuineness** (jen'ú-in-nes), *n.* state of being genuine.  
**Genus** (jé'nus), *n.* a class of many species;—*pl.* Genera.  
**Geocentric** (jé-o-sen'trik), *a.* having the earth for its center.  
**Geodesy** (jé-od'e-se), *n.* that branch of land-surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account.  
**Geogony** (jé-og'o-ne), *n.* the doctrine of the formation of the earth.  
**Geographer** (jé-og'ra-fer), *n.* one versed in geography.  
**Geographical** (jé-o-graf'e-kal), *a.* relating to geography.  
**Geography** (jé-og'ra-fe), *n.* description of the earth's surface, &c.  
**Geological** (jé-o-loj'á-kal), *a.* pertaining to geology.  
**Geologist** (jé-ol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in geology.  
**Geology** (jé-ol'o-jé), *n.* the science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the earth.  
**Geometrical** (jé-o-met're-kal), *a.* relating to geometry.  
**Geometrician** (je-om-e-trish-an), *n.* one versed in geometry.  
**Geometry** (jé-om'e-tre), *n.* the science which treats of the properties of magnitude.  
**Geoponics** (je-ó-pon'iks), *n.*

the art or science of cultivating the soil.  
**Georgie** (jor'jik), *n.* a rural poem.  
**Geoscopy** (jé-os'kó-po), *n.* a knowledge of the different kinds of earth.  
**Geranium** (jé-rá'ne-nm), *n.* a green-house plant.  
**Germ** (jerm), *n.* a seed-bud; the origin; first principle.  
**German** (jer-man), *a.* of or from Germany; related; akin;—*n.* a native of Germany; the German language.  
**Germinal** (jer-me-nal), *a.* pertaining to a germ.  
**Germinate** (jer-me-nát), *v.* to begin to grow; to sprout.  
**Germination** (jer-mi-na'shun), *n.* the act of sprouting; growth.  
**Gestation** (jes-tá'shun), *n.* act of carrying the young in the womb.  
**Gesticulate** (jes-tik'ú-lát), *v.* to make or use gestures.  
**Gesticulation** (jes-tik'ú-lá'shun), *n.* act of making gestures.  
**Gesture** (jes'túr), *n.* a bearing; position or motion of the body.  
**Get** (get), *v.* to gain; to win; to learn; to beget.  
**Gewgaw** (gú'gaw), *n.* a toy; a showy trifle; a bauble.  
**Geyser** (gi'zer), *n.* a spouting boiling spring.  
**Ghastliness** (gast'le-nes), *n.* deathly or frightful aspect.  
**Ghastly** (gast'le), *a.* pale; death-like; hideous.  
**Gherkin** (ger'kin), *n.* a pickled small cucumber.  
**Ghost** (góst), *n.* a spirit; an apparition.  
**Ghastly** (góst'le), *a.* like a ghost; ghastly; spiritual.  
**Giant** (ji'ant), *n.* a man of great stature.  
**Giantess** (ji'ant-es), *n.* a female giant.  
**Giantlike** (ji'ant-lik), *a.* like a giant; huge.  
**Gibberish** (gib'er-ish), *n.* rapid, unmeaning talk.  
**Gibbet** (jib'et), *n.* a gallows;—*v.* to hang on a gibbet; to hold up to scorn.  
**Gibbosity** (gib-bós'), *a.* humped; having elevations.  
**Gibbous** (gib'bus), *a.* swelling; protuberant; convex.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## GIBE

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## GLOAT

**Gibe** (jib), *v.* to mock; to taunt; to sneer; to shift sail;—*n.* a sneer; taunt; scoff; contempt.

**Giblets** (jib'lets), *n. pl.* the inside of a fowl.

**Giddiness** (gid'e-nes), *n.* a swimming of the head.

**Giddy** (gid'e), *a.* reeling; volatile; inconstant; thoughtless.

**Gift** (gift), *n.* anything given; an offering; quality bestowed by nature.

**Gifted** (gift'ed), *a.* endowed by nature; talented.

**Gig** (rig), *n.* a thing that whirls; a light carriage; an officer's small boat.

**Gigantic** (ji-gan'tik), *a.* like a giant; great; enormous.

**Giggle** (gig'l), *n.* a kind of laugh;—*v.* to laugh idly.

**Gild** (gild), *v.* to cover or overlay with gold.

**Gilding** (gild'ing), *n.* art or trade of a gilder; gold laid on a surface for ornament.

**Gill** (jil), *n.* the fourth part of a pint; ground ivy.

**Gill** (gil), *n.* the breathing organs in fishes.

**Gilt** (gilt), *n.* gold laid upon any surface.

**Gimbals** (jim'bals), *n. pl.* two rings for suspending the mariner's compass, so as to keep it always horizontal.

**Gimmerack** (jim'krak), *n.* a device; a toy.

**Gimlet** (jim'let), *n.* a small auger or borer.

**Gimp** (gimp), *n.* silk twist or lace; edging.

**Gin** (jin), *n.* a spirit distilled from grain; a machine; snare;—*v.* to clear cotton of its seed.

**Ginger** (jin'jer), *n.* a plant and its root.

**Gingerbread** (jin'jer-bred), *n.* a cake containing ginger.

**Ginglymans** (ging'gle-mus), *n.* a joint allowing motion in two directions.

**Ginglymold** (ging'gle-moyd), *a.* resembling a hinge.

**Gipsy** (jip'se), *n.* a wandering vagabond.

**Giraffe** (she-raf, je-raf), *n.* the camelopard.

**Gird** (gerd), *v.* to make fast by binding; to tie round.

**Girder** (ger'der), *n.* the principal

timber in a floor.

**Girdle** (ger'dl), *n.* a band for the waist;—*v.* to bind; to enclose; to make an incision through the bark of a tree.

**Girl** (gerl), *n.* a young woman; a female child.

**Girlhood** (gerl'hood), *n.* the state of being a girl.

**Girlish** (gerl'ish), *a.* of or like a girl; light; giddy.

**Girt** (gert), *n.* belly-band

**Girth** (gerth), *n.* of a saddle; measure around the waist.

**Gist** (jist), *n.* the main point.

**Give** (giv), *v.* to impart; to bestow; to yield; to grant; to utter; to quit.

**Giver** (giv'er), *n.* one who gives or bestows; a donor.

**Giving** (giv'ing), *n.* the act of bestowing.

**Gizzard** (giz'erd), *n.* the stomach of a fowl.

**Glabrous** (glá'brus), *a.* smooth; devoid of hair; bald.

**Glacial** (glá'she-al), *a.* pertaining to or like ice.

**Glacier** (glá'she-er), *n.* a mass of ice or snow in valleys or on the slopes of mountains.

**Glacis** (glá'sis), *n.* a sloping bank in fortifications.

**Glad** (glad), *a.* giving pleasure; pleased; cheerful; bright;—*v.* to make glad.

**Gladden** (glad'n), *v.* to make glad; to cheer.

**Glade** (glád), *n.* an open space in a wood.

**Gladiator** (glad'e-á-tor), *n.* a sword-player; a combatant.

**Gladness** (glad'nes), *n.* joy; pleasure.

**Gladsome** (glad'sum), *a.* glad; gay; joyous.

**Glaire** (glár), *n.* the clear part of an egg.

**Glance** (glans), *n.* a sudden shoot of light; a darting of the eye; a momentary view;—*v.* to dart suddenly or obliquely.

**Gland** (gland), *n.* a secreting organ in animals and plants.

**Glanders** (glan'derz), *n. pl.* a disease of horses.

**Glandiform** (glan'de-form), *a.* like a gland; nut-shaped.

**Glandular** (glan'du-ler), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of glands.

**Glandule** (glan'dúl), *n.* a small gland.

**Glare** (glár), *n.* a bright, dazzling light; a piercing look;—*v.* to dazzle the sight; to stare fiercely.

**Glaring** (glár'ing), *a.* open; notorious; bold; barefaced.

**Glass** (glas), *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance; a mirror; telescope;—*v.* to case in glass.

**Glaucous** (glaw'kus), *a.* of a sea-green color.

**Glaze** (gláz), *v.* to furnish or cover with glass.

**Glazier** (gláz'zher), *n.* one whose trade is to set glass in windows.

**Glazing** (gláz'ing), *n.* the art of setting glass; the vitreous substance on potter's ware.

**Gleam** (glém), *n.* a small stream; a beam of light;—*v.* to shine brightly.

**Gleamy** (glém'e), *a.* flashing; darting light.

**Glean** (glén), *v.* to gather the remains of harvest.

**Gleaner** (glén'er), *n.* one who gleans.

**Gleaning** (glén'ing), *n.* act of gathering the remains.

**Glebe** (gléb), *n.* turf; soil; church land.

**Glee** (glé), *n.* joy; merriment; a song in parts.

**Gleeful** (glé'ful), *a.* laughing; gay.

**Glen** (glén), *n.* a valley; a dale.

**Glene** (glá'né), *n.* the hollow part of a bone; a socket.

**Glib** (glib), *a.* smooth; slippery; moving easily; volubly.

**Glibly** (glib'le), *ad.* smoothly; volubly; quickly.

**Glide** (glid), *v.* to flow gently; to pass rapidly;—*n.* the act of gliding.

**Glidingly** (glid'ing-le), *ad.* in a flowing way.

**Glimmer** (glim'mer), *v.* to burn or appear faintly; a faint light.

**Glimmering** (glim'mer-ing), *n.* a faint view.

**Glimpse** (glim'ps), *n.* a slight view; a faint light.

**Glisten** (glis'n), *v.* to sparkle with light; to shine.

**Glitter** (gli'ter), *v.* to glisten; to be showy.

**Gloat** (glót), *v.* to stare with eagerness or desire.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

GLOBATE

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GOODS

**Globate** (glób'át), *a.* round; spherical.

**Globe** (glób), *n.* a round body; a sphere; the world; the earth.

**Globose** (glób-bés'), *a.* globular.

**Globosity** (glób-ós'í-te), *n.* roundness; sphericity.

**Globular** (glób'u-lar), *a.* like a globe; spherical.

**Globule** (glób'ül), *n.* a little globe; a small round particle.

**Glomerate** (glóm'er-át), *v.* to gather into a ball.

**Glomeration** (glóm'er-át'shun), *n.* the act of gathering into a ball; the body gathered.

**Gloom** (glóom), *n.* partial darkness; obscurity; shade; aspect of sorrow.

**Gloomy** (glóom'y), *a.* heavy of heart; dark; dim.

**Glorification** (gló-re-fe-ká'shun), *n.* act of glorifying.

**Glorify** (gló're-fí), *v.* to make glorious; to worship.

**Glorious** (gló're-us), *a.* splendid; renowned.

**Gloriously** (gló're-us-le), *ad.* illustriously; with renown.

**Glory** (gló're), *n.* brightness; luster; splendor; honor;—*v.* to exult; to boast.

**Gloss** (glós), *n.* brightness; a specious explanation;—*v.* to render plausible.

**Glossarial** (glós-sá're-al), *a.* relating to a glossary.

**Glossary** (glós'sá-re), *n.* the explanation for obsolete or peculiar words.

**Glossiness** (glós'se-nes), *n.* the luster of a surface.

**Glossy** (glós'se), *a.* smooth and shining; highly polished.

**Glotis** (glót'is), *n.* the opening of the windpipe. [*hand.*]

**Glove** (gluv), *n.* a cover for the finger; (*gluv'er*), *n.* one who makes or sells gloves.

**Glow** (gló), *v.* to shine with an intense heat; to be ardent;—*n.* intense heat; brightness of color; vehemence of passion.

**Glowing** (gló'ing), *a.* white and bright with heat.

**Gloze** (glóz), *v.* to flatter.

**Glue** (glú), *n.* a tenacious substance;—*v.* to join with glue.

**Glum** (glum), *a.* sullen; morose; grave; gloomy.

**Glumarians** (glúm-má'shus), *a.* resembling glumes.

**Glume** (glüm), *n.* the husk or floral covering of grain and grasses.

**Glut** (glut), *v.* to cloy; to gorge; to overload;—*n.* more than enough.

**Gluteal** (glú'te-al), *a.* pertaining to the buttocks.

**Gluten** (glú'ten), *n.* a viscid, sticky substance found in dough.

**Glutinate** (glú'te-nát), *v.* to unite with glue.

**Glutination** (glú'te-ná'shun), *n.* act of joining glue.

**Glutinous** (glú'te-nus), *a.* viscid; viscid; tenacious.

**Glutton** (glút'n), *n.* a gormandizer; a voracious animal.

**Gluttonous** (glút'in-us), *a.* given to gluttony.

**Gluttony** (glút'in-e), *n.* excess in eating.

**Glycerine** (glís'er-in), *n.* the sweet principle of oils and fats.

**Glycerrhizine** (glís'er-rí'zen), *n.* the saccharine matter of liquorice root.

**Glyph** (glíf), *n.* a channel in a column.

**Glyphography** (glé-fog'ra-fe), *n.* a kind of engraved drawing produced by the electrotype process.

**Glyptics** (glíp'tiks), *n. pl.* art of engraving on precious stones.

**Gnarl** (nárl), *v.* to growl.

**Gnarled** (nárl'd), *a.* knotty.

**Gnash** (nash), *v.* to strike the teeth together in rage.

**Gnat** (nat), *n.* a small insect that bites.

**Gnaw** (naw), *v.* to bite off; to tear with the teeth.

**Gneiss** (ní's), *n.* a hard, crystalline, siliceous rock.

**Gnome** (nom), *n.* a sententious saying; an imaginary being.

**Gnomon** (nó'mon), *n.* the pin of a dial.

**Gnomonics** (nó-mon'iks), *n. pl.* art of dialing.

**Go** (gó), *v.* to be in motion; to move; to depart; to walk away.

**Goat** (gól), *n.* a starting-point; final purpose.

**Goat** (gól), *n.* a quadruped of the sheep family.

**Goatish** (gól'tish), *a.* like a goat; rank in smell.

**Goad** (gód), *n.* a pointed stick to drive oxen; a stimulus;—*v.* to drive with a goad.

**Gobble** (gób'b'l), *v.* to swallow in lumps; to swallow hastily; to make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.

**Goblet** (gób'let), *n.* a drinking vessel.

**Goblin** (gób'lin), *n.* an evil spirit; apparition.

**God** (gód), *n.* the Supreme Being; Jehovah.

**Godless** (gód'les), *a.* a female deity.

**Godfather** (gód'fá-ther), *n.* a sponsor for a child.

**Godhead** (gód'héd), *n.* deity; the Divine nature.

**Godless** (gód'les), *a.* ungodly; impious; wicked.

**Godlike** (gód'lik), *a.* like God; divine.

**Godliness** (gód'le-nes), *n.* piety; a religious life.

**Godly** (gód'li), *a.* pious.

**Godmother** (gód'muth-er), *n.* a sponsor for a child.

**Goggle** (góg'l), *v.* to strain or roll the eyes.

**Goggles** (góg'glz), *n. pl.* blinds for horses; glasses for the eyes.

**Goitre** (gói'ter), *n.* bronchocele; swelled neck.

**Gold** (gól'd), *n.* a precious metal; money; riches.

**Golden** (gól'd'n), *a.* made of gold; like gold; most valuable.

**Gold-fish** (gól'd'físh), *n.* a small gold-colored fish.

**Goldsmith** (gól'd'smith), *n.* a worker in gold.

**Gondola** (gon-dó-la), *n.* a pleasure boat used at Venice.

**Gondolier** (gon-dó-ler), *n.* one who rows a gondola.

**Gong** (cong), *n.* a kind of large cymbal.

**Genorrhæa** (gon-or-ré'a), *n.* a contagious disease.

**Good** (gúd), *a.* sound; valid; serious; skillful; suitable;—*n.* that which creates happiness; advantage.

**Goodliness** (gúd'le-nes), *n.* beauty; grace; excellency.

**Goodly** (gúd'li), *a.* fine; excellent; beautiful; comely.

**Goodness** (gúd'nes), *n.* virtue; excellency; kind acts.

**Goods** (gúd'z), *n. pl.* movables; merchandise; furniture.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## GOOD-WILL

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## GRANT

**Good-will** (good-wil'), *n.* benevolence; benefit of a business.

**Goose** (goos), *n.* a fowl; a tailor's iron; a silly person.

**Gopher** (gô'fer), *n.* an American burrowing animal.

**Gordian-knot** (gor'de-an-not), *n.* an inextricable difficulty.

**Gore** (gôr), *n.* thick or clotted blood; a corner-shaped piece of cloth or land; — *v.* to wound with the horns.

**Gorge** (gorj), *n.* the throat; narrow passage between hills; — *v.* to swallow greedily; to glut.

**Gorgeous** (gorjê-us), *a.* fine; showy; glittering.

**Gorget** (gor'jet), *n.* armor for the throat.

**Gorgon** (gor'gun), *n.* a monster that petrified all who saw it.

**Gorilla** (gô-ril'la), *n.* a large ape found in Western Africa.

**Gormand** (gor'mand), *n.* a glutton.

**Gormandize** (gor'man-diz), *v.* to eat ravenously.

**Gormandizer** (gor'man-diz-er), *n.* a voracious eater.

**Gorse** (gors), *n.* a thick prickly shrub.

**Gory** (gôr'e), *a.* covered or stained with clotted blood.

**Goshawk** (gos'hawk), *n.* a voracious large hawk.

**Gosling** (gos'ling), *n.* a young goose.

**Gospel** (gos'pel), *n.* good news; glad tidings; the Christian revelation; the four Scriptural narratives of the life of Christ; the system of Christian doctrine.

**Gossamer** (gos'sa-mer), *n.* the down floating in the air.

**Gossip** (gos'sip), *n.* one that tattles; — *v.* to tattle.

**Gossiping** (gos'sip-ing), *a.* prating or tattling.

**Goth** (goth), *n.* a barbarian.

**Gothic** (goth'ik), *a.* pertaining to the Goths; a style of architecture.

**Gothicism** (goth-e'sizm), *n.* rudeness of manners; a gothic idiom.

**Gouge** (gool, gowf), *n.* a chisel with a hollow blade; — *v.* to cut with a gouge.

**Goard** (goord), *n.* a plant and its fruit.

**Gourmand** (goor'mand), *n.* a great eater; epicure.

**Gout** (gout), *n.* a disease of the joints.

**Gouty** (gout'e), *a.* subject to or diseased with gout.

**Govern** (guv'ern), *v.* to direct and control; to regulate by authority.

**Governable** (guv'ern-a-bl), *a.* manageable; obedient.

**Governance** (guv'ern-ans), *n.* management; control.

**Governess** (guv'ern-es), *n.* a female who instructs.

**Government** (guv'ern-ment), *n.* system of polity for ruling a nation.

**Governmental** (guv'ern-men'tal), *a.* of or relating to government.

**Governor** (guv'ern-er), *n.* chief magistrate; one who rules or directs.

**Governorship** (guv'ern-er-ship), *n.* office of governor.

**Gown** (gown), *n.* a woman's garment.

**Grab** (grab), *v.* to seize.

**Grace** (gras), *n.* favor; mercy; pardon; a short prayer; beauty; ease of manner; — *v.* to adorn; to honor.

**Graceful** (gras'ful), *a.* elegant and easy.

**Gracefully** (gras'ful-le), *ad.* with elegance and dignity.

**Graceless** (gras'les), *a.* without grace.

**Gracious** (grâ'shus), *a.* kind; friendly; merciful.

**Gradation** (gra-dâ'shun), *n.* regular progress; order; series.

**Gradational** (gra-dâ'shun-al), *a.* step by step.

**Grade** (grâd), *n.* degree; rank; — *v.* to reduce to a regular degree of ascent or descent.

**Gradient** (grâ'di-ent), *n.* the slope or incline of a road.

**Gradual** (grad'û-al), *a.* proceeding by degrees; step by step.

**Graduate** (grad'û-ât), *v.* to have an academical degree; to mark with degrees; to proportion; — *n.* one who has received a degree.

**Graduation** (grad'û-â'shun), *n.* regular progression; marking with degrees.

**Graft** (graft), *n.* a shoot or scion inserted in another tree; — *v.* to insert cuttings into a tree.

**Grail** (grâil), *n.* a book of anthems in the Roman Catholic church.

**Grain** (grân), *n.* corn in general; a single seed; a minute particle; the smallest weight; fibres of wood; temper or disposition; — *v.* to granulate; to paint or ornament in imitation of wood.

**Grains** (grânz), *n. pl.* remains of malt.

**Gramineous** (gra-min'e-us), *a.* relating to grass; grassy.

**Graminivorous** (gram-e-niv'or-us), *a.* feeding on grass.

**Grammar** (gram'mer), *n.* a system for speaking and writing a language correctly.

**Grammarians** (gram-mâ're-an), *n.* one skilled in grammar.

**Grammatical** (gram-mat'ik-al), *a.* belonging or according to the rules of grammar.

**Granary** (gran'ar-e), *n.* a building for storing grain.

**Grand** (grand), *a.* great; magnificent; high in power.

**Grandam** (gran'dam), *n.* grandmother.

**Grandee** (gran-dê'), *n.* a man of great rank or power.

**Grandeur** (gran'dyer), *n.* splendor; show.

**Grandiloquence** (gran-dil'ô-kwens), *n.* pomposity of language.

**Grand-juror** (grand-jûr'er), *n.* one of a grand jury.

**Grand-jury** (grand-jû-re), *n.* a jury to decide whether the person accused should be put on trial.

**Grandsire** (grand'sir), *n.* a grandfather.

**Grandson** (grand'sun), *n.* the son of a son or daughter.

**Grange** (grânj), *n.* a farm; a farm-house; an association.

**Granger** (grân'jer), *n.* a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

**Graniferous** (cran-ifer-us), *a.* bearing hard seeds or grain.

**Graniform** (gran'e-form), *a.* resembling grains of corn.

**Granite** (gran'it), *n.* an igneous crystalline rock.

**Granitic** (gra-nit'ik), *a.* pertaining to granite.

**Grant** (grant), *v.* to admit; to bestow; to yield; — *n.* a thing granted; a deed or conveyance.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## GRANTEE

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## GRIPE

**Grantee** (gran-tē'), *n.* one to whom a grant is made.

**Grantor** (gran'tor), *n.* one who makes a grant.

**Granular** (gran'ū-lar), *a.* consisting of grains.

**Granulate** (gran'ū-lāt), *v.* to form into small grains.

**Granulation** (gran'ū-lā'shun), *n.* act of forming into grains.

**Granule** (gran'ūl), *n.* a little grain.

**Grape** (grāp), *n.* the fruit of the vine.

**Grape-shot** (grāp'shot), *n.* shot discharged in clusters.

**Graphie** (grā'fik), *a.* well delineated; life-like.

**Graphite** (grā'fit), *n.* a mineral; plumbago.

**Graphotype** (grāf'ō-tip), *n.* method of producing plates for printing without engraving.

**Grapple** (grāp'el), *n.* a small anchor with claws.

**Grapple** (grāp'l), *v.* to seize; to lay fast hold of; to contend in close fight; —*n.* a seizing; a hook.

**Grasp** (grasp), *v.* to seize and hold; —*n.* grip of the hand.

**Grass** (gras), *n.* herbage; —*v.* to cover with turf or herbage.

**Grasshopper** (gras'hop-per), *n.* a hopping insect.

**Grassy** (gras'se), *a.* covered with grass; green with grass.

**Grate** (grāt), *v.* to rub roughly; to vex; —*n.* frame of iron bars for holding lighted coals.

**Grateful** (grāt'ful), *a.* having a due sense of favors; affording pleasure; agreeable.

**Grater** (grā'ter), *n.* an instrument for rasping.

**Gratification** (grat-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of pleasing the mind, taste, or appetite.

**Gratify** (grāt'e-fi), *v.* to give pleasure to; to delight.

**Grating** (grā'ting), *a.* offensive; disagreeable; —*n.* a partition or frame of bars; a harsh sound.

**Gratis** (grā'tis), *ad.* for nothing; without reward; freely.

**Gratitude** (grat'e-tūd), *n.* emotion of the heart, excited by a sense of favors received.

**Gratuitous** (grat'ū'e-tus), *a.* free; without reason, ground, or proof; voluntary.

**Gratuity** (gra-tū'e-te), *n.* a gift; a present; a donation.

**Gratulate** (grāt'ū-lāt), *v.* to express joy at another's prosperity.

**Gratulation** (grāt'ū-lā'shun), *n.* expression of joy.

**Gratulatory** (grāt'ū-lā-to-re), *a.* expressing joy.

**Gravamen** (gra-vā'men), *n.* cause of complaint or action.

**Grave** (grāv), *n.* a place for the dead; a tomb; —*a.* not gay, light, or trifling; weighty; —*v.* to carve or form; to scrape and pitch a ship's bottom.

**Gravel** (grav'el), *n.* pebbles; concretions in the kidneys; —*v.* to cover with gravel.

**Gravely** (grāv'le), *ad.* seriously; solemnly.

**Graveness** (grāv'nes), *n.* seriousness.

**Graveolent** (gra-vē'ō-lent), *a.* strong-scented.

**Graver** (grāv'er), *n.* a tool to engrave with.

**Grave-yard** (grāv'yārd), *n.* a burial place.

**Gravid** (grāv'id), *a.* weighty; pregnant.

**Gravitate** (grāv'e-tāt), *v.* to tend to the centre.

**Gravitation** (grāv'e-tā'shun), *n.* the act of gravitating.

**Gravity** (grāv'e-te), *n.* tendency of matter to attract and be attracted; seriousness.

**Gravy** (grāv'e), *n.* juice of meat when roasting.

**Gray** (grā), *a.* hoary; white and blackish.

**Grayness** (grā'nes), *n.* the state of being gray.

**Graze** (grāz), *v.* to eat grass; to rub slightly.

**Grazier** (grā'zher), *n.* one who raises cattle.

**Grease** (grēs), *n.* animal fat; —*v.* to smear with grease.

**Greasiness** (grē'ze-nes), *n.* oiliness; fatness.

**Greasy** (grē'ze), *a.* fat; oily.

**Great** (grāt), *a.* large in bulk; chief; —*n.* the rich; the famous.

**Greatness** (grāt'nes), *n.* largeness; eminence; rank.

**Greaves** (grēvz), *n. pl.* armor for the legs; the sediment of melted tallow.

**Grecian** (grē'shan), *a.* pertaining to Greece.

**Greediness** (grē'de-nes), *n.* keenness of appetite, or desire.

**Greedy** (grē'de), *a.* ravenous; covetous.

**Greek** (grēk), *n.* a native, or the language of Greece.

**Green** (grēn), *a.* of the color of growing plants; fresh; vigorous; unripe; inexperienced; —*n.* a green color; a small grassy plain; —*v.* to make green.

**Greenhorn** (grēn'horn), *n.* an inexperienced youth.

**Green-house** (grēn'hous), *n.* a house to keep plants in.

**Green-sward** (grēn'sawrd), *n.* a turf on which grass grows.

**Greet** (grēt), *v.* to salute; to congratulate.

**Greeting** (grēt'ing), *n.* a salutation.

**Gregarious** (grē-gū're-us), *a.* keeping in flocks.

**Grenade** (grē-nād'), *n.* a ball filled with explosives.

**Greyhound** (grā'hound), *n.* a dog noted for its swiftness.

**Gripple** (grid'dl), *n.* a broad shallow pan to bake cakes.

**Gridiron** (grid'i-urn), *n.* a grated frame for broiling meat.

**Grief** (grēf), *n.* pain of mind; sorrow; mourning.

**Grievance** (grēv'as), *n.* that which causes grief.

**Grieve** (grēv), *v.* to mourn; to make sorrowful; to cause pain to.

**Grievous** (grēv'us), *a.* hard to be borne; afflictive.

**Griffin** (grif'in), *n.* a fabulous animal, half eagle, half lion.

**Grill** (gril), *v.* to broil.

**Grim** (grim), *a.* ill-looking; ghastly; fierce; hideous.

**Grimace** (grim'as), *n.* a wry mouth; affectation.

**Grimalkin** (gre-mal'kin), *n.* an old cat.

**Grime** (grim), *v.* to foul or soil deeply; —*n.* foul matter; dirt.

**Grimness** (grim'nes), *n.* a fierce look.

**Grin** (grin), *v.* to set the teeth together; —*n.* an affected laugh.

**Grind** (grind), *v.* to rub together; to sharpen; to oppress.

**Grinder** (grind'er), *n.* one who grinds; a tooth.

**Grindstone** (grind'stōn), *n.* a stone for grinding tools on.

**Grip** (grip), *n.* a holding fast; a grasping; —*v.* to seize.

**Gripe** (grip), *v.* to squeeze; to give pain to the bowels; —*n.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

GRISLY

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GUNNER

a hold; a grasp; oppression.  
**Grisly** (griz'le), *a.* horrible; dreadful; hideous; frightful.  
**Grist** (grist), *n.* corn for grinding; corn ground.  
**Gristle** (gris'l), *n.* a cartilage.  
**Grit** (grit), *n.* coarse part of meal; gravel; sand.  
**Grittiness** (grit'te-nes), *n.* a gritty or rough state.  
**Gritty** (grit'te), *a.* full of grit.  
**Grizzle** (griz'l), *n.* a kind of gray color.  
**Groan** (grôn), *v.* to utter a deep moaning sound; — *n.* a mournful sound.  
**Groaning** (grôn'ing), *n.* act of groaning; lamentation; complaint.  
**Groat** (grawt), *n.* fourpence.  
**Groats** (grawts), *n. pl.* oats coarsely ground.  
**Grocer** (grô'ser), *n.* a dealer in sugar, tea, &c.  
**Grocery** (grô'sere), *n.* a grocer's shop or store; goods sold by grocers.  
**Grog** (grog), *n.* a mixture of spirit and cold water.  
**Grogram** (grog'ram), *n.* a thick stuff of silk and hair.  
**Groin** (grôin), *n.* the part of the body where the legs begin to divide.  
**Groom** (grôom), *n.* one who has charge of horses; a man newly married; — *v.* to tend and clean, as horses.  
**Groove** (grôov), *n.* a furrow; a channel cut by a tool; — *v.* to cut a channel.  
**Grope** (grôp), *v.* to search by feeling in the dark.  
**Gross** (grôs), *a.* thick; corpulent; bulky; indelicate; — *n.* twelve dozen.  
**Grossness** (grôs'nes), *n.* thick-ness; coarseness.  
**Grotto** (grôt'tô), *n.* a cave; an ornamental cavern.  
**Grotesque** (grô'tesk'), *a.* odd; ludicrous; extravagant.  
**Ground** (grôund), *n.* earth; territory; the floor; soil; — *v.* to lay; to found; to run around.  
**Groundless** (grôund'les), *a.* void of foundation; false.  
**Ground-work** (grôund'wûrk), *n.* a foundation or basis of anything.  
**Group** (grôöp), *n.* cluster; crowd; assemblage; — *v.* to form into a group.

**Grouse** (grows), *n.* a wild fowl of several species.  
**Grove** (grôv), *n.* a small wood; a cluster of trees.  
**Grovel** (grov'el), *v.* to creep on the ground.  
**Groveling** (grov'el-ing), *a.* mean; without dignity.  
**Grow** (grô), *v.* to increase; to raise; to cultivate.  
**Growl** (growl), *v.* to snarl like a dog; — *n.* an angry murmur.  
**Growth** (grôth), *n.* act of growing; increase.  
**Grub** (grub), *n.* a small worm; — *v.* to dig up.  
**Grudge** (gruj), *v.* to envy the enjoyment of another; to murmur at; — *n.* spite.  
**Gruel** (grû'el), *n.* food made of oatmeal boiled in water.  
**Gruff** (gruf), *a.* stern; harsh.  
**Gruffness** (gruf'nes), *n.* roughness of manners or speech.  
**Grumble** (grum'bl), *v.* to murmur; to growl.  
**Gumbler** (grum'bler), *n.* one who complains.  
**Grumbling** (grum'bling), *n.* a murmuring.  
**Gumous** (grû'mus), *a.* thick; clotted; knotted.  
**Grunt** (grunt), *v.* to make a sound like a hog; to snarl; — *n.* the sound of a hog.  
**Gualacum** (gwâ'ya-kum), *n.* the resin of the tree of same name.  
**Guano** (gwa'nô), *n.* a sea-fowl dung; a good manure.  
**Guarantee** (gar'an-té), *v.*  
**Guaranty** (gar'an-te), *n.* to make sure; — *n.* a surety for performance.  
**Guard** (gârd), *n.* a watch; defence; — *v.* to protect; to defend; to watch over.  
**Guardian** (gârd'e-an), *n.* one who has the care of another; — *a.* defending.  
**Guardianship** (gârd'e-an-ship), *n.* the office of a guardian.  
**Gudgeon** (gud'jun), *n.* a fish; pin on which a wheel turns.  
**Guerdon** (ger'dun), *n.* a reward; a recompense; — *v.* to reward.  
**Guerrilla** (ger-ril'la), *a.* relating to irregular warfare; — *n.* one of a band of irregular soldiers.  
**Guess** (ges), *v.* to conjecture; — *n.* a conjecture.  
**Guest** (gest), *n.* a visitor.  
**Guidance** (gid'dans), *n.* direc-

tion; government; care.  
**Guide** (gid), *v.* to lead or direct; — *n.* the person or thing that directs or leads; a regulator.  
**Guide-post** (gid'pôst), *n.* a post to direct the way.  
**Gulle** (gil), *n.* deceit; cunning; craft; duplicity.  
**Guileful** (gil'ful), *a.* deceitful; insidious; crafty.  
**Guileless** (gil'les), *a.* artless; frank; sincere.  
**Guilloche** (gil-losh'), *n.* a kind of ornament on stone.  
**Guillotine** (gil-lo-tén'), *n.* an instrument for beheading.  
**Guilt** (gilt), *n.* state of being tainted with sin or crime.  
**Guiltiness** (gil'te-nes), *n.* wickedness; criminality.  
**Guiltless** (gilt'les), *a.* free from crime.  
**Guilty** (gil'te), *a.* justly chargeable with crime; sinful.  
**Guinea** (gin'e), *n.* an English gold coin not now used, value 21 shillings sterling.  
**Guise** (giz), *n.* manner; custom; garb.  
**Guitar** (ge-târ), *n.* a stringed instrument of music.  
**Gulf** (gulf), *n.* an arm of the sea extending into land; an abyss.  
**Gull** (gul), *v.* to cheat; to deceive; to defraud; — *n.* one easily cheated; a sea-fowl.  
**Gullet** (gul'let), *n.* the passage in the neck for food.  
**Gullibility** (gul-le-bil'i-te), *n.* the quality of being gullible.  
**Gully** (gul'le), *n.* a channel; a ditch; a gutter.  
**Gulp** (gulp), *v.* to swallow down eagerly; — *n.* a swallow.  
**Gum** (gum), *n.* the flesh of the jaws; the viscous juice of trees, hardened.  
**Gumamiferous** (gum-mif'er-us), *a.* producing gum.  
**Gumminess** (gum-me-nes), *n.* quality of being gummy.  
**Gummy** (gum'me), *a.* consisting of gum.  
**Gumption** (gump'shun), *n.* capacity; shrewdness.  
**Gun** (gun), *n.* any fire-arm excepting a pistol or revolver.  
**Gunnage** (gun'naj), *n.* the number of guns a ship carries.  
**Gunner** (gun'ner), *n.* a cannoner; one who manages guns.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## GUNNERY

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## HALIOGRAPHY

**Gunnery** (gun'ner-e), *n.* the art and science of managing guns.

**Gunpowder** (gun'pow-der), *n.* the chemical composition used in loading fire-arms.

**Gunsbot** (gun'shot), *n.* the range or reach of a shot.

**Gunsmith** (gun'smith), *n.* one who makes or repairs guns.

**Gunstock** (gun'stok), *n.* the wood in which the barrel of a gun is fitted.

**Gunwale** (gun'nel), *n.* upper part of a ship's side.

**Gurgle** (gur'gl), *v.* to gush, as water from a bottle.

**Gush** (gush), *v.* to rush out, as a fluid;—*n.* a violent flowing out, as a confined fluid.

**Gusset** (gus'set), *n.* an angular piece of cloth for strengthening a garment.

**Gust** (gust), *n.* taste; relish; a sudden blast of wind.

**Gustatory** (gus-tá-to-re), *a.* pertaining to the taste.

**Gusto** (gus'tó), *n.* relish; gratification; taste.

**Gut** (gut), *n.* the intestinal canal of an animal.

**Gutta-percha** (gut'ta-per'ka), *n.* a solidified juice from various trees in Asia.

**Guttated** (gut'tá-ted), *a.* besprinkled with drops.

**Guttiferous** (gut-tí-fer-us), *a.* yielding gum or resinous substances.

**Gutter** (gut'ter), *n.* a passage for water.

**Guttural** (gut'ter-al), *a.* belonging to the throat;—*n.* a letter pronounced in the throat.

**Guy** (gi), *n.* a rope to steady anything; a laughing-stock.

**Guzzle** (guz'z), *v.* to eat much and often.

**Gybe** (gib), *v.* to shift a boom-sail.

**Gymnasium** (jim-ná'ze-um), *a.* a place of exercise.

**Gymnast** (jim'nast), *n.* one who teaches or practises gymnastics.

**Gymnastic** (jim-nas'tík), *n.* pertaining to athletic exercises for health.

**Gymnastics** (jim-nas'tiks), *n. pl.* athletic exercises.

**Gymnospermous** (jim-nó-sper'mus), *a.* having naked seeds.

**Gymnotus** (jim-nó'tus), *n.* the electric eel of South America.

**Gynarchy** (jin'ar-ke), *n.* government by a female.

**Gynecocracy** (jin-e-ko'ra-se), *n.* government by a woman.

**Gypseous** (jip'se-us), *a.* of or resembling gypsum.

**Gypsum** (jip'sum), *n.* plaster stone; plaster of Paris.

**Gyrate** (jí'rát), *a.* winding or going round, as in a circle;—*v.* to whirl round; to revolve round a central point.

**Gyral** (jí'ral), *a.* whirling.

**Gyration** (jí-rá'shun), *n.* a circular or spiral motion.

**Gyrose** (jí'rós), *a.* turned round like a crook.

**Gyre** (jiv), *n.* iron fetters or shackles for the legs;—*v.* to fetter; to shackle.

## H.

**HA, Interj.** expressing wonder or surprise.

**Habeas Corpus** (há-be-as-kór'pus), *n.* a writ ordering the body of a prisoner to be delivered in court.

**Haberdasher** (hab'er-dash'er), *n.* a seller of small wares.

**Habitment** (ha-bít'e-ment), *n.* clothing; dress.

**Habit** (hab'it), *n.* a particular state of body or mind; aptitude gained by practice;—*v.* to clothe; to dress.

**Habitable** (hab'e-ta-bl), *a.* that can be inhabited.

**Habitation** (hab-e-tá'shun), *n.* a place of abode.

**Habitual** (ha-bít'ú-al), *a.* formed by habit; customary.

**Habitually** (ha-bít'ú-al-ly), *ad.* by habit.

**Habituate** (ha-bít'ú-át), *v.* to accustom.

**Habitude** (hab'e-túd), *n.* customary practice.

**Hacienda** (has-e-en'dá), *n.* an isolated farm-house and lands in South America.

**Hack** (hak), *v.* to cut and mangle; to notch;—*n.* a horse for hire; a notch.

**Hacking** (hak'ing), *a.* short interrupted cough.

**Hackle** (hak'l), *n.* a comb for dressing flax;—*v.* to dress flax.

**Hackly** (hak'le), *a.* rough; covered with sharp points.

**Hackney** (hak'ne), *n.* a horse kept for hire;—*a.* let for hire; devoted to common use;—*v.* to use much.

**Hackneyed** (hak'néd), *a.* used much.

**Hackney-coach** (hak'ne-kótsh), *n.* carriage for hire.

**Haddock** (had'uk), *n.* a sea fish of the cod kind.

**Haft** (haft), *n.* a handle; a hilt.

**Flag** (bag), *n.* an ugly old woman; a witch.

**Haggard** (hag'gerd), *a.* ugly; gaunt or lean; wild; deformed.

**Haggle** (hag'gl), *v.* to mangle in cutting; to be difficult in bargaining.

**Haggler** (hag'ler), *n.* one who haggles or mangles.

**Hagiographer** (ha-je-og'ra-fer), *n.* a sacred writer.

**Hagiography** (ha-je-og'ra-fe), *n.* the sacred writings.

**Hagiology** (ha-je-ol'o-je), *n.* the history of saints.

**Hail** (háil), *n.* drops of rain frozen; a wish of health; a reverential salutation;—*v.* to call; to rain hail.

**Hailstone** (háil'stón), *n.* a drop of rain frozen while falling.

**Hair** (hár), *n.* a filament growing from the skin of animals.

**Hair-cloth** (hár-kloth), *n.* cloth made of hair.

**Hairiness** (hár'e-nes), *n.* state of being hairy.

**Hairless** (hár'les), *a.* wanting hair; bald.

**Hair-stroke** (hár'strók), *n.* a fine line in writing.

**Hairy** (hár'e), *a.* covered with hair; resembling hair.

**Halberd** (hal'beru), *n.* an ancient military weapon, with a iron head.

**Half-blood** (há'f-se-un), *a.* calm; quiet.

**Half** (hálf), *a.* healthy.

**Half** (hálf), *n.* one of two equal parts;—*a.* in an equal part or degree.

**Half-blood** (há'f-blud), *n.* a relation by one parent.

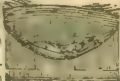
**Half-caste** (há'f-kast), *n.* offspring of a Hindoo and a European.

**Half-penny** (há'p'en-ne), *n.* an English coin, value one cent.


**Halibut** (há'le-but), *n.* a large kind of flat-fish.

**Haliography** (hal-e-og'ra-fe),

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**n.** a description of the sea.  
**Hall** (haw'l), **n.** a passage or entrance of a house; a room for business; college; a man-or-house.  
**Hallelujah** (hal-lé-ló'yah), **n.** praise ye the Lord; also written Hallelujah.  
**Halloo** (hal-loo'), **v.** to raise an outcry;—**n.** a cry to draw attention.  
**Hallow** (hal'ô), **v.** to make holy; to consecrate.  
**Hallucination** (hál-lú-se-ná-shun), **n.** a delusion; error.  
**Halo** (há'lô), **n.** a circle of light around the sun or moon.  
**Halt** (haw't), **v.** to limp; to falter; to stop;—**a.** lame; crippled;—**n.** a stop; a cripple; a limping.  
**Halter** (haw'ter), **n.** a rope to tie a horse; a rope for hanging;—**v.** to bind or catch with a halter. [equal parts.  
**Halve** (háv), **v.** to divide into  
**Halvyard** (hal'yard), **n.** a rope to raise or lower a sail.  
**Ham** (ham), **n.** the thigh of a hog, salted and dried; the hip.  
**Hamated** (há'má-ted), **a.** hooked, or set with hooks.  
**Hames** (hámz), **n. pl.** a kind of collar for draught horses.  
**Hamlet** (ham'let), **n.** a small village.  
**Hammer** (ham'mer), **n.** a tool for beating, or for driving nails;—**v.** to beat or forge with a hammer.  
**Hammer** (ham'mer)   
**n.** a covered basket;—**v.** to perplex; to entangle.  
**Hamstring** (ham'string), **n.** the tendons of the ham;—**v.** to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.  
**Hand** (hand), **n.** the extremity of the arm below the wrist; pointer of a clock or watch; style of writing;—**v.** to give; to deliver; to lead.  
**Hand-book** (hand'book), **n.** a guide-book.  
**Handcuff** (hand'kuf), **n.** a manacle to confine the hands;—**v.** to fetter with handcuffs.

**Handful** (hand'ful), **n.** as much as the hand can hold.  
**Handicraft** (hand'e-kraft), **n.** work of the hands.  
**Handily** (han'de-ly), **ad.** skilfully; dexterously.  
**Handiness** (hand'e-nes), **n.** ease in performance.  
**Handkerchief** (hang'ker-chif), **n.** a piece of linen or silk used for the face or neck.  
**Handle** (hau'dl), **v.** to touch; to use; to manage;—**n.** the part of anything held in the hand.  
**Handmaid** (hand'mád), **n.** a female servant.  
**Hand-saw** (hand'saw), **n.** a saw used by one hand.  
**Hand-ome** (hand'sum), **a.** well made, or formed; beautiful; graceful.  
**Handspike** (hand'spik), **n.** a wooden lever.  
**Handy** (han'de), **a.** ready; dexterous; skilful.  
**Hang** (hang), **v.** to suspend; to put to death by suspending.  
**Hanger** (hang'er), **n.** a broadsword.  
**Hanger-on** (hang'er-on), **n.** a servile dependent.  
**Hangings** (hang'ingz), **n. pl.** drapery hung against walls.  
**Hangman** (hang'man), **n.** a public executioner.  
**Hank** (hangk), **n.** a skein of thread.  
**Hanker** (hang'ker), **v.** to long for; to desire much.  
**Hankering** (hang'ker-ing), **n.** an eager craving.  
**Hap** (hap), **n.** that which falls to our lot.  
**Hap-hazard** (hap-haz'erd), **n.** a chance; accident.  
**Hapless** (hap'les), **a.** unhappy; unfortunate; poor.  
**Haply** (hap'le), **ad.** perhaps; by chance; peradventure.  
**Happen** (hap'pn), **v.** to come by chance; to befall.  
**Happiness** (hap'pe-nes), **n.** state of enjoyment or bliss.  
**Happy** (hap'pe), **a.** having or enjoying pleasure or good; fortunate.  
**Harangue** (ha-rang'), **n.** a fervid address; an oration;—**v.** to make a speech.  
**Harass** (har'as), **v.** to vex with bodily labor; to perplex.  
**Harassing** (har'as-ing), **a.** tending to annoy.

**Harbinger** (hár'bin-er), **n.** a forerunner; a precursor.  
**Harbor** (hár'ber), **n.** a port or haven for ships;—**v.** to lodge; to shelter.  
**Hard** (hárd), **ad.** close; near; earnestly;—**a.** firm; solid; severe; stiff, not easily done.  
**Harden** (hárd'n), **v.** to make or grow hard.  
**Hard-hearted** (hárd'hárt-ed), **a.** pitiless; cruel; merciless.  
**Hardihood** (hár'de-hood), **n.** boldness; bravery.  
**Hardiness** (hár'de-nes), **n.** bravery; capability of endurance.  
**Hardly** (hárd'le), **ad.** with difficulty.  
**Hardness** (hárd'nes), **n.** the quality of being hard.  
**Hardship** (hár'dship), **n.** severe toil; oppression.  
**Hardware** (hárd'wár), **n.** wares made of iron, &c.  
**Hardy** (hárd'e), **a.** strong; brave; bold; daring.  
**Hare** (hárd), **n.** a small rabbit-like animal.  
**Hare-brained** (hár'bránd), **a.** wild; heedless; giddy.  
**Harelip** (hár'lip), **n.** a division in the lip, like a hare's.  
**Harem** (há'rem), **n.** a room allotted to ladies in a harem.  
**Hark** (hárk), **v.** to hear; to listen;—*interj.* hear!  
**Harlequin** (hár'le-kwin), **n.** a buffoon.  
**Harlot** (hár'lót), **n.** a lewd woman; a prostitute.  
**Harmonic** (har-mon'ik), **a.** relating to harmony or music; musical.  
**Harmonious** (hár'mó-ne-us), **a.** adapted to each other; musical; in concord.  
**Harmonist** (hár'mo-nist), **n.** a composer of music.  
**Harmonize** (hár'mo-níz), **v.** to be in concord; to agree.  
**Harmony** (hár'mó-ne), **n.** concord of sound; agreement.  
**Harp** (hárp), **n.** instrument of music.   
**Harper** (hárp'er), **n.** one who plays on a harp.  
**Harp-sichord** (hárp'se-kord), **n.** a musical instrument.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

HARM

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- HEATHEN

**Harm** (hàrn), *n.* injury; hurt; —*v.* to injure.

**Harmless** (hàrn'les), *a.* innocent; doing no harm.

**Harness** (hàr'nes), *n.* tackle for a horse, &c.; —*v.* to put on harness.

**Harpoon** (hàr-poon'), *n.* a barbed spear; —*v.* to strike or kill with a harpoon.

**Harpy** (hàr'pe), *n.* a fabulous monster; an extortioner.

**Harrier** (hàr're-er), *n.* a hunting dog.

**Harrow** (hàr'rô), *n.* an instrument to break up land; —*v.* to break with a harrow; to harass.

**Harsh** (hàrsh), *a.* rough to the touch, or taste.

**Harshness** (hàrsh'nes), *n.* roughness; severity.

**Hart** (hàrt), *n.* a stag, or male deer.

**Hartshorn** (hàrts'horn), *n.* hart's horn; sal-ammonia.

**Harvest** (hàr'vest), *n.* the season for gathering ripe grain, &c.; —*v.* to gather a crop when ripe.

**Hash** (hash), *v.* to mince; to chop small; — *n.* minced meat; a mixture.

**Hasp** (hasp), *n.* a clasp for a staple.

**Hassock** (has'sok), *n.* a cushion to kneel on.

**Haste** (hàst), *n.* hurry; celerity of motion; precipitation.

**Hasty** (hàs'te), *a.* quick; speedy; passionate; rash.

**Hat** (hat), *n.* a cover for the head.

**Hatch** (hach), *v.* to produce young from eggs; to contrive or plot; — *n.* a brood.

**Hatches** (hach'ez), *n. pl.* the opening in a ship's deck.

**Hatchet** (hach'et), *n.* a small kind of axe.

**Hatchway** (hach'wá), *n.* an opening in a ship's deck.

**Hate** (hât), *v.* to despise greatly; to abhor; — *n.* great dislike; aversion and enmity.

**Hateful** (hât'ful), *a.* exciting hate; odious; detestable.

**Hatred** (hât'ired), *n.* ill-will; extreme dislike. [hats.]

**Hatter** (hat'ter), *n.* a maker of hats.

**Haughtily** (haw'te-le), *ad.* with pride and disdain.

**Haughty** (haw'te), *a.* proud and disdainful; arrogant.

**Haul** (haw!), *v.* to draw or pull with force; — *n.* a pull; draught.

**Haunch** (hànsb, hawnsh), *n.* the thigh.

**Haunt** (hânt, hawnt), *v.* to frequent; — *n.* a place of frequent resort.

**Haustellate** (haws'tel-lât), *a.* provided with a sucker.

**Hautboy** (hó'boy), *n.* a wind instrument like a flute.

**Hauteur** (ho-tur), *n.* haughtiness; insolent manner.

**Have** (hav), *v.* to possess; to hold; to enjoy.

**Haven** (há'vn), *n.* a harbor; a port; a bay, or inlet of the sea; a safe place.

**Haversack** (hav'er-sak), *n.* a soldier's provision bag.

**Havoc** (hav'uk), *n.* ravage; slaughter; — *v.* to lay waste.

**Hawk** (hawk), *n.* a rapacious bird; — *v.* to bring up phlegm; to cry goods.

**Hawker** (haw'ker), *n.* one who hawks.

**Hawk-eyed** (hawk'id), *a.* quick-sighted.

**Hawser** (haw'ser), *n.* a small cable.

**Hay** (há), *n.* cut grass dried and used for fodder.

**Haying** (há'ing), *n.* the time of making hay.

**Hazard** (haz'erd), *n.* risk; chance; accident; danger; — *v.* to risk.

**Hazardous** (haz'erd-us), *a.* perilous; dangerous.

**Haze** (ház), *n.* a mist or fog.

**Hazel** (há'z), *n.* a shrub which bears the hazel-nut; — *a.* of a light brown color like a hazel-nut.

**Haziness** (há'ze-nes), *n.* mistiness.

**Hazy** (há'ze), *a.* foggy; thick and dark with mist.

**He** (hê), *pron.* of the third person; — *n.* a male.

**Head** (hed), *n.* uppermost part of the body; the brain; understanding; the chief; source; — *v.* to head; to top; to oppose.

**Headache** (hed'ák), *n.* pain in the head.

**Heading** (hed'ing), *n.* timber for heads of casks.

**Headland** (hed'land), *n.* a cape or promontory.

**Headlong** (hed'long), *a.* rash;

thoughtless; — *ad.* rashly; precipitately.

**Headquarters** (hed'kwawr-terz), *n. pl.* the residence of the officer in command.

**Headstrong** (hed'strong), *a.* ungovernable; obstinate.

**Headway** (hed'wá), *n.* motion of an advancing ship.

**Heal** (hèl), *v.* to cure; to reconcile; to forgive.

**Health** (helth), *n.* sound state of body and mind.

**Healthful** (helth'ful), *a.* being in a sound state.

**Healthiness** (helth'e-nes), *n.* state of being in health.

**Healthy** (helth'e), *a.* free from disease.

**Heam** (hèm), *n.* the after-birth among beasts.

**Heap** (hèp), *n.* a pile or mass; accumulation; — *v.* to pile up; to amass.

**Hear** (hèr), *v.* to perceive by the ear; to listen.

**Hearer** (hèr'er), *n.* one who hears.

**Hearing** (hèr'ing), *n.* perceiving sounds by the ear.

**Hearken** (hàrk'n), *v.* to listen; to give heed to.

**Hearsay** (hèr'sá), *n.* report; rumor; common talk.

**Hearse** (hèrs), *n.* a carriage to carry the dead.

**Heart** (hàrt), *n.* the organ that circulates the blood; inner or vital part; seat of the affections.

**Heartache** (hàrt'ák), *n.* deep sorrow; grief.

**Heart-felt** (hàrt'felt), *a.* deeply and sincerely felt.

**Hearth** (hàrth), *n.* place on which fire is made.

**Heartily** (hàrt'e-le), *ad.* from the heart; sincerely.

**Heartiness** (hàrt'e-nes), *n.* sincerity; earnestness.

**Heartless** (hàrt'les), *a.* spiritless; void of courage.

**Heartlessness** (hàrt'les-nes), *n.* want of spirit.

**Hearty** (hàr'te), *a.* healthy; sincere; vigorous.

**Heat** (hèt), *n.* caloric, the cause of the sensation of heat; — *v.* to make hot; to grow warm.

**Heath** (hèth), *n.* a shrub; a waste open tract of land.

**Heathen** (hè'thn), *a.* a pagan; one who worships idols; — *a.* Gentile; pagan.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## HEATHENISH

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## HERALDIC

**Heathenish** (hē'th-n-īsh), *a.* like heathen; rude; idolatrous; illiterate.  
**Heathenism** (hē'th-n-īz-m), *n.* paganism; idolatry.  
**Heather** (heth'er), *n.* heath.  
**Heating** (hē'ting), *a.* imparting of promoting heat.  
**Heave** (hēv), *v.* to lift; to swell; to pant; to cast;—*n.* a swell.  
**Heaven** (hev'n), *n.* the air; the sky; the abode of the blessed.  
**Heavenly** (hev'n-le), *a.* resembling heaven; celestial.  
**Heavenward** (hev'n-ward), *ad.* toward heaven.  
**Heaves** (hēvz), *n.* difficult breathing in horses.  
**Heavily** (hev'e-le), *ad.* with great weight; gloomily.  
**Heaviness** (hev'e-nes), *n.* weight; depression.  
**Heavy** (hev'e), *a.* weighty; grievous; dull.  
**Hebdomadal** (heb-dom'a-dal), *a.* occurring weekly.  
**Hebraist** (hē'bra-ist), *n.* one skilled in Hebrew.  
**Hebrew** (hē'bru), *n.* a Jew; language of the Hebrews.  
**Hecatomb** (hek'a-tōm), *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen.  
**Hectic** (hek'tik), *n.* habitual;—*n.* habitual fever.  
**Hector** (hek'ter), *n.* a bully;—*v.* to annoy; to insult.  
**Hederaceous** (hed-er-ā'shus), *a.* of or belonging to ivy.  
**Hedge** (hej), *n.* a thicket of shrubs;—*v.* to make a hedge; to bet both ways.  
**Heed** (hēd), *v.* to attend to; to observe;—*n.* caution; attention; notice.  
**Heedful** (hēd'ful), *a.* careful; attentive; watchful.  
**Heedless** (hēd'les), *a.* careless; negligent; inattentive.  
**Heedlessness** (hēd'les-nes), *n.* inattention; carelessness.  
**Heel** (hēl), *n.* the hind part of the foot;—*v.* to lean; to add a heel.  
**Heft** (heft), *n.* a handle; an effort to test weight; a heave.  
**Hegemony** (he-jem'o-nīk), *a.* ruling; predominant.  
**Hegemony** (hē-jem'o-ne), *n.* leadership of one state over another.  
**Hegira** (he-jī'ra), *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca;

any exodus or flight.  
**Heifer** (hē'er), *n.* a young cow.  
**Height** (hit), *n.* distance upward; elevated ground.  
**Heighten** (hit'n), *v.* to increase; to improve; to raise higher; to advance.  
**Heinous** (hē'nūs), *a.* very wicked; atrocious.  
**Heir** (ār), *n.* one who inherits the property of another;—*v.* to inherit.  
**Heir-apparent** (ār'ap-pā'rent), *n.* one having acknowledged right to the succession.  
**Heiress** (ār'es), *n.* a female heir.  
**Heir-loom** (ār'loom), *n.* any article which descends to the heir.  
**Heliacal** (he-lī'a-kal), *a.* emerging from or passing into the light of the sun.  
**Helical** (hē'lē-kal), *a.* spiral; winding.  
**Helix** (hē'līks), *n.* something that is spiral.  
**Heliocentric** (hē-le-ō-sen'trik), *a.* as seen from the sun.  
**Heliography** (hē-le-og'ra-fe), *n.* sun-painting; photography.  
**Hell** (hel), *n.* the place or state of punishment; the abode of evil spirits.  
**Hellish** (hel'ish), *a.* infernal; vile; wicked.  
**Helms** (helm), *n.* the instrument for steering a ship.  
**Helmet** (hel'met), *n.* armor for the head.  
**Helminthic** (hel-min'thik), *a.* relating to worms.  
**Helmsman** (helmtz'man), *n.* a steersman.  
**Help** (help), *v.* to support; to remedy; to contribute; to cure; to aid; to assist; to prevent; to lend aid;—*n.* aid; support; relief.  
**Helper** (help'er), *n.* one who gives assistance.  
**Helpful** (help'ful), *a.* extending aid.  
**Helpless** (help'les), *a.* without aid; irremediable.  
**Helplessness** (help'les-nes), *n.* need of strength.  
**Helpmate** (help'māt), } *n.* a  
**Helpmeet** (help'mēt), } part-  
   ner or wife.  
**Helve** (helv), *n.* handle for an axe or hatchet.  
**Hem** (hem), *n.* sewed edge of a garment; a half cough;—*v.* to shut in; to form a border.

**Hemisphere** (hem'e-sfēr), *n.* the half of a sphere or globe.  
**Hemispherical** (hem'e-sfēr'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to half a sphere.  
**Hemistich** (hem'e-stīk), *n.* an incomplete line in poetry.  
**Hemitrope** (hem'e-trōp), *a.* a half turn.  
**Hemlock** (hem'lok), *n.* a poisonous plant; a fir tree.  
**Hemorrhage** (hem'or-rāj), *n.* a discharge of blood from a rupture.  
**Hemorrhoids** (hem'or-roydz), *n.* the piles.  
**Hemp** (hemp), *n.* a plant from whose fibers cordage is made.  
**Hemp** (hem'pn), *a.* made of hemp.  
**Hen** (hen), *n.* a female bird or fowl.  
**Henbane** (hen'bān), *n.* a poisonous plant.  
**Hence** (hens), *ad.* from this origin or thing, place, time, reason, or cause;—*interj.* away! beyond!  
**Henceforth** (hens-forth'), *ad.* from this time.  
**Henceforward** (hens-for'ward), *ad.* from this time forward.  
**Henchman** (hensh'man), *n.* an attendant; a page.  
**Hen-coop** (hen'koop), *n.* a cage for poultry.  
**Hendecagon** (hen-dek'a-gon), *n.* a figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.  
**Hendecasyllable** (hen-dek'a-sil-a-bl), *n.* a metrical line of eleven syllables.  
**Henpecked** (hen'pekt), *a.* governed by the wife.  
**Hepatic** (hē-pat'ik), *a.* pertaining to the liver.  
**Heptachord** (hep'ta-kord), *n.* verses sung or played on seven chords or different notes;—*system* of seven sounds.  
**Heptagon** (hep'ta-gon), *n.* a plane figure of seven sides and angles.  
**Heptagonal** (hep-tag'o-nal), *a.* having seven sides.  
**Heptarchy** (hep'tār-ke), *n.* a country governed by seven.  
**Her** (her), *a.* of or belonging to a female.  
**Herald** (her'ald), *n.* a proclaimer; a forerunner.  
**Heraldic** (he-ral'dik), *a.* pertaining to heraldry.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

HERALDRY	154	HIGHLANDER
<p><b>Heraldry</b> (her'ald-rej), <i>n.</i> the art of recording genealogies and blazoning arms.</p> <p><b>Herb</b> (erb, herb), <i>n.</i> a plant; its leaf and stalk.</p> <p><b>Herbaceous</b> (er-bā'shus), <i>a.</i> belonging to herbs.</p> <p><b>Herbage</b> (er'bāj), <i>n.</i> herbs; grass; pasture.</p> <p><b>Herbal</b> (er'bal), <i>n.</i> a book describing plants.</p> <p><b>Herbalist</b> (er'bal-ist), <i>n.</i> a skillful collector of herbs.</p> <p><b>Herbarium</b> (er-bā're-um), <i>n.</i> a classified collection of preserved plants.</p> <p><b>Herbivorous</b> (er-biv'o-rus), <i>a.</i> eating or living on herbs.</p> <p><b>Herculean</b> (her-kū'lé-an), <i>a.</i> like Hercules; very strong.</p> <p><b>Herd</b> (herd), <i>n.</i> a collection of beasts, tended or watched; the vulgar crowd;—<i>v.</i> to associate; to tend cattle.</p> <p><b>Herdsman</b> (herdz'man), <i>n.</i> one who tends herds.</p> <p><b>Herd</b> (hēr), <i>ad.</i> in this place, or state.</p> <p><b>Herabouts</b> (hēr'a-bouts), <i>ad.</i> about this place.</p> <p><b>Hereafter</b> (hēr-af'ter), <i>ad.</i> in after-time.</p> <p><b>Hereby</b> (hēr-bi'), <i>ad.</i> by this.</p> <p><b>Hereditary</b> (hēr-ed'e-tar-ē), <i>a.</i> descending by inheritance.</p> <p><b>Herein</b> (hēr-in'), <i>ad.</i> in this.</p> <p><b>Hereof</b> (hēr-of'), <i>ad.</i> of this; from this.</p> <p><b>Hereon</b> (hēr-on'), <i>ad.</i> on or upon this.</p> <p><b>Hereslarch</b> (hēr'e-ze-ark), <i>n.</i> a leader in heresy.</p> <p><b>Heresy</b> (hēr'e-se), <i>n.</i> error in doctrines.</p> <p><b>Heresie</b> (hēr'e-tik), <i>n.</i> an upholder of errors in faith.</p> <p><b>Heretical</b> (he-ret'e-kal), <i>a.</i> containing heresy.</p> <p><b>Heretofore</b> (hēr-to-fūr'), <i>ad.</i> formerly.</p> <p><b>Hereunto</b> (hēr-un-too'), <i>ad.</i> to this.</p> <p><b>Herewith</b> (hēr-with'), <i>ad.</i> with this.</p> <p><b>Heritable</b> (her'e-ta-bl), <i>a.</i> that may be inherited.</p> <p><b>Heritage</b> (hēr'e-tāj), <i>n.</i> that which is inherited.</p> <p><b>Hermaphrodite</b> (her-maf-ro-</p>	<p><i>dit</i>), <i>n.</i> two sexes united in one animal or plant.</p> <p><b>Hermaphroditic</b> (her-maf-ro-dit'ik), <i>a.</i> pertaining to union of both sexes.</p> <p><b>Hermeneutics</b> (her-me-nū'tiks), <i>n. pl.</i> the science of interpretation.</p> <p><b>Hermeneutical</b> (her-me-nū'te-kal), <i>a.</i> explanatory.</p> <p><b>Hermette</b> (her-mot'ik), <i>a.</i> closed perfectly air-tight.</p> <p><b>Hermit</b> (hēr'mit), <i>n.</i> one who lives secluded.</p> <p><b>Hermitage</b> (hēr'me-tāj), <i>n.</i> a hermit's abode.</p> <p><b>Hernia</b> (hēr'ne-a), <i>n.</i> an abdominal rupture.</p> <p><b>Hero</b> (hēr'ō), <i>n.</i> a great warrior; the principal figure in history or fiction.</p> <p><b>Heroic</b> (hēr'ō-ik), <i>a.</i> becoming a hero brave. [<i>hero</i>]</p> <p><b>Heroine</b> (hēr'ō-in), <i>n.</i> a female heroism (hēr'ō-izm), <i>n.</i> courage; boldness.</p> <p><b>Heron</b> (hēr'un), <i>n.</i> a large bird with long legs and neck.</p> <p><b>Herpes</b> (hēr'pēs), <i>n.</i> a disease of the skin; tetters.</p> <p><b>Herpetology</b> (her-pe-to'l'o-je), <i>n.</i> natural history of reptiles.</p> <p><b>Herring</b> (hēr'ring), <i>n.</i> a small sea-fish.</p> <p><b>Herself</b> (hēr-self'), <i>pron.</i> the female in person.</p> <p><b>Hesitancy</b> (hez'e-tan-se), <i>n.</i> pausing; doubting.</p> <p><b>Hesitate</b> (hez'e-tāt), <i>v.</i> to be in doubt; to stammer; to waver.</p> <p><b>Hesitation</b> (hez-e-tā'shun), <i>n.</i> doubt; stammering.</p> <p><b>Hesperian</b> (hes-pē're-an), <i>a.</i> western.</p> <p><b>Heterarchy</b> (het'e-rar-ke), <i>n.</i> the government of an alien.</p> <p><b>Heteroclit</b> (het'er-ō-klit), <i>n.</i> anything irregular or anomalous.</p> <p><b>Heterodox</b> (het'er-ō-doks), <i>a.</i> contrary to the Scriptures; erroneous; heretical.</p> <p><b>Heterogeneous</b> (het'er-ō-jē'ne-us), <i>a.</i> unlike in nature.</p> <p><b>Heteromorphous</b> (het'er-ō-mor'fus), <i>a.</i> having an irregular or unusual form.</p> <p><b>Hew</b> (hū), <i>v.</i> to cut; to hack; to chop.</p> <p><b>Hexagon</b> (heks'a-gon), <i>n.</i> a figure with six sides or angles.</p> <p><b>Hexagonal</b> (heks-ag'o-nal), <i>a.</i> having six equal sides or angles.</p>	<p><b>Hexahedron</b> (heks-a-hē'dron), <i>n.</i> a cube.</p> <p><b>Hexameter</b> (heks-am'e-ter), <i>n.</i> a verse of six feet.</p> <p><b>Hexangular</b> (heks-ang'gū-lar), <i>a.</i> having six angles or corners.</p> <p><b>Hexapod</b> (heks'a-pod), <i>n.</i> an animal with six feet.</p> <p><b>Hey</b> (hā), <i>interj.</i> of exultation.</p> <p><b>H hiatus</b> (hi-ā'tus), <i>n.</i> an opening; a defect; chasm; gap.</p> <p><b>Hibernal</b> (hi-ber'nal), <i>a.</i> belonging to winter; wintry.</p> <p><b>Hibernian</b> (hi-ber'ne-an), <i>a.</i> relating to Ireland;—<i>n.</i> an Irishman.</p> <p><b>Hicough</b> (hik'up), <i>n.</i> an involuntary kind of cough;—<i>v.</i> to have sudden kind of cough.</p> <p><b>Hickory</b> (hik'ō-re), <i>n.</i> a species of walnut tree.</p> <p><b>Hidden</b> (hid'n), <i>a.</i> that cannot be seen or known.</p> <p><b>Hide</b> (hid), <i>v.</i> to conceal; to keep secret;—<i>n.</i> the skin of an animal.</p> <p><b>Hide-bound</b> (hid'bound), <i>a.</i> having the skin tight.</p> <p><b>Hidicrous</b> (hid'e-us), <i>a.</i> horrible; frightful to the sight.</p> <p><b>Hie</b> (hi), <i>v.</i> to hasten.</p> <p><b>Hierarch</b> (hi'er-ark), <i>n.</i> the chief of a sacred order.</p> <p><b>Hierarchy</b> (hi'er-ark-c), <i>n.</i> a rule in sacred things.</p> <p><b>Hierocracy</b> (hi-cr-ok'ra-se), <i>n.</i> government by priests.</p> <p><b>Hieroglyphic</b> (hi-cr-o-glif'ik), <i>n.</i> a sacred symbol; the picture-writing of ancient Egypt;—<i>a.</i> expressive of meaning by symbols.</p> <p><b>Hierographic</b> (hi-cr-o-graf'ik), <i>a.</i> expressive of sacred things.</p> <p><b>Hierography</b> (hi-cr-o-gra-fe), <i>n.</i> sacred writing.</p> <p><b>Hierology</b> (hi-cr-ol'o-je), <i>n.</i> a treatise on sacred things.</p> <p><b>Higgle</b> (hig'l), <i>v.</i> to hawk from door to door.</p> <p><b>Higgler</b> (hig'gler), <i>n.</i> one who higgles.</p> <p><b>High</b> (hi), <i>a.</i> elevated; tall; lofty; eminent; dear; exorbitant;—<i>ad.</i> aloft; eminently.</p> <p><b>High-born</b> (hi'born), <i>a.</i> of high or noble extraction.</p> <p><b>High-blown</b> (hi'blōn), <i>a.</i> elevated; proud; affected.</p> <p><b>Highland</b> (hi'land), <i>n.</i> a high or mountainous country.</p> <p><b>Highlander</b> (hi'land-er), <i>n.</i> a mountain Scotchman.</p>

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## HIGHNESS

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## HOMAGE

**Highness** (hi'nes), *n.* a title of honor; elevation.  
**High-pressure** (hi-presh'ur), *n.* pressure above that of a single atmosphere.  
**High-priest** (hi'prest), *n.* the chief priest.  
**Highway** (hi'wa), *n.* a public road.  
**Highwayman** (hi'wá-man), *n.* a robber on the road.  
**High-wrought** (hi'rawt), *a.* neatly finished.  
**Highly** (hi-lar'e-te), *n.* mirth, gaiety; joyousness.  
**Hill** (hil), *n.* an elevated mass of land;—*v.* to raise earth around.  
**Hillock** (hil'ok), *n.* a small elevation of land.  
**Hilly** (hil'le), *a.* full of hills.  
**Hilt** (hilt), *n.* the handle of a sword.  
**Him** (him), *pron.* objective case of *He*.  
**Himself** (him-self), *pron.* the emphatic and reflective form of *He* and *Him*.  
**Hind** (hind), *a.* backward; back.—*n.* a she stag.  
**Hinder** (hin'der), *v.* to put or keep back; to delay.  
**Hinderance** (hin'der-ans), *n.* hindrance (hin'drans), *n.* that which stops progress.  
**Hindmost** (hin'der-most), *a.* farthest behind.  
**Hindoo** (hin'doo), *n.* a native of Hindostan.  
**Hinge** (hinj), *n.* the joint on which a door or lid swings.  
**Hint** (hint), *v.* to suggest; to imply; to allude to;—*n.* a distant allusion.  
**Hip** (hip), *n.* joint of the thigh; fruit of the dog-rose.  
**Hippodrome** (hip'pó-dróm), *n.* a circus for horse-races.  
**Hippophagous** (hip-pof'a-gus), *a.* feeding on horses.  
**Hippopotamus** (hip-pó-pot'a-mus), *n.* the river horse, found in Africa.  
**Hipshot** (hip'shot), *a.* having the hip dislocated.  
**Hire** (hir), *v.* to employ for pay; to bribe;—*n.* wages; reward for use.  
**Hireling** (hir'ling), *n.* a mercenary;—*a.* serving for hire.  
**Hirsute** (her-sut'), *a.* shaggy; rough, with bristles.  
**Hiss** (his), *v.* to make a sound like the letter *s*, as a serpent;

—*n.* an explosion of disapprobation, contempt, &c.  
**Historian** (his-to're-an), *n.* a writer of history.  
**Historic** (his-tor'ik), *a.* pertaining to history.  
**Historical** (his-tor'ik-al), *a.* pertaining to history.  
**Historiographer** (his-to-re-og'ra-fer), *n.* a writer of history; an official historian.  
**Historiography** (his-to-re-og'ra-fe), *n.* the act or employment of writing history.  
**History** (his'to-re), *n.* a systematic account of facts and events.  
**Histrionic** (his-tre-on'ik), *a.* of or relating to the stage.  
**Hit** (hit), *v.* to strike; to succeed;—*n.* a stroke; a blow.  
**Hitch** (hitch), *v.* to catch; to hook; to catch or move by jerks;—*n.* a knot; a noose; jerk.  
**Hither** (hith'er), *ad.* to this place;—*a.* nearer.  
**Hithermost** (hith'er-most), *a.* nearest on this side.  
**Hitherto** (hith'er-tóo), *ad.* to this place or time, as yet.  
**Hitherward** (hith'er-ward), *adv.* toward this place.  
**Hive** (hiv), *n.* a box for bees;—*v.* to put into a hive.  
**Hives** (hivz), *n. pl.* a skin disease; the croup.  
**Hoar** (hór), *a.* gray with age; white or whitish.  
**Hoard** (hórd), *v.* to collect and lay up; to amass;—*n.* a hidden store; a treasure.  
**Hoar-frost** (hor'frost), *n.* frozen vapors.  
**Hoariness** (hor'e-nes), *n.* state of being hoary.  
**Hoarse** (hors), *a.* having a rough voice.  
**Hoarseness** (hórs'nes), *n.* state of being hoarse.  
**Hoary** (hó'r'e), *a.* white or gray with age.  
**Hoax** (hoks), *n.* a deceptive trick;—*v.* to deceive.  
**Hob** (hob), *n.* the nave of a wheel; side of a grate; a clown; a fairy.  
**Hobble** (hob'l), *v.* to walk lamely.  
**Hobby** (hob'be), *n.* a strong nag; a favorite object; a child's wooden horse.  
**Hobgoblin** (hob'gob-lin), *n.* a frightful apparition.  
**Hobnob** (hob'nob), *v.* a friendly

invitation to reciprocal drinking.  
**Hock** (hok), *n.* the joint above the fetlock; a wine.  
**Hocus-poens** (hók-kus-pó'kus), *n.* a juggler; a trick.  
**Hod** (hod), *n.* a bricklayer's box for mortar.  
**Hodgepodge** (hój'poj), *n.* a confused mixture.  
**Hodman** (hod'man), *n.* a bricklayer's laborer.  
**Hoe** (hó), *n.* a garden tool for weeds, &c.;—*v.* to cut with a hoe.  
**Hog** (hog), *n.* a swine; a pig.  
**Hoggish** (hog'gish), *a.* brutish; filthy; greedy; selfish.  
**Hogshhead** (hogz'hed), *n.* a measure of sixty-three gallons.  
**Hoist** (hoyst), *v.* to raise; to heave;—*n.* a raising; a lift.  
**Hold** (hold), *v.* to stop; to restrain; to stick; to grasp; to keep; to endure; to refrain;—*n.* a grasp; custody; interior of a ship.  
**Holdfast** (hold'fast), *n.* an iron hook or catch.  
**Hole** (hól), *n.* a hollow place; a cell; a perforation.  
**Holiday** (hol'e-dá), *n.* a day of joy and gaiety.  
**Holliness** (hol'e-nes), *n.* religious goodness; piety; the Pope's title.  
**Hollands** (hol'andz), *n.* gin made in Holland.  
**Hollo** (hol-ló), *v.* to call or cry out loudly.  
**Hollow** (hol'ló), *a.* not solid; empty; not sincere; low; deep;—*n.* a low place; a hole;—*v.* to dig or scoop out.  
**Hollowness** (hol'ló-nes), *n.* state of being hollow; cavity; insincerity; treachery.  
**Holly** (hol'le), *n.* an evergreen prickly shrub.  
**Holm** (hóm), *n.* evergreen oak.  
**Holoocaust** (hol'o-kawst), *n.* a whole burnt sacrifice.  
**Holograph** (hol'o-graf), *n.* a document written wholly by a person from whom it proceeds.  
**Holster** (hól'ster), *n.* a leathern case for pistols.  
**Holy** (hol'e), *a.* pure; consecrated; sacred; pious.  
**Holy-day** (hol'e-day), *n.* a religious feast.  
**Homage** (hom'aj), *n.* reveren-



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## HOME

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## HORTICULTURE

thial worship; respect; recognition of superiority.  
**Home** (hôm), *n.* one's own house; — *a.* severe; close; poignant.  
**Homeliness** (hôm'le-nes), *n.* plainness; want of beauty.  
**Homely** (hôm'le), *a.* plain; coarse; inelegant.  
**Homestead** (hôm'sted), *n.* place of the mansion.  
**Homeward** (hôm'werd), *ad.* toward home.  
**Homicidal** (hôm'e-si-dal), *a.* inclined to kill; bloody; murderous.  
**Homicide** (hôm'e-sid), *n.* the killing of one person by another.  
**Homiletic** (hôm'e-let'iks), *n. pl.* the science which treats of sermons.  
**Homily** (hôm'e-le), *n.* a religious discourse.  
**Hominy** (hôm'e-ne), *n.* food prepared from maize.  
**Homocentric** (hôm-mô-sen'trik), *a.* having the same center.  
**Homodromous** (hôm-môd'rô-mus), *a.* in Botany, running in the same direction.  
**Homœopathic** (hôm-mê-o-path'ik), *a.* of or pertaining to homœopathy.  
**Homœopathy** (hôm-mê-op'a-the), *n.* curing diseases by very minute doses of medicines, calculated to produce those diseases in healthy persons.  
**Homogeneous** (hôm-mô-je'nê-us), *a.* of the same kind.  
**Homologate** (hôm-môl'o-gât), *v.* to approve; to allow.  
**Homologous** (hôm-môl'o-zus), *a.* agreeing; corresponding.  
**Anonymous** (hôm-mon'e-mus), *a.* having different significations; ambiguous.  
**Homophonous** (hôm-môf'o-nus), *a.* having the same sound.  
**Homotype** (hôm'ô-tip), *n.* that part of an animal which corresponds to another part.  
**Hone** (hôn), *n.* a fine grit stone for sharpening; — *v.* to sharpen on a hone.  
**Honest** (on'est), *a.* sincere; upright in dealing; chaste; just.  
**Honesty** (on'es-te), *n.* virtue;

justice; probity; truth.  
**Honey** (hun'e), *n.* sweet juice deposited by bees.  
**Honeybag** (hun'e-bag), *n.* stomach of the honey-bee.  
**Honeycomb** (hun'e-kôm), *n.* cells of wax for holding honey; sweet.  
**Honeymoon** (hun'e-môôn), *n.* the first month after marriage.  
**Honor** (on'er), *n.* a title of respect; esteem paid to worth; reputation; — *v.* to dignify or exalt; to honor a bill.  
**Honorable** (on'er-a-bl), *a.* actuated by just motives; illustrious. [ferring honor.  
**Honorary** (on'er-ar-e), *a.* conferred.  
**Hood** (hood), *n.* a covering for the head.  
**Hoodwink** (hood'wink), *v.* to blind; to cover.  
**Hoof** (hoof), *n.* the horny covering of a beast's foot.  
**Hoofed** (hoof), *a.* furnished with hoofs.  
**Hook** (hook), *n.* a bent piece of iron; — *v.* to fix on a hook.  
**Hoop** (hoop), *n.* a band of wood or iron for a cask; — *v.* to fasten with hoops; to shout.  
**Hooping-cough** (hoop'ing-kof), *n.* a convulsive cough; chin-cough.  
**Hoot** (hôt), *n.* a shout of contempt; — *v.* to shout as in contempt.  
**Hop** (hop), *v.* to leap, spring, jump, or limp on one leg; — *n.* a leap on one leg; a bit-ter plant; a dance.  
**Hope** (hóp), *n.* confident expectation and desire of good; — *v.* to desire with belief and expectation.  
**Hopeful** (hóp'fui), *a.* full of expectancy; promising.  
**Hopeless** (hóp'les), *a.* without hope; desperate.  
**Hopelessness** (hóp'les-nes), *n.* destitution of hope.  
**Hopper** (hop'per), *n.* the trough passing grain to the grindstone; one who hops.  
**Hopple** (hop'pl), *v.* to tie the feet; to prevent leaping or running.  
**Horai** (hór'al), *a.* relating to the time of an hour.  
**Horde** (hórd), *n.* a migratory tribe or band.  
**Horshound** (hór'hownd), *n.* a medicinal plant.

**Horizon** (ho-rí-zun), *n.* the line that bounds the view of the sky and earth.  
**Horizontal** (hor-e-zon'tal), *a.* parallel to the horizon.  
**Horn** (horn), *n.* the hard, curved, and pointed substance on an animal's head; a wind instrument.  
**Horriple** (hor'píp), *n.* a lively tune; dance.  
**Horologe** (hor'ô-lôj), *n.* a clock that tells the hour.  
**Morological** (hor-o-lôj'ik-al), *a.* relating to horology.  
**Horology** (hór'ô-lô-je), *n.* art of measuring and indicating time.  
**Horoscope** (hor'o-skóp), *n.* the position of the stars at the hour of birth.  
**Horrible** (hor're-bl), *a.* tending to excite horror.  
**Horrid** (hor'rid), *a.* dreadful; hideous; offensive.  
**Horri-fy** (hor're-fi), *v.* to strike with horror.  
**Horror** (hor'rer), *n.* a shuddering with terror.  
**Horse** (hors), *n.* a quadruped; cavalry; a wooden support.  
**Horseback** (hors'bak), *n.* the state of riding on a horse.  
**Horse-car** (hors'kär), *n.* a carriage used on street railways.



**Horse-hair** (hors'här), *n.* the hair of horses.  
**Horse-leech** (hors'lêch), *n.* a large leech that bites horses' legs.  
**Horseman** (hors'man), *n.* one skilled in riding horses.  
**Horsemanship** (hors'man-ship), *n.* art of riding and managing horses.  
**Horse-power** (hors'pow-er), *n.* power that will raise 33,000 pounds avoirdupois one foot per minute—expressive of the power of a steam engine.  
**Horse-shoe** (hors'sho), *n.* a shoe for a horse's hoof.  
**Hor-tative** (hort'a-tiv), *a.* giving advice; admonition.  
**Horticultural** (hor-te-kul'tü-ral), *a.* pertaining to horticulture.  
**Horticulture** (hor-te-kul-tür),



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## HORTICULTURIST

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## HUMILITY

**n.** the art of cultivating gardens.  
**Horticulturist** (hor-te-kul'tu-ris-t), **n.** one versed in garden culture.  
**Hortus Siccus** (hor'tus sik'us), **n.** a collection of specimens of dried plants.  
**Hosanna** (hō-zan'na), **n.** song of praise to God.  
**Hose** (hōz), **n.** stockings; coverings for the feet and legs; a flexible tube to pass liquids.  
**Hosier** (hō'zier), **n.** one who makes or deals in hose.  
**Hosiery** (hō'zier-e), **n.** apparel for the legs and feet.  
**Hospitable** (hos-pi-ta-bl), **a.** kind to strangers.  
**Hospital** (hos-pit'al), **n.** a building for the sick, poor, old, or insane.  
**Hospitality** (hos-pe-tal'e-te), **a.** free entertainment of strangers.  
**Host** (hōst), **n.** landlord; one who entertains a stranger; an army; sacrifice of the mass.  
**Hostage** (hōs'taj), **n.** a person given to a foe as a pledge.  
**Hostess** (hōs'tēs), **n.** a female host; a landlady.  
**Hostile** (hōs'til) **a.** warlike; unfriendly; opposite.  
**Hostility** (hōs-ti'l'e-te), **n.** open war; enmity of a public foe.  
**Hostler** (hōs'ler), **n.** one who has the care of horses and stables.  
**Hot** (hot), **a.** having heat; furious; eager; keen; fiery.  
**Hot-bed** (hot'bed), **n.** a garden bed having glass covering.  
**Hotel** (hō-tel'), **n.** an inn; a tavern for travelers.  
**Hot-house** (hot'hous), **n.** a house to warm and shelter plants.  
**Hotly** (hot'le), **ad.** violently; with heat; ardently; keenly.  
**Hot-pressed** (hot'prest), **a.** pressed between hot plates; heat-glazed.  
**Hottentot** (hot'n-tot), **n.** a native of South Africa.  
**Hour** (our), **n.** twenty-fourth part of a day.  
**Hour-glass** (our'glas), **n.** an instrument for measuring time.  
**Hour-hand** (our'hand), **n.** the hand of a clock or watch that points to the hour.  
**Hourly** (our'le), **a.** done each



**hour; frequent.**  
**Houdah** (hou'da), **n.** a seat fixed on an elephant's or camel's back.  
**Hough** (hok), **n.** the ham;—joint of the hind leg of a beast.  
**Hound** (hound), **n.** a dog; used in hunting.  
**House** (hous), **n.** a place of abode; a family; branch of the legislature.  
**House** (houz), **v.** to put under shelter.  
**House-breaker** (hous'brāk-er), **n.** one who breaks into a house.  
**House-breaking** (hous'brāk-ing), **n.** the act of breaking into a house.  
**Household** (hous'hōld), **n.** a family dwelling together.  
**Householder** (hous'hōld-er), **n.** one who occupies a house.  
**Housekeeper** (hous'kēp-er), **n.** a person who minds a house.  
**Houseless** (hous'les), **a.** without a house.  
**Housemaid** (hous'mād), **n.** a female servant.  
**Housewife** (hous'wif), **n.** a female domestic manager; a case for holding articles of sewing, &c.  
**Housewifery** (hous'wif-re), **n.** the business of a housewife.  
**Housing** (houz-ing), **n.** ornamental covering; a shelter; a saddle-cloth.  
**Hovel** (huv'el), **n.** a mean dwelling; a shed.  
**Hover** (hōv'er), **v.** to hang over; to move about or near; to flap the wings.  
**How** (how), **ad.** in what manner; why.  
**Howbeit** (how-bē'it), **ad.** yet; nevertheless.  
**However** (how-ev'er), **ad.** at least; nevertheless; at all events.  
**Howitzer** (how'it-zer), **n.** a kind of cannon.  
**Howl** (howl), **v.** to make a loud cry; to cry as a dog or wolf;—**n.** the cry of a dog or wolf.  
**Howlet** (how'let), **n.** a fowl of the owl kind.  
**Hoy** (hoy), **n.** a coasting vessel;—**interj.** oh! stop!  
**Hub** (hub), **n.** a mark; a hilt; the nave of a wheel.  
**Hubbub** (hub'bub), **n.** confused noise; uproar; tumult; riot.  
**Huckle** (huk'l), **n.** the hip.

**Huckster** (huk'ster), **n.** a retailer of small wares.  
**Huddle** (hud'l), **v.** to crowd together confusedly.  
**Hue** (hū), **n.** color; dye; great noise; pursuit.  
**Huff** (huf), **n.** a swell of sudden anger;—**v.** to bluster.  
**Hug** (hug), **v.** to embrace closely or fondly;—**n.** a close embrace.  
**Huge** (hūj), **a.** bulky; vast; enormous.  
**Hugely** (hūj'le), **ad.** immensely; largely.  
**Huguenot** (hū'ge-not), **n.** the name of a Protestant in France.  
**Hulk** (hulk), **n.** the body of a ship; an old vessel.  
**Hull** (hul), **n.** the husk or the outer covering of anything; frame of a ship.  
**Hum** (hum), **v.** to sing low;—**n.** a droning, buzzing sound.  
**Human** (hū'man), **a.** manly; belonging to mankind.  
**Humane** (hu-mān'), **a.** merciful; benevolent; kind.  
**Humanitarian** (hū-man-e-tā're-an), **n.** one who denies Christ's divinity.  
**Humanity** (hū-man'e-te), **n.** mankind collectively; the nature of mankind; tenderness.  
**Humanize** (hū'man-iz), **v.** to render humane.  
**Humankind** (hū'man-kind), **n.** the human race.  
**Humanly** (hū'man-le), **ad.** after the manner of men.  
**Humble** (um'bl), **a.** not proud; submissive; modest;—**v.** to abase.  
**Humbly** (um'ble), **ad.** without pride.  
**Humbug** (hum'bug), **n.** an imposition;—**v.** to impose upon; to cheat.  
**Humdrum** (hum'drum), **n.** a stupid fellow; a drone.  
**Humeral** (hū'mer-al), **a.** belonging to the shoulder.  
**Humid** (hū'mid), **a.** moist; damp.  
**Humidity** (hū-mid'e-te), **n.** moisture; dampness.  
**Humiliate** (hū-mil'e-at), **v.** to humble; to depress; to abase.  
**Humiliation** (hū-mil-e-a'shun), **n.** act of humbling; state of being abased.  
**Humility** (hū-mil'e-te), **n.** low-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## HUMMING-BIRD

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## HYPERCRITIC

liness of mind; modesty.  
**Humming-bird** (*hum'ing-berd*), *n.* the smallest of birds.  
**Humoral** (*u'mur-al*), *a.* relating to the humors.  
**Humorist** (*u'mur-ist*), *n.* a wag or droll fellow.  
**Humorous** (*u'mur-us*), *a.* jocular; pleasant; droll.  
**Humor** (*u'mur*), *n.* moisture; a disease of the skin; turn of mind; a mental quality which causes laughter.  
**Hump** (*hump*), *n.* a lump or hunch upon the back.  
**Humus** (*hū'mus*), *n.* soil formed by decayed vegetable matter.  
**Hunch** (*hunsh*), *n.* a protuberance; a jerk;—*v.* to push or jostle with the elbow.  
**Hundred** (*hū-dred*), *n.* the sum of ten times ten.  
**Hundredth** (*hun'dredth*), *a.* one of a hundred.  
**Hunger** (*hung'ger*), *n.* desire for food;—*v.* to crave or long for food.  
**Hungry** (*hung'gre*), *a.* painfully craving food.  
**Hunks** (*hunks*), *n.* a sordid, niggardly man.  
**Hunt** (*hunt*), *v.* to chase wild animals; to pursue;—*n.* chase of game; pursuit; pack of hounds.  
**Hunter** (*hunter*), *n.* one who chases animals.  
**Huntaman** (*hunts'man*), *n.* a hunter.  
**Hurdle** (*hur'dl*), *n.* a frame of sticks interlaced.  
**Hurl** (*hurl*), *v.* to throw or utter with violence.  
**Hurly-hurly** (*hur'le-bur'le*), *n.* tumult; noise; bustle.  
**Hurrah** (*hur-rā*) *interj.* cry of joy or satisfaction.  
**Hurricane** (*hur-re-kān*), *n.* a violent tempest.  
**Harry** (*hur're*), *v.* to hasten; to move in haste;—*n.* haste; bustle.  
**Hurt** (*hurt*), *n.* harm; mischief; wound or bruise;—*v.* to injure; to wound.  
**Hurtful** (*hurt'ful*), *a.* injurious; pernicious.  
**Husband** (*huz'band*), *n.* a man wedded to a woman; a married man;—*v.* to manage with economy.  
**Husbandman** (*huz'band-man*), *n.* a farmer

**Husbandry** (*huz'ban-dre*), *n.* management of land.  
**Hush** (*hush*), *a.* silent; quiet;—*interj.* silence! be still!—*v.* to silence.  
**Hush-money** (*hush'mun-ē*), *n.* a bribe for silence.  
**Husk** (*husk*), *n.* the covering of many fruits and seeds;—*v.* to remove the husks from.  
**Husiness** (*husk'e-nes*), *n.* hoarseness; harshness.  
**Husky** (*husk'e*), *a.* abounding in husks; harsh; dry.  
**Hussar** (*hooz-zār*), *n.* a horse-soldier.  
**Hussy** (*huz'e*), *n.* a term of reproach to a woman.  
**Hustings** (*hust'ings*), *n. pl.* a stage for speakers at an election.  
**Hustle** (*bus'l*), *v.* to crowd with violence.  
**Hut** (*hut*) *n.* a poor cottage; a mean abode; a hovel.  
**Hutch** (*huch*), *n.* a box; a coop for rabbits.  
**Huzza** (*huz-zā*) *n.* a shout of joy;—*v.* to receive with approbation.  
**Hyacinth** (*hi'a-sinth*), *n.* a flower; a gem.  
**Hyades** (*hi'a-dez*), *n.* the seven stars in Taurus.  
**Hyaline** (*hi'a-lin*), *a.* resembling glass; glassy.  
**Hyaloid** (*hi'a-loyd*), *a.* like glass; transparent.  
**Hybrid** (*hi'brid*), *n.* a mongrel.  
**Hybridize** (*hi'brid-iz*), *v.* to make or become hybrid.  
**Hydra** (*hi'dra*), *n.* a monster with many heads.  
**Hydrant** (*hi'drant*), *n.* a pipe for raising water.  
**Hydraulic** (*hi-draw'ik*), *a.* relating to water in motion.  
**Hydraulics** (*hi-draw'iks*), *n. pl.* the science relating to the action of fluids in motion.  
**Hydrogen** (*hi-dro-jen*), *n.* a gaseous body, the lightest of all known bodies.  
**Hydrographer** (*hi-drog'ra-fer*), *n.* a maker of sea charts.  
**Hydrography** (*hi-drog'ra-fe*), *n.* the art of forming charts representing sea-coasts, &c.  
**Hydrology** (*hi-drol'o-je*), *n.* science which treats of water.  
**Hydromel** (*hi-dro-mel*), *n.* honey and water.  
**Hydrometer** (*hi-drom'e-ter*), *n.* instrument for measuring the

strength, &c., of liquids.  
**Hydrometry** (*hi-drom'e-tre*), *n.* art of ascertaining the density of liquids.  
**Hydropathic** (*hi-drō-path'ik*), *a.* pertaining to hydropathy.  
**Hydropathy** (*hi-drop'a-the*), *n.* the water cure.  
**Hydrophanous** (*hi-drof'a-nus*), *a.* made translucent by water.  
**Hydrophobia** (*hi-drō-fō-bē-a*), *n.* dread of water; a disease caused by the bite of a mad dog.  
**Hydrophobic** (*hi-drō-fob'ik*), *a.* pertaining to canine madness.  
**Hydrosical** (*hi-drop'e-kal*), *a.* dropsical.  
**Hydrostatic** (*hi-drō-stat'ik*), *a.* pertaining to hydrostatics.  
**Hydrostatics** (*hi-drō-stat'iks*), *n. pl.* the science of fluids, especially water when at rest.  
**Hydrous** (*hi'drus*), *a.* containing water.  
**Hytography** (*hi-e-tog'ra-fe*), *n.* the science of rain.  
**Hylozoism** (*hi-lō-zō'izm*), *n.* the doctrine that matter is God.  
**Hyenal** (*hi-ē'mal*), *a.* belonging to winter.  
**Hygeian** (*hi-jē'an*), *a.* relating to health.  
**Hygiene** (*hi-jē-ēn*), *n.* medical science treating of the preservation of health.  
**Hymen** (*hi'men*), *n.* the god of marriage.  
**Hymeneal** (*hi-men-ē'al*), *a.* pertaining to marriage;—*n.* a marriage song.  
**Hymn** (*himn*), *n.* a song of praise or joy;—*v.* to praise or worship in song.  
**Hymnal** (*him-nal*), *n.* a collection of hymns.  
**Hyperbola** (*hi-per-bō-la*), *n.* one of the conic sections.  
**Hyperbole** (*hi-per-bō-le*), *n.* an exaggeration.  
**Hyperbolic** (*hi-per-bō-le-kal*), *a.* exaggerating much beyond the truth.  
**Hypnotic** (*hip-not'ic*), *a.* tending to produce sleep.  
**Hyperborean** (*hi-per-bō-re-an*), *a.* of or from the north.  
**Hypercritic** (*hi-per-krit'ik*), *n.*



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## HYPERCRITICAL

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## ILL-BRED

one who is over critical.  
**Hypercritical** (hi-per-krit'ik-  
 al), *a.* severely critical.  
**Hypercriticism** (hi-per-krit'e-  
 sizim), *n.* excessive or ungen-  
 erous criticism.  
**Hyphen** (hi'fen), *n.* a mark (-)  
 between syllables.  
**Hyocarpuganth** (hi-pô-kar-pô-  
 je an), *a.* applied to plants  
 producing their fruit below  
 the ground.  
**Hypochondria** (hip-ô-kon'dre-  
 a), *n.* a disease of the digestive  
 organs, causing melancholy.  
**Hypochondriac** (hip-ô-kon-  
 dre-ak), *n.* one affected with  
 hypochondria.  
**Hypochondriacal** (hip-ô-kon-  
 dri-a-kal), *a.* melancholy;  
 dejected.  
**Hyperisy** (he-pok're-se), *n.*  
 dissimulation; deceit.  
**Hypericite** (hip'ô-krit), *n.* a  
 dissembler.  
**Hypercritical** (hip-ô-krit'e-kal)  
*a.* assuming a false and de-  
 ceitful appearance.  
**Hypotenuse** (hi-pot'e-nûs), *n.*  
 longest side of a right-angled  
 triangle.  
**Hypothecate** (hi-poth'e-kât),  
*v.* to assign in pledge as se-  
 curity.  
**Hypothecation** (hi-poth'e-kâ-  
 shun), *n.* act of pledging as  
 security for advances made.  
**Hypothesis** (hi-poth'e-sis), *n.* a  
 supposition.  
**Hypothetical** (hi-po-thet'e-kal)  
*a.* assumed; supposed.  
**Hypotyposis** (hi-pot'i-po'sis), *n.*  
 highly descriptive language.  
**Hyson** (hi'sun), *n.* a fine sort of  
 green tea.  
**Hyssop** (hi'sup), *n.* an arom-  
 atic garden plant.  
**Hysterical** (his-ter'e-kal), *a.*  
 affected with fits of a certain  
 kind.  
**Hysterics** (his-ter'iks), *n.* a ner-  
 vous affection peculiar to  
 women.

**I.**

**I, pro.** the person who speaks;  
 one's self.  
**Iambic** (i-am'bik), *n.* a poetic  
 foot of two syllables.  
**Ibex** (i'bek), *n.* the wild goat

found on the Alps.  
**Ice** (is), *n.* any frozen fluid;  
 congealed sugar;—*v.* to cover  
 with ice; to freeze.  
**Iceberg** (is'berg), *n.* a floating  
 mountain of ice.  
**Ice-cream** (is-krem'), *n.* cream  
 flavored and congealed.  
**Ichneumon** (ik-nu'mon), *n.* a  
 small animal of the weasel  
 kind.  
**Ichor** (i'kor), *n.* a watery hu-  
 mor.  
**Ichthyic** (ik'the-ik), *a.* relating  
 to fishes.  
**Ichthyology** (ek-the-ol'o-je), *n.*  
 the science of fishes.  
**Ichthyophagous** (ek-the-of-a-  
 gus), *a.* fish-eating.  
**Icele** (is'e-kl), *n.* a pendant or  
 conical mass of ice.  
**Iconoclast** (i-kon'o-kiast), *n.* a  
 breaker of images.  
**Iconography** (i-kon-og'ra-fe), *n.*  
 description of ancient images  
 and statues.  
**icosahedron** (i-kos-a-hé'dron),  
*n.* a solid of twenty equal  
 sides.  
**Icy** (is'e), *a.* like ice; cold.  
**Idea** (i-dé'a), *n.* form of any-  
 thing in the mind; a notion.  
**Ideal** (i-dé'al), *a.* imaginary;  
 existing in idea; intellectual  
 conception of a thing.  
**Idealism** (i-dé'al-izm), *n.* the  
 doctrine of ideal existence.  
**Ideality** (i-dé'al'e-te), *n.* a ca-  
 pacity for imaginary thought.  
**Identical** (i-den-te-kal), *a.* the  
 same; not different.  
**Identify** (i-den-te-fi), *v.* to  
 prove to be the same.  
**Identity** (i-den-te-te), *n.* same-  
 ness.  
**Ideographic** (id-e-ô-graf'ik), *a.*  
 representing ideas without  
 reference to the names given  
 them.  
**Ideology** (id-e-ol'o-je), *n.* the  
 science of ideas.  
**Idiocy** (i'c-o-se), *n.* defect of  
 understanding.  
**Idiom** (id'e-um), *n.* peculiar  
 cast of a language.  
**Idiomatie** (id-e-o-mat'ik), *a.*  
 relating to idioms.  
**Idiopathy** (id-e-op'a-the), *n.*  
 primary disease.  
**Idiosyncrasy** (id-e-o-sin'kra-  
 se), *n.* a peculiarity of con-  
 stitution.  
**Idiot** (id'e-ut), *n.* one devoid  
 of understanding.

**Idiotie** (id-e-ot'ik), *a.* like an  
 idiot.  
**Idle** (idl), *a.* unemployed;  
 trifling;—*v.* to spend time  
 idly.  
**Idleness** (id'l-nes), *n.* indo-  
 lenec; neglect of business.  
**Idler** (id'ler), *n.* a lazy person.  
**Idol** (id'ul), *n.* an image wor-  
 shipped; a person or thing  
 unduly loved or honored.  
**Idolator** (i-dol'a-tor), *n.* a wor-  
 shipper of idols.  
**Idolatrous** (i-dol'a-trus), *a.* per-  
 taining to idolatry.  
**Idolatry** (i-dol'a-tre), *n.* the  
 worship of idols or images.  
**Idolize** (id'ol-iz), *v.* to rever-  
 ence or love to excess.  
**Idyl** (id'il), *n.* a short pastoral  
 poem.  
**If** (if), *conj.* grant; allow; sup-  
 pose; admit.  
**Ignecous** (ig-ne-us), *a.* contain-  
 ing or emitting fire.  
**Ignescence** (ig-nes-sent), *a.* yield-  
 ing sparks of fire.  
**Igniferous** (ig-nifer-us), *a.* pro-  
 ducing fire.  
**Ignis-fatuus** (ig-nis-fat'û-us),  
*n.* a kind of meteor in the  
 night; misleading light.  
**Ignite** (ig-nit), *v.* to kindle; to  
 take fire.  
**Ignitable** (ig-nif'e-bl), *a.* that  
 may be ignited.  
**Ignition** (ig-nish'ûn), *n.* the  
 act of taking fire.  
**Ignoble** (ig-nô-bl), *a.* base; of  
 low birth; mean.  
**Ignominious** (ig-nô-min'e-us),  
*a.* very contemptible; shame-  
 ful; disgraceful.  
**Ignominy** (ig-nô-min'e), *n.*  
 shame; disgrace; infamy.  
**Ignoramus** (ig-nô-râ-mus), *n.*  
 an ignorant person.  
**Ignorance** (ig-nô-rans), *n.* lack  
 of knowledge.  
**Ignorant** (ig-nô-rant), *a.* need-  
 ing knowledge.  
**Ignore** (ig-nôr'), *v.* to declare  
 ignorance of; to neglect.  
**Iliac** (il'e-ak), *a.* pertaining to  
 the lower bowels.  
**Il** (il), *a.* bad; sick; disorder-  
 ed;—*n.* evil; harm; vice;  
 misfortune;—*ad.* not well;  
 amiss.  
**Illapse** (il-laps'), *n.* a sliding or  
 falling.  
**Ilative** (il'la-tiv), *a.* that may  
 be inferred.  
**Ill-bred** (il'bred), *a.* uncivil;



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## ILLEGAL

not well-bred; impolite.  
**Illegal** (il-lē-gal), *a.* contrary to law; unlawful.  
**Illegality** (il-lē-gal'e-te), *n.* unlawfulness.  
**Illegible** (il-lē-jē-bl), *a.* that cannot be read; indistinct.  
**Illegitimacy** (il-lē-jit'e-ma-se), *n.* bastardy.  
**Illegitimate** (il-lē-jit'e-mât), *a.* illegal; born out of wedlock; not genuine.  
**Il-liberal** (il-lib'er-al), *a.* sparing; not candid; mean.  
**Il-liberality** (il-lib'er-al'e-te), *n.* parsimony; narrowness of mind.  
**Illicit** (il-lis'it), *a.* unlawful; prohibited by law.  
**Il-lim-itable** (il-lim'it-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be bounded or limited.  
**Il-literate** (il-lit'er-ât), *a.* unlearned; un-instructed.  
**Il-favored** (il-fa'verd), *a.* ugly; deformed.  
**Il-nature** (il-nâ'tûr), *n.* habitual bad temper.  
**Il-natured** (il-nâ'tûrd), *a.* cross; peevish; surly.  
**Illness** (il'nes), *n.* indisposition; sickness; wickedness.  
**Il-log-ical** (il-loj'e-kal), *a.* not according to logic.  
**Il-l-starred** (il'stârd) *a.* fated to misfortune.  
**Il-lude** (il-lûd'), *v.* to mock; to deceive.  
**Il-lumine** (il-lû'min), *v.* to enlighten; to adorn.  
**Il-luminate** (il-lû'me-nât), *v.* to enlighten.  
**Il-lumination** (il-lû-me-nâ'shun), *n.* act of enlightening; display of light for festive occasions.  
**Il-lusion** (il-lû'zhun), *n.* false show; error.  
**Il-lusive** (il-lû'siv), *a.* deceiving by false show.  
**Il-lustrate** (il-lus'trât), *v.* to explain by picture; to make clear; to elucidate.  
**Il-lustration** (il-lus'trâ'shun), *n.* explanation; an engraving.  
**Il-lustrative** (il-lus'tra-tiv), *a.* tending to explain.  
**Il-lustrious** (il-lus'tre-us), *a.* conspicuous for greatness or splendor.  
**Il-will** (il-wil'), *n.* envious or hostile feeling.  
**Image** (im'aj), *n.* a likeness; statue; idol; idea;—*v.* to

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## IMMORTALITY

form a likeness in the mind.  
**Imagery** (im'aj-re), *n.* mental pictures; lively description; figures in discourse.  
**Imaginable** (im-aj'in-a-bl), *a.* that may be conceived.  
**Imaginary** (im-aj'in-er-e), *a.* not real; fancied; existing only in imagination.  
**Imagination** (im-aj-in-â'shun), *n.* the forming of mental images; conception; idea.  
**Imaginative** (im-aj'in-â-tiv), *a.* full of imagination.  
**Imagine** (im-aj'in), *v.* to think; to devise in purpose; to conceive.  
**Im-bank** (im-bangk'), *v.* to enclose or defend with a bank.  
**Im-be-ile** (im-be-sil), *a.* feeble in mind or body.  
**Im-be-ility** (im-bē-sil'e-te), *n.* weakness; impotency.  
**Im-bed** (im-bed') *v.* to lay, sink, or cover, as in bed.  
**Im-bibe** (im-bib') *v.* to drink or suck in.  
**Im-bitter** (im-bit'ter), *v.* to exasperate; to make bitter.  
**Im-bri-cated** (im-bre-kâ-ted), *a.* overlapping; laid one over another, as tiles.  
**Im-broglio** (im-brôf'jô), *n.* intricacy; a complicated plot.  
**Im-brown** (im-brown') *v.* to make brown or darken.  
**Im-brue** (im-brû'), *v.* to steep; to wet.  
**Im-brute** (im-brût'), *v.* to sink to brutality.  
**Im-bue** (im-bû'), *v.* to tincture deeply.  
**Im-itable** (im'e-ta-bl), *a.* that may be imitated.  
**Im-itate** (im'e-tât), *v.* to follow; to copy.  
**Im-itation** (im-e-tâ'shun), *n.* a copy; act of copying.  
**Im-itative** (im'e-tâ-tiv), *a.* aiming at likeness.  
**Im-ita-tor** (im'e-tâ-tor), *n.* one who imitates.  
**Im-maculate** (im-mak'û-lât), *a.* spotless; pure; undefiled.  
**Im-ma-nent** (im'ma-nent), *a.* inherent; abiding; intrinsic.  
**Im-ma-terial** (im-ma-tê're-al), *a.* incorporeal; unimportant.  
**Im-ma-terial-ism** (im-ma-tê're-al-izm), *n.* doctrine of spiritual existence.  
**Im-ma-terial-ist** (im-ma-tê're-al-ist), *n.* a believer in immateriality.

**Im-ma-terial-ity** (im-ma-tê're-al'e-tē), *n.* the quality of not consisting of matter.  
**Im-ma-ture** (im-ma-tûr'), *a.* unripe; imperfect.  
**Im-measur-able** (im-mēzh'ûr-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be measured.  
**Im-me-diate** (im-mē'de-ât), *a.* without anything intervening; instant.  
**Im-mem-orial** (im-mē-mô're-al), *a.* the origin of which is beyond memory.  
**Im-mense** (im-mēns'), *a.* huge; vast in extent; without known limit.  
**Im-measur-able** (im-mēns'e-te), *n.* greatness; unlimited extension.  
**Im-merge** (im-merj'), *v.* to immerse.  
**Im-merse** (im-mers'), *v.* to overwhelm; to engage deeply; to dip, or sink in water.  
**Im-mer-sion** (im-mer-shun), *n.* the act of immersing, or being immersed.  
**Im-me-thod-ical** (im-me-thod'e-kal), *a.* without method.  
**Im-mi-grate** (im-me-grât), *v.* to remove into another country for settlement.  
**Im-mi-gration** (im-me-grâ'shun), *n.* removal into another country.  
**Im-mi-nent** (im'me-nent), *a.* threatening; near; impending.  
**Im-mis-sion** (im-mish'un), *n.* act of sending in.  
**Im-mix** (im-miks'), *v.* to mix; to mingle; to unite.  
**Im-mob-ility** (im-mô-bil'e-te), *n.* resistance to motion; steadfastness.  
**Im-mo-d-erate** (im-mod'er-ât), *a.* excessive; extravagant.  
**Im-mo-d-est** (im-mô'dest), *a.* unchaste; impudent.  
**Im-mo-d-esty** (im-mod'es-te), *n.* want of modesty.  
**Im-mo-late** (im-mô-lât), *v.* to sacrifice, as a victim.  
**Im-mo-lation** (im-mô-lâ'shun), *n.* act of sacrificing.  
**Im-mor-al** (im-mor'al), *a.* wicked; vicious.  
**Im-mor-tal-ity** (im-mô-ral'e-te), *n.* any act contrary to morality or virtue.  
**Im-mor-tal** (im-mor'tal), *a.* never dying.  
**Im-mor-tal-ity** (im-mor-tal'e-te),

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## IMMORTALIZE

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## IMPLEAD

*n.* eternal existence.  
**Immortalize** (im-mor'tal-iz), *v.* to make immortal.  
**Immortelle** (im-mor-tel'), *n.* a kind of flower; a wreath made of these flowers.  
**Immovable** (im-moóv'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be moved.  
**Immunity** (im-mú'ne-te), *n.* exemption; peculiar privilege.  
**Immure** (im-múr'), *v.* to enclose; to shut in.  
**Immutability** (im-mu-ta-bil'i-te), *n.* exemption from change.  
**Immutable** (im-mú'ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be changed; invariable.  
**Immutably** (im-mú'ta-ble), *ad.* unalterably.  
**Imp** (imp), *n.* offspring; a puny devil.  
**Impact** (im-pakt'), *v.* to drive close together.  
**Impact** (im'pakt), *n.* touch; impress.  
**Impages** (im-pá'jez), *n. pl.* the horizontal parts of the framework of a door.  
**Impair** (im-pár'), *v.* to diminish; to make worse; to injure.  
**Impale** (im-pál'), *v.* to put on a stake; to enclose.  
**Impalement** (im-pál'ment), *n.* act of impaling.  
**Impalpable** (im-pal'pa-bl), *a.* that cannot be felt.  
**Impanel** (im-pan'el), *v.* to form or enrol a jury.  
**Imparadise** (im-par'a-dis), *v.* to make happy.  
**Imparity** (im-par'e-te), *n.* inequality; difference.  
**Impark** (im-park') *v.* to enclose; to shut up.  
**Impart** (im-part'), *v.* to communicate; to bestow on another.  
**Impartial** (im-par'shal), *a.* just; free from bias.  
**Impartiality** (im-pár-she-al'e-te), *n.* equitableness; freedom from bias; justice.  
**Impartible** (im-part'e-bl), *a.* that may be imparted.  
**Impassable** (im-par'sa-bl), *a.* that cannot be passed.  
**Impassibility** (im-par-se-bil'e-te), *n.* exemption from suffering or pain.  
**Impassible** (im-par'se-bl), *a.* incapable of suffering; ex-

empt from pain or injury.  
**Impassion** (im-pash'un), *v.* to animate with passion.  
**Impassionate** (im-pash'un át), *v.* to affect powerfully;—*a.* powerfully affected; without passion or feeling.  
**Impassioned** (im-pash'und), *a.* animated with passion.  
**Impassive** (im-pas'siv), *a.* not susceptible of suffering or pain.  
**Impaste** (im-pást'), *v.* to cover; to lay on colors.  
**Impatience** (im-pá'sheps), *n.* fretfulness; uneasiness under suffering, delay, &c.; restlessness.  
**Impatient** (im-pá'shent), *a.* eager; restless; uneasy.  
**Impawn** (im-pawn'), *v.* to pawn; to pledge.  
**Impeach** (im-péch'), *v.* to accuse and try before a public body.  
**Impeachable** (im-péch'a-bl), *a.* that may be impeached; chargeable with a crime.  
**Impeachment** (im-péch'ment), *n.* a charge or accusation.  
**Impeccability** (im-pék-a-bil'e-te), *n.* exemption from sin.  
**Impeccable** (im-pék'a-bl), *a.* not liable or subject to sin.  
**Impede** (im-péd'), *v.* to hinder; to obstruct; to stop.  
**Impediment** (im-ped'e-ment), *n.* hindrance.  
**Impel** (im-pel'), *v.* to drive or urge forward.  
**Impellant** (im-pel'lant), *n.* a power that drives forward.  
**Impend** (im-pend'), *v.* to hang over; to threaten.  
**Impenetrability** (im-pen-e-tra-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of not being able to be pierced.  
**Impenetrable** (im-pen-e-tra-bl), *a.* that cannot be penetrated.  
**Impenitence** (im-pen'e-tens), *n.* want of penitence; hardness of heart.  
**Impenitent** (im-pen'e-tent), *a.* obdurate; not contrite;—*n.* a hardened sinner.  
**Impennate** (im-pen'nát), *a.* having short wings.  
**Imperative** (im-per'a-tiv), *a.* commanding; authoritative.  
**Imperceptible** (im-per-sep'te-bl), *a.* not to be perceived.  
**Imperceptibleness** (im-per-sep'te-bl-nes), *n.* quality of not being seen.

**Imperfect** (im-per'fekt), *a.* not complete; defective.  
**Imperfection** (im-per-fek't-shun), *n.* defect; want; failure.  
**Imperforable** (im-per'fó-ra-bl), *a.* that cannot be perforated.  
**Imperforate** (im-per'fó-rát), *a.* having no opening.  
**Imperial** (im-pé're-al), *a.* pertaining to an empire or an emperor; royal; supreme.  
**Imperialism** (im-pé're-al-izm), *n.* system or state of imperial government.  
**Imperil** (im-per'il), *v.* to bring into danger.  
**Impetuous** (im-pé're-us), *a.* haughty; arrogant.  
**Imperishable** (im-per'ish-a-bl), *a.* not subject to decay.  
**Impermeable** (im-per'me-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be passed through.  
**Impersonal** (im-per'sun-al), *a.* not personal, as a verb.  
**Impersonate** (im-per'sun-át), *v.* to personify.  
**Impertinence** (im-per'te-nens), *n.* rudeness; intrusion.  
**Impertinent** (im-per'te-nent), *a.* meddling; rude.  
**Imperturbability** (im-per-turb-a-bil'e-te), *n.* self-possession; coolness.  
**Imperturbable** (im-per-turb'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be disturbed or agitated.  
**Impervious** (im-per've-us), *a.* not penetrable.  
**Impetuosity** (im-pet-ú-os'e-te), *n.* rushing with violence.  
**Impetuous** (im-pet'ú-us), *a.* violent; furious passionate.  
**Impetus** (im-pe-tus), *n.* force or quantity of motion.  
**Impiety** (im-pl'e-te), *n.* ungodliness; profaneness; irreligion.  
**Impinge** (im-plinj'), *v.* to strike or dash against.  
**Impious** (im-pe-us), *a.* irreverent toward God; profane.  
**Implacability** (im-plá-ka-bil'e-te), *n.* irreconcilable enmity.  
**Implacable** (im-plá'ka-bl), *a.* not to be appeased.  
**Implant** (im-plant'), *v.* to insert; to infix; to infuse.  
**Implantation** (im-plan-tá'-shun), *n.* act of fixing.  
**Implead** (im-pléd'), *v.* to prosecute at law.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## IMPLEMENT

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## IMPURE

**Implement** (im'ple-ment), *n.* a tool or instrument.  
**Implex** (im'pleks), *a.* infolded; intricate.  
**Implicate** (im'ple-kät), *v.* to involve; to entangle.  
**Implication** (im-ple-kä'shun), *n.* act of involving.  
**Implicit** (im-plis-it), *a.* implied; trusting to another.  
**Implicitly** (im-plis-it-le), *ad.* by inference; virtually.  
**Implore** (im-plür'), *v.* to beg or entreat earnestly; to beseech.  
**Imply** (im-ph'), *v.* to include in reality; to signify; to mean.  
**Impolish** (im-poy-zh), *v.* to affect with poison.  
**Impolity** (im-pol'e-se), *n.* want of wisdom; inexpedience.  
**Impolite** (im-pó-lit'), *a.* rude in manners; uncivil.  
**Impoliteness** (im-pó-lit'nes), *n.* want of manners.  
**Impolitic** (im-pol'e-tik), *a.* not wise or prudent.  
**Imponderable** (im-pon'der-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be weighed.  
**Imponderous** (im-pon'der-us), *a.* without sensible weight.  
**Imporous** (im-pör'us), *a.* free from pores; close.  
**Import** (im-pört'), *v.* to bring from another country or port, to signify.  
**Import** (im'pört), *n.* a thing imported; meaning; signification; tendency.  
**Importable** (im-pört'a-bl), *a.* that may be imported.  
**Importance** (im-pört'ans), *n.* weight; consequence.  
**Important** (im-pört'ant), *a.* weighty; momentous.  
**Importation** (im-pör-tä'shun), *n.* act of bringing from abroad; the articles imported.  
**Importer** (im-pört'er), *n.* one who imports goods.  
**Importunate** (im-pör'tü-nät), *a.* urgent solicitation.  
**Importune** (im-pör-tun'), *v.* to urge frequently.  
**Importunity** (im-pör-tü-ne-te), *n.* urgent request.  
**Impose** (im-póz'), *v.* to place or lay on; to deceive.  
**Imposition** (im-pó-zish'un), *n.* act of laying on; imposture; fraud; tax or toll.  
**Impossibility** (im-pos-se-bil'e-te), *n.* that which cannot be done.  
**Impossible** (im-pos'se-bl), *a.*

that cannot be done.  
**Impost** (im'pöst), *n.* a tax; a duty; a top part of a pillar.  
**Imposthume** (im-pos-tü-mät'), *v.* to form or gather into an abscess.  
**Impostor** (im-pos'tor), *n.* a cheat; a deceiver.  
**Imposture** (im-pos-tür), *n.* deception; imposition.  
**Impotence** (im-pó-tens), *n.* impotency (im-pó-ten-se), *n.* want of strength or power.  
**Impotent** (im-pó-tent), *a.* weak; powerless; unable; imbecile.  
**Impound** (im-pound'), *v.* to confine; to restrain.  
**Impoverish** (im-pov'er-ish), *v.* to make poor; to exhaust.  
**Impoverishment** (im-pov'er-ish-ment), *n.* reduction to poverty; exhaustion.  
**Impracticability** (im-prak-te-kä-bil'e-te), *n.* state or quality of being beyond the power of men.  
**Impracticable** (im-prak'te-kä-bl), *a.* that cannot be done; impossible.  
**Imprecate** (im'pré-kät), *v.* to invoke, as an evil or curse on any one.  
**Imprecation** (im-pré-kä'shun), *n.* prayer for evil.  
**Impregnable** (im-preg'na-bl), *a.* that cannot be taken; invincible.  
**Impregnate** (im-preg'nät), *v.* to make fruitful; to cause to conceive; to infuse.  
**Impregnation** (im-preg-nä'shun), *n.* the act of impregnating.  
**Imprescriptible** (im-pre-skrip'te-bl), *a.* that cannot be lost by neglect.  
**Impress** (im-pres'), *v.* to stamp; to print; to compel into service.  
**Impress** (im'pres), *n.* mark; stamp; device.  
**Impressible** (im-pres'se-bl), *a.* that may receive impression.  
**Impression** (im-pres'hun), *n.* stamp; edition; copy; idea; influence; effect.  
**Impressive** (im-pres'siv), *a.* tending to effect; susceptible.  
**Impressment** (im-pres'ment), *n.* the act of forcing men into warlike service.  
**Impressure** (im-pres'hür), *n.* mark by pressure.  
**Imprimis** (im-prí-mis), *ad.* in

the first place.  
**Imprint** (im-print'), *v.* to print in or upon; to fix deep.  
**Imprint** (im-print), *n.* the publisher's or printer's name, with place of publication.  
**Imprison** (im-priz'n), *v.* to confine in a prison.  
**Imprisonment** (im-priz'n-ment), *n.* restraint of liberty.  
**Improbability** (im-prob-a-bil'e-te), *n.* unlikelihood.  
**Improbable** (im-prob-a-bl), *a.* not likely.  
**Improbity** (im-prob'e-te), *n.* want of integrity.  
**Impromptu** (im-promp'tü), *ad.* without previous study; off-hand.  
**Improper** (im-prop'er), *a.* wrong; unfit; unsuitable.  
**Impropriety** (im-pró-pri'e-te), *n.* want of propriety or fitness.  
**Improbable** (im-prov'a-bl), *a.* that can be made better.  
**Improve** (im-prov'), *v.* to make better; to advance in value; to grow better.  
**Improvement** (im-prov'ment), *n.* rising from good to better; instruction.  
**Improvvidence** (im-prov'e-deas), *n.* want of forethought.  
**Improvudent** (im-prov'e-dent), *a.* not making provision for the future; thoughtless.  
**Improvise** (im-prov'iz), *v.* to speak or compose without preparation.  
**Improvise** (im-prov'e-sát), *a.* unprepared.  
**Imprudence** (im-prü'dens), *n.* want of prudence; indiscretion.  
**Imprudent** (im-prü'dent), *a.* rash; indiscreet.  
**Impudence** (im-pü'dens), *n.* shameless effrontery.  
**Impudent** (im-pü'dent), *a.* bold; rude; insolent.  
**Impugn** (im-pün') *v.* to oppose; to contradict.  
**Impulse** (im-puls), *n.* force suddenly communicated.  
**Impulsion** (im-pul'shun), *n.* act of impelling; impulse.  
**Impulsive** (im-pul'siv), *a.* moving; actuated by mental impulse.  
**Impunity** (im-pü'ne-te), *n.* exemption from punishment, penalty, injury, or loss.  
**Impure** (im-pür'), *a.* unclean; unchaste; foul; unholy.

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## IMPURITY

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## INCESSANTLY

**Impurity** (im-pūr'e-te), *n.* foulness; unholiness.  
**Imputable** (im-pū'ta-bl), *a.* that may be imputed.  
**Imputation** (im-pū'tā'shun), *n.* act of imputing; charge of evil.  
**Impute** (im-pūt'), *v.* to charge; to attribute; to assign.  
**In** (in), *prep.* a prefix, often gives to a word a negative sense; within; among; present; — *ad.* within some place.  
**Inability** (in-a-bil'e-te), *n.* want of adequate power, means, skill, &c.  
**Inaccessibility** (in-ak-ses-sibil'e-te), *n.* the state of being beyond reach.  
**Inaccessible** (in-ak-ses'se-bl) *a.* that cannot be reached or approached.  
**Inaccuracy** (in-ak'kū-ra-se), *n.* want of exactness.  
**Inaccurate** (in-ak'kū-rāt), *a.* not exact; erroneous.  
**Inaction** (in-ak'shun), *n.* state of rest; idleness.  
**Inactive** (in-ak'tiv), *a.* not active; slothful; idle.  
**Inactivity** (in-ak-tiv'e-te), *n.* habitual idleness.  
**Inadequacy** (in-ad-ē-kwā-se) *n.* insufficiency; defectiveness.  
**Inadequate** (in-ad-ē-kwāt), *a.* unequal to the purpose.  
**Inadequateness** (in-ad-ē-kwāt-nes), *n.* insufficiency.  
**Inadhesion** (in-ad-hē'zhun), *n.* want of adhesion.  
**Inadhesive** (in-ad-hē'siv), *a.* not adhering.  
**Inadmissible** (in-ad-mis'se-bl), *a.* not proper to be allowed or received.  
**Inadvertence** (in-ad-vert'ens), *n.* negligence; the effect of inattention.  
**Inadvertent** (in-ad-vert'ent), *a.* heedless; negligent.  
**Inalienable** (in-āl'ien-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be alienated.  
**Isane** (in-ān'), *a.* void; empty; — *n.* a void space.  
**Inanimate** (in-an-ē-māt), *a.* void of life.  
**Inanition** (in-a-nish'un), *n.* want of fulness; exhaustion from want of food.  
**Inanity** (in-an-ē-te), *n.* emptiness.  
**Inappetence** (in-ap-pe-tens), *n.* want of appetite.  
**Inapplicability** (in-ap-ple-ka-

bil'e-te), *n.* state of not being applicable.  
**Inapplicable** (in-ap-ple-ka-bl), *a.* that may not be applied; unsuitable.  
**Inapplication** (in-ap-ple-kā'shun), *n.* want of application; indolence.  
**Inapposite** (in-ap-pō-zit), *a.* not suitable; not pertinent.  
**Inappreciable** (in-ap-prē'sha-bl), *a.* not to be estimated or valued.  
**Inapprehensible** (in-ap-prē-hen'se-bl), *a.* not intelligible.  
**Inapprehensive** (in-ap-prē-hen'siv), *a.* slow in apprehending.  
**Inappropriate** (in-ap-prō-prē-āt), *a.* unsuitable; unfit.  
**Inapt** (in-apt'), *a.* not fitted.  
**Inaptitude** (in-apt'e-tūd), *n.* unfitness; unsuitableness.  
**Inarch** (in-ārch'), *v.* to graft by joining a scion to a stock without separating it from its parent tree.  
**Inarticulate** (in-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* indistinct; not jointed.  
**Inarticulation** (in-ār-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* indistinctness of utterance.  
**Inartificial** (in-ār-te-fish'al), *a.* not done by art; simple.  
**Inasmuch** (in-az-much'), *ad.* seeing; since; seeing that; such being the case.  
**Inattention** (in-at-ten'shun), *n.* neglect of attention.  
**Inattentive** (in-at-ten'tiv), *a.* heedless; not listening.  
**Inaudible** (in-aw'de-bl), *a.* that cannot be heard.  
**Inaugural** (in-aw'gū-ral), *a.* relating to installation.  
**Inaugurate** (in-aw'gū-rāt), *v.* to invest with office; to begin.  
**Inauguration** (in-aw'gū-rā'shun), *n.* act of inducing into office with suitable ceremonies.  
**Inauspicious** (in-aw-spish'us), *a.* unfortunate; unfavorable.  
**Inauspiciously** (in-aw-spish'us-le), *ad.* with ill omens; unfavorably.  
**Inborn** (in'born), *a.* implanted by nature.  
**Inbreathe** (in-brēth'), *v.* to infuse by breathing.  
**Inbred** (in'bred), *a.* bred within; natural.  
**Inbreed** (in-brēd'), *v.* to breed or generate within.

**Incege** (in-kaj'), *v.* to confine; to coop up.  
**Incalculable** (in-kal'kū la-bl), *a.* that cannot be calculated.  
**Incandescence** (in-kan-des-ens) *n.* a white heat.  
**Incandescent** (in-kan-des-ent), *a.* glowing with intense heat.  
**Incantation** (in-kan-tā'shun), *n.* an act of enchantment; a spell.  
**Incapability** (in-kā-pa-bil'e-te) *n.* incapacity; want of qualifications.  
**Incapable** (in-kā'pa-bl), *a.* disqualified; unable.  
**Incapacious** (in-kā-pā'shus), *a.* not capacious.  
**Incapacitate** (in ka-pas'e-tāt), *v.* to deprive of power; to disqualify.  
**Incapacity** (in-ka-pas'e-te), *n.* want of capacity.  
**Incarcerate** (in-kār-ser-āt), *v.* to imprison.  
**Incarceration** (in-kār-ser-āt'shun), *n.* imprisonment.  
**Incaruate** (in kar'nāt), *a.* clothed with flesh; — *v.* to assume the human form and nature.  
**Incarnation** (in-kār-nā'shun), *n.* act of assuming flesh.  
**Incase** (in-kās'), *v.* to inclose in a case.  
**Incautious** (in-kaw'shus), *a.* unwary; heedless.  
**Incautiousness** (in-kaw'shus-nes), *n.* heedlessness.  
**Incavated** (in-ka-vā-ted), *a.* made hollow.  
**Incendiarism** (in-sen-de-ar-izm), *n.* the practice of an incendiary.  
**Incendary** (in-sen-de-ar-e), *n.* one who wilfully sets fire to the property of another; a promoter of quarrels; — *a.* inflammatory; seditious.  
**Incense** (in'sens), *n.* perfume given off by fire.  
**Incense** (in-sens'), *v.* to irritate; to provoke.  
**Incentive** (in-sen'tiv), *a.* inciting; encouraging; — *n.* that which kindles or excites.  
**Inception** (in-sep'shun), *n.* a beginning; an attempt.  
**Inceptive** (in-sep'tiv), *a.* beginning.  
**Incertitude** (in-ser'te-tūd), *n.* uncertainty; doubt.  
**Incessant** (in-ses-ant), *a.* continual; incessant.  
**Incessantly** (in-ses-ant-le), *ad.*



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## INCEST

without cessation.  
**Incest** (in'sest), *n.* sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees.  
**Incestuous** (in-ses'tu-us), *a.* guilty of incest.  
**Inch** (insh), *n.* a measure; the twelfth part of a foot.  
**Inchoate** (in'kô-ât), *a.* begun; entered upon;—*v.* to begin; to commence.  
**Inchoative** (in-kô'a-tiv), *a.* expressing or indicating beginning.  
**Incidence** (in'se-dens), *n.* the direction in which a body falls on any surface.  
**Incident** (in'se-dent), *a.* falling on; casual;—*n.* a circumstance; an event.  
**Incidental** (in-se-den'tal), *a.* accidental; casual.  
**Inclinate** (in sin'er-at), *v.* to burn to ashes.  
**Inclineny** (in-sip'e-en-se), *n.* commencement; beginning.  
**Incipient** (in-sip'e-ent), *a.* beginning; commencing.  
**Inche** (in-siz'), *v.* to cut in or into; to carve.  
**Incision** (in-siz'hun), *n.* act of cutting into; a cut; a gash.  
**Incisive** (in-si'siv), *a.* cutting; acute; sarcastic.  
**Incisor** (in-siz'er), *n.* a cutter; a foretooth.  
**Inclination** (in-se-tâ'shun), *n.* motive; incentive.  
**Incite** (in-sit'), *v.* to move or rouse the mind to action.  
**Incitement** (in-sit'ment), *n.* that which moves to action; motive; impulse.  
**Incivility** (in-se-vil'e-te), *n.* want of courtesy; impoliteness; rudeness.  
**Inclavated** (in'kla-vâ-ted), *a.* locked in.  
**Inclave** (in'klav), *a.* dovetailed.  
**Inclenency** (in-klem'en-se), *n.* roughness; severity.  
**Inclément** (in-klem'ent), *a.* stormy; rough; harsh; severe.  
**Inclinable** (in-klîn'a-bl), *a.* leaning; tending.  
**Inclination** (in-klî-na'shun), *n.* tendency; slope; natural aptness.  
**Incline** (in-klîn'), *v.* to bend; to slope; to feel disposed.  
**Inclose** (in klor'), *v.* to surround; to shut in;

## INCLOSURE

**Inclosure** (in-klo'zhür), *n.* a space shut in.  
**Include** (in-klüd'), *v.* to comprehend; to contain.  
**Inclusive** (in-klû'siv), *a.* comprehending; taking in.  
**Incoagulable** (in-ko-ag'u-la-bl), *a.* that cannot be coagulated.  
**Incog** (in-kog'), *ad.* disguise; privately.  
**Incognito** (in-kog'ne-to), *ad.* in disguise.  
**Incongruizable** (in-kog'ne-za-bl), *a.* that cannot be known.  
**Incoherence** (in-kô-her'ens), *n.* want of connection.  
**Incoherent** (in-kô-her'ent), *a.* loose; unconnected.  
**Incombustibility** (in-kom-bus-te-bil'e-te), *n.* the power of resisting fire.  
**Incombustible** (in-kom-bus-te-bl), *a.* that will not burn.  
**Income** (in'kum), *n.* rent; profit derived from trade, &c.  
**Incommensurate** (in-kom-men'sür-at), *a.* not admitting of a common measure.  
**Incommensurable** (in-kom-mis'si-bl), *a.* that cannot be mixed together.  
**Incommod** (in-kom-môd'), *v.* to give trouble to.  
**Incommodious** (in-kom-mô-de-us), *a.* inconvenient.  
**Incommunicative** (in-kom-mu'ne-ka-tiv), *a.* not free or apt to impart.  
**Incommutable** (in-kom-mu'ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be exchanged.  
**Incomparable** (in-kom'par-a-bl), *a.* that admits no comparison.  
**Incompatibility** (in-kom-pat-e-bil'e-te), *n.* irreconcilableness; disagreement.  
**Incompatible** (in-kom-pat'e-bl), *a.* incongruous.  
**Incompetence** (in-kom'pe-tens), *n.* want of adequate means or of legal power; insufficiency.  
**Incompetent** (in-kom'pe-tent), *a.* not competent; improper; unfit.  
**Incomplete** (in-kom-plët'), *a.* not finished.  
**Incompleteness** (in-kom-plet'nes), *n.* unfinished state; defectiveness.  
**Incomplex** (in-kom'pleks), *a.* uncompounded; simple.  
**Incompliant** (in-kom-pli'ant), *a.* not disposed to comply.

## INCONSTANT

**Incomprehensible** (in-kom-pre-hen'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be understood.  
**Incompressibility** (in-kom-pres-se-bil'e-te), *n.* the quality of resisting compression into a less space.  
**Incompressible** (in-kom-pres-se-bl), *a.* that cannot be reduced into a smaller bulk or less space.  
**Incomputable** (in kom-pu'ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be reckoned.  
**Inconceivable** (in-kon-sev'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be conceived in the mind.  
**Inconclusive** (in-kon-klû'siv), *a.* not settling a question.  
**Inconcessible** (in-kon-kus'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be shaken.  
**Incondensable** (in-kon-den'sa-bl), *a.* not to be condensed or made more dense or compact.  
**Incongruent** (in-kong'gru-ent), *a.* want of adaptation.  
**Incongruity** (in-kong-gru'e-te), *n.* unsuitableness.  
**Incongruous** (in-kong'grû-us), *a.* not fitting or consistent.  
**Inconsequent** (in-kon'se-kwent), *a.* not following from the premises.  
**Inconsequential** (in-kon-se-kwen'shal), *a.* not regularly following from the premises.  
**Inconsiderable** (in kon-sid'er-a-bl), *a.* of small amount or trifling importance.  
**Inconsiderate** (in-kon-sid'er-ât), *a.* heedless; inattentive.  
**Inconsideration** (in-kon sid'er-a'shun), *n.* want of consideration.  
**Inconsistency** (in kon-sis'ten-se), *n.* lack of agreement; incongruity.  
**Inconsistent** (in-kon-sis'tent), *a.* not consistent; unsuitable.  
**Inconsolable** (in-kon-sól'a-bl), *a.* not to be comforted.  
**Inconsonant** (in-kon'so-nant), *a.* not agreeing; discordant.  
**Inconsonance** (in-kon'so-nans), *n.* disagreement.  
**Inconspicuous** (in-kon-spik'u-us), *a.* not conspicuous.  
**Inconstancy** (in-kon'stan-se), *n.* fickleness; unsteadiness.  
**Inconstant** (in-kon'stant), *a.* apt to change opinion or purpose; not uniform.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## INCONSUMABLE

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## INDEPENDENCE

**Inconsumable** (in-kon-su'ma-bl), *a.* that cannot be consumed.

**Incontestable** (in-kon-test'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be disputed; certain.

**Incontinence** (in-kon'te-nens), *n.* unchastity; want of restraint.

**Incontinent** (in-kon'te-nent), *a.* unchaste; lewd.

**Incontrovertible** (in-kon-tro-vert'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be disputed.

**Inconvenience** (in-kon-vé-ne-ens), *n.* unfitness; difficulty.

**Inconvenient** (in-kon-ve'ne-cat), *a.* not convenient; unfit; unsuitable.

**Inconvertible** (in-kon-vert'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be changed.

**Inconvincible** (in-kon-vin'se-bl), *a.* not capable of conviction.

**Incorporeal** (in-kor-pó're-al), *a.* not consisting of matter; not embodied.

**Incorporate** (in-kor-pó-rát), *v.* to form into one mass or body; to unite.

**Incorporation** (in-kor-pó-rá'shun), *n.* act of incorporating; association.

**Incorporeity** (in-kor-pó-ré-e-te), *n.* the quality of being not material.

**Incorrect** (in-kor-rekt'), *a.* not correct; faulty.

**Incorrectness** (in-kor-rekt'nes), *n.* inaccuracy.

**Incorrigible** (in-kor're-je-bl), *a.* that cannot be corrected.

**Incorrigibleness** (in-kor're-je-bl-nes), *n.* hopeless depravity.

**Incorrodible** (in-kor-ro'de-bl), *a.* not corrodible.

**Incorrupt** (in-kor-rup't), *a.* free from corruption.

**Incorruptibility** (in-kor-rup'te-bl'e-te), *n.* the quality of being incorruptible.

**Incorruptible** (in-kor-rup'te-bl), *a.* that cannot be corrupted; inflexibly just.

**Incorruption** (in-kor-rup'shun), *n.* exemption from decay; incorruptibility.

**Incorruptness** (in-kor-rup't'nes), *n.* purity; integrity.

**Incrassate** (in-kras'sat), *v.* to thicken.

**Incrassative** (in-kras'sa-tiv), *a.* having the quality of thickening.

**Increase** (in-krés'), *v.* to grow; to cause to grow.

**Increase** (in'krés), *n.* augmentation; produce; addition.

**Incredibility** (in-kred-e-bil'e-te), *n.* the quality of surpassing belief.

**Incredible** (in-kred'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be believed.

**Incredulous** (in-kred'ú-lus), *a.* not believing; hard of belief.

**Increment** (in'kre-ment), *n.* act of becoming greater; increase.

**Increase** (in-kres'ent), *a.* augmenting; growing; swelling.

**Incriminate** (in-krim'e-nat), *v.* to accuse.

**Incrust** (in-krust'), *v.* to cover with a crust or coating.

**Incrustation** (in-krus-tá'shun), *n.* act of incrusting; a surface coating.

**Incubate** (in'kú-bát), *v.* to sit on, as eggs; to hatch.

**Incubation** (in-kú-bá'shun), *n.* the act of sitting on eggs.

**Incubus** (in'ku-bus), *n.* an oppressive influence; the nightmare.

**Inculcate** (in-kul'kát), *v.* to enforce or urge upon.

**Inculcation** (in-kul-ká'shun), *n.* act of inculcating.

**Inculpable** (in-kul'pa-bl), *a.* unblamable; faultless.

**Inculpate** (in-kul'pat), *v.* to accuse; to blame; to censure.

**Incumbency** (in-kum'ben-se), *n.* the holding of an office.

**Incumbent** (in-kum'bent), *n.* one who has position or office; —*a.* imposed as a duty; lying upon.

**Incur** (in-kur'), *v.* to bring on; to become liable to.

**Incurable** (in-kur'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be cured.

**Incurious** (in-kur'e-us), *a.* not having curiosity.

**Incursion** (in-kur'shun), *n.* an inroad; invasion.

**Incurvate** (in-kur'vát), *v.* to bend or make crooked; —*a.* bent or curved.

**Incurvation** (in-kur-va'shun), *n.* act of bending; curvity.

**Incurvity** (in-kur've-te), *n.* a bent state; crookedness.

**Indebted** (in-det'ed), *a.* being in debt; obliged.

**Indebtedness** (in-det'ed-nes), *n.* state of being in debt.

**Indecency** (in-dé-sen-sé), *n.* that which is offensive to

modesty or delicacy.

**Indecent** (in-dé'sent), *a.* unfit to be seen or heard.

**Indecipherable** (in-de-sif'er-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be deciphered.

**Indecision** (in-de-sizh'un), *n.* want of decision.

**Indecisive** (in-de-si'siv), *a.* not decisive; wavering.

**Indeclinable** (in-de-klí'na-bl), *n.* not varied by inflection.

**Indecomposable** (in-de-kom-pó'za-bl), *a.* not decomposable.

**Indecorous** (in-de-ko'rus), *a.* unseemly; violating good manners.

**Indecorum** (in-de-ko'rum), *n.* impropriety of conduct.

**Indeed** (in-déd'), *ad.* in fact; in truth; in reality.

**Indefatigable** (in-dé-fat'e-ga-bl), *a.* unwearied; not yielding to fatigue.

**Indefensible** (in-dé-fé'z'e-bl), *a.* not to be defeated or made void.

**Indefensible** (in-dé-fens'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be defended; censurable.

**Indefinable** (in-de-fí'na-bl), *a.* not definable.

**Indefinite** (in-de-fé-nít), *a.* not limited; not precise.

**Indefiniteness** (in-de-fé-nit-nes), *a.* quality of being indefinite.

**Indelible** (in-del'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be blotted out.

**Indelicacy** (in-del'e-ka-se), *n.* want of delicacy.

**Indelicate** (in-del'e-kát), *a.* coarse; offensive to purity.

**Indemnification** (in-dem-ne-fe-ka'shun), *n.* reimbursement of loss.

**Indemnify** (in-dem'ne-fí), *v.* to secure against loss; to repay.

**Indemnity** (in-dem'ne-te), *n.* security against loss or penalty; remuneration.

**Indent** (in-dent'), *v.* to notch; to bind or covenant to scribble; —*n.* a notch in the margin.

**Indentation** (in-den-tá'shun), *n.* a cut; notch; act of indenting.

**Indenture** (in-den'tur), *n.* a covenant or deed.

**Independence** (in-de-pend'ens), *n.* exemption from control; freedom.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## INDEPENDENT

**Independent** (in-dē-pend'ent), *a.* self-reliant; uncontrolled.

**Indescribable** (in-de-scrib'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be described.

**Indestructible** (in-dē-struk'te-bl), *a.* that cannot be destroyed; imperishable.

**Indeterminable** (in-de-ter'me-na-bl), *a.* that cannot be determined.

**Indeterminate** (in-dē-ter'me-nāt), *a.* indefinite; vague.

**Indevout** (in-de-vout'), *a.* not devout.

**Index** (in'deks), *n.* something that directs or points; table of contents.

**Indexterity** (in-deks-ter'e-te), *n.* want of skill.

**Indiaman** (in'dya-man), *n.* a ship in the India trade.

**Indian** (in'dyan), *a.* pertaining to the Indies; —*n.* a native of the Indies; an aboriginal of America.

**India-rubber** (in-dy-a-rub'ber), *n.* caoutchouc, used in the manufacture of elastic goods, and to erase pencil marks.

**Indicate** (in-de-kāt), *v.* to show; to point out.

**Indication** (in-de-kā'shun), *n.* symptom; anything showing; token.

**Indicative** (in-dik'a-tiv), *a.* pointing out.

**Indicator** (in-de-kā-tor), *n.* he or that which shows.

**Indict** (in-dit'), *v.* to accuse and present for judicial trial.

**Indictable** (in-dit'a-bl), *a.* subject to indictment.

**Indictment** (in-dit'ment), *n.* accusation by a jury; act of indicting.

**Indifference** (in-dif-fer-ens), *n.* unconcernedness; neutrality.

**Indifferent** (in-dif-fer-ent), *a.* impartial; not good.

**Indigence** (in-de-jens), *n.* destitution; poverty.

**Indigenous** (in-dij'e-nus), *a.* native to a country.

**Indigent** (in-de-jent), *a.* needy; poor; destitute.

**Indigestible** (in-de-jest'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be digested.

**Indigestion** (in-de-jest'yun), *n.* want of digestive powers; dyspepsia.

**Indignant** (in-dig'nant), *a.* affected with anger.

**Indignation** (in-dig-nā'shun),

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## INDURATION

*n.* anger and resentment, with contempt.

**Indignity** (in-dig'ne-te), *n.* insult; contemptuous injury.

**Indigo** (in-de-go), *n.* a plant that dyes blue.

**Indiminishable** (in-de-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be lessened.

**Indirect** (in-di-rekt'), *a.* not direct; not honest.

**Indirection** (in-di-rek'shun), *n.* oblique course; dishonest practice.

**Indiscernible** (in-dis-zern'e-bl), *a.* that is not visible.

**Indiscerptible** (in-dis-serp'te-bl), *a.* that cannot be destroyed by dissolution.

**Indiscoverable** (in-dis-kuv'er-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be discovered.

**Indiscreet** (in-dis'krēt), *a.* injudicious; incautious.

**Indiscretion** (in-dis-kresh'un), *n.* imprudence; rashness.

**Indiscriminate** (in-dis-krim'e-nāt), *a.* confused; not making a distinction.

**Indiscrimination** (in-dis-krim-e-nā'shun), *n.* want of distinction.

**Indispensable** (in-dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* needful; not to be dispensed with.

**Indispensably** (in-dis-pen'sa-ble), *ad.* necessarily.

**Indispose** (in-dis-pōz'), *v.* to make unfit or averse to.

**Indisposition** (in-dis-pō-zish'un), *n.* disinclination; sickness; dislike.

**Indisputable** (in-dis'pūt-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be controverted; certain.

**Indisputably** (in-dis-pūt'a-bl), *ad.* without question.

**Indissoluble** (in-dis'sol-ū-bl), *a.* not capable of being melted or dissolved.

**Indissolvable** (in-dis-solv'a-bl), *a.* incapable of being dissolved.

**Indistinct** (in-dis-tingkt'), *a.* confused; obscure.

**Indistinctness** (in-dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* want of distinctness; obscurity.

**Indistinguishable** (in-dis-ting'g-wish-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be distinguished.

**Indite** (in-dit'), *v.* to compose; to write.

**Inditement** (in-dit'ment), *n.*

act of inditing.

**Individual** (in-de-vid'ū-al), *a.* single; numerically one; —*n.* a single person or thing.

**Individuality** (in-de-vid'ū-al'e-te), *n.* distinct state or existence.

**Individualize** (in-de-vid'ū-al-iz), *v.* to particularize.

**Individuate** (in-de-vid'ū-āt), *v.* to make single.

**Indivisible** (in-de-vis'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be divided.

**Indocile** (in-dos'il), *a.* not disposed to be instructed.

**Indoctrinate** (in-dok'trin-āt), *v.* to instruct in principles.

**Indolence** (in-de-lens), *n.* habitual or constitutional idleness.

**Indolent** (in-de-lent), *a.* indisposed to activity; lazy.

**Indomitable** (in-dom'e-ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be subdued; untamable.

**Indorse** (in-dors'), *v.* to write on the back of a paper; to assign by indorsement.

**Indorsee** (in-dors'é), *n.* the person to whom a note or bill is indorsed.

**Indorsement** (in-dors'ment), *n.* a writing on the back of a note; sanction given to anything.

**Indubitable** (in-dū-be-ta-bl), *a.* admitting of no doubt.

**Induce** (in-dūs'), *v.* to move by persuasion or argument.

**Inducement** (in-dūs'ment), *n.* that which induces; motive.

**Induct** (in-dukt'), *v.* to introduce; to put in possession.

**Inductile** (in-dukt'il), *a.* that cannot be drawn.

**Induction** (in-dukt'shun), *n.* introduction; inference; a process of reasoning from particulars to generals.

**Inductive** (in-dukt'iv), *a.* leading to inferences.

**Indue** (in-dū'), *v.* to invest; to endow; to furnish.

**Indulge** (in-duľ'), *v.* to gratify; to humor; to permit; to enjoy; to allow.

**Indulgence** (in-duľ'jens), *n.* permission; gratification.

**Indulgent** (in-duľ'jent), *a.* yielding to wishes of others.

**Indurate** (in-dū-rāt), *v.* to harden; to make unfeeling.

**Induration** (in-dū-rā'shun), *n.* act of hardening.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## INDUSTRIAL

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## INFERNAL

**Industrial** (in-dus'tre-al), *a.* relating to industry.  
**Industrious** (in-dus'tre-us), *a.* diligent and active; laborious.  
**Industry** (in'dus-tre), *n.* habitual diligence.  
**Indwelling** (in-dwel-ing), *a.* dwelling within;—*n.* residence within.  
**Inebriate** (in-ê-bre-ât), *v.* to make drunk; to intoxicate;—*n.* a drunkard.  
**Inebriation** (in-ê-bre-â'shun), *n.* drunkenness.  
**Inebriety** (in-e-bri'e-te), *n.* intoxication.  
**Inedited** (in-ed'e-ted), *a.* not edited; unpublished.  
**Ineffable** (in-e-fa-bl), *a.* unutterable; not to be expressed.  
**Ineffaceable** (in-ef-fas'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be effaced.  
**Ineffective** (in-ef-fek-tiv), *a.* inefficient; useless.  
**Ineffectual** (in-ef-fek'tû-al), *a.* not producing effect.  
**Ineffervescent** (in-ef-fer-ves-sent), *a.* not effervescing.  
**Inefficacious** (in-ef-fe-ka'shus), *a.* not producing effect.  
**Inefficiency** (in-ef-fe-ka-se), *n.* want of power to produce the effect desired.  
**Inefficiency** (in-ef-fish'en-se), *n.* want of power to produce the effect or result.  
**Inefficient** (in-ef-fish'ent), *a.* not efficient; not active.  
**Inelastic** (in-e-las'tik), *a.* not elastic.  
**Inelegance** (in-erê-gans), *n.* want of beauty or polish.  
**Inelegant** (in-el'ê-gant), *a.* not elegant.  
**Ineligibility** (in-el-e-je-bil'e-te), *n.* state of not being eligible.  
**Ineligible** (in-el'e-je-bl), *a.* not capable or worthy of choice.  
**Inept** (in-ept'), *a.* unfit; useless; improper; foolish.  
**Inequality** (in-ê-kwol'e-te), *n.* want of equality.  
**Inequitable** (in-ek-wit-a-bl), *a.* not equitable or just.  
**Ineradicable** (in-e-rad'ê-ka-bl), *a.* that cannot be rooted up or destroyed.  
**Inert** (in-ert'), *a.* sluggish; powerless; inactive; slothful.  
**Inertia** (in-er'sha-a), *n.* inac-

tivity; want of action.  
**Inertness** (in-ert'nes), *n.* want of activity.  
**Inestimable** (in-es'te-ma-bl), *a.* that is above all price; invaluable.  
**Inevitable** (in-ev'e-ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be avoided.  
**Inexact** (in-egs-akt'), *a.* not quite true or correct.  
**Inexactness** (in-egs-akt'nes), *n.* want of exactness.  
**Inexcusable** (in-eks-kû'za-bl), *a.* that cannot be excused or justified.  
**Inexcusableness** (in-eks-kû'za-bl'nes), *n.* quality of not being excusable.  
**Inexhalable** (in-egz-hâl'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be evaporated.  
**Inexhausted** (in-egz-haust'ed), *a.* not emptied.  
**Inexhaustible** (in-egz-haust'e-bl), *a.* unfailing.  
**Inexistence** (in-egz-ist'ens), *n.* want of existence.  
**Inexorable** (in-eks-o-ra-bl), *a.* not to be moved by entreaty; inflexible; unyielding.  
**Inexpediency** (in-eks-pe-de-ens), *n.* want of fitness.  
**Inexpedient** (in-eks-pe-de-ent), *a.* unfit; unsuitable.  
**Inexpensive** (in-eks-pen'siv), *a.* not costly.  
**Inexperience** (in-eks-pê're-ens), *n.* want of experience.  
**Inexpert** (in-eks-pert'), *a.* not expert or skilled.  
**Inexpiable** (in-eks-pe-a-bl), *a.* admitting no atonement or satisfaction.  
**Inexplicable** (in-eks-ple-ka-bl), *a.* incapable of being explained or interpreted.  
**Explicit** (in-eks-plis'it), *a.* not clear in statement.  
**Inexplorable** (in-eks-plô'râ-bl), *a.* that cannot be discovered.  
**Inexpressible** (in-eks-pres'se-bl), *a.* unspeakable.  
**Inexpressive** (in-eks-pres'siv), *a.* not expressive.  
**Extinct** (in-eks-tingkt'), *a.* not quenched or extinct.  
**Inextinguishable** (in-eks-ting'wish-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be quenched.  
**Inextricable** (in-eks-tre-ka-bl), *a.* not to be disentangled.  
**Infallibility** (in-fal-e-bil'e-te), *n.* entire exemption from liability to error.

**Infallible** (in-fal'e-bl), *a.* incapable of mistake; certain.  
**Infamous** (in-fa-mus), *a.* notoriously wicked; detestable.  
**Infamy** (in-fa-me), *n.* public ignominy and disgrace.  
**Infancy** (in-fan-se), *n.* the first part of life; the beginning of anything.  
**Infant** (in-fant), *n.* a young child; a babe.  
**Infanticide** (in-fan'te-sid), *n.* a murder or murderer of an infant.  
**Infantile** (in-fan-til), *a.* relating to infants.  
**Infantry** (in-fan-tre), *n.* foot soldiers.  
**Infatuate** (in-fat'û-ât), *v.* to affect with folly.  
**Infatuation** (in-fat'û-â'shun), *n.* void of reasoning capacity.  
**Infeasible** (in-fêz'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be done.  
**Infect** (in-fekt'), *v.* to corrupt with disease.  
**Infection** (in-fek'shun), *n.* art of infecting; communicated disease.  
**Infectious** (in-fek'shus), *a.* that may communicate disease.  
**Infectiousness** (in-fek'shus-nes), *n.* quality of being infectious.  
**Infeund** (in-fê-kund), *a.* unfruitful; infertile.  
**Infeundity** (in-fê-kund'e-te), *n.* unfruitfulness.  
**Infelicitous** (in-fê-lis'e-tus), *a.* not happy.  
**Infelicity** (in-fê-lis'e-te), *n.* unhappiness.  
**Infelt** (in-felt), *a.* felt within, or deeply.  
**Infer** (in-fer'), *v.* to deduce as a consequence.  
**Inferable** (in-fer'a-bl), *a.* that may be inferred.  
**Inference** (in-fer-ens), *n.* conclusion; a deduction from premises.  
**Inferential** (in-fer-en'shal), *a.* deducible by inference.  
**Inferior** (in-fê-re-ar), *a.* less in age, or place, or value;—*n.* one who is lower in age or position.  
**Inferiority** (in-fê-re-or'e-te), *n.* a low state.  
**Inferral** (in-fer'nal), *a.* relating to hell;—*n.* a devilish being.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## INFERTILE

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## INHERENCE

**Infertile** (in-fer'till), *a.* unfruitful.  
**Infertility** (in-fer-till'e-te), *n.* unfruitfulness.  
**Infest** (in-fest'), *v.* to disturb; to annoy.  
**Infidel** (in-fel-del), *a.* not giving faith to a thing;—*n.* one who denies the Scriptures and Christianity; an unbeliever.  
**Infidelity** (in-fe-del'e-te), *n.* disbelief of inspiration; unfaithfulness.  
**Infiltrate** (in-fil'trát), *v.* to penetrate by the pores.  
**Infiltration** (in-fil-trá'shun), *n.* act of entering the pores.  
**Infinite** (in-fe-nít), *a.* not circumscribed.  
**Infinitesimal** (in-fe-ne-tes'e-mal), *a.* infinitely small.  
**Infinitive** (in-fín'e-tív), *a.* without limitation of person or number.  
**Infinity** (in-fín'e-te), *n.* unlimited extent or number.  
**Infinitude** (in-fín'e-túd), *n.* state of being without limit.  
**Infirm** (in-ferm'), *a.* weak; sickly; irresolute.  
**Infirmity** (in-ferm'ar-e), *n.* a place to lodge and nurse the sick and poor.  
**Infirmary** (in-ferm'e-te), *n.* weakness; failing; fault.  
**Infix** (in-áks'), *v.* to fix deep; to set; to fasten.  
**Inflame** (in-flám'), *v.* to set on fire; to provoke.  
**Inflammability** (in-flám-a-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of taking fire.  
**Inflammable** (in-flám'a-bl), *a.* easily set on fire.  
**Inflammation** (in-flám-má'shun), *n.* state of being inflamed; a redness and swelling.  
**Inflammatory** (in-flám'ma-to-re), *a.* tending to excite; showing inflammation.  
**Inflate** (in-flát'), *v.* to swell; to puff up.  
**Inflation** (in-flá'shun), *n.* a swelling with wind or vanity; conceit.  
**Infect** (in-flekt'), *v.* to bend; to modulate.  
**Infection** (in-flek'shun), *n.* curvature; act of bending; variation of ending in words; modulation of voice.  
**Inflexibility** (in-fleks-e-bil'e-

te), *n.* state of being inflexible; obstinacy.  
**Inflexible** (in-fleks'e-bl), *a.* immovably stiff; firm; unyielding.  
**Inflit** (in-flit'), *v.* to lay or bring on.  
**Inflation** (in-flík'shun), *n.* punishment applied.  
**Influence** (in-flu-res'sens), *n.* mode of flowering.  
**Influence** (in-flu-ens), *n.* unseen moving or directing power;—*r.* to bias or move by moral power; to persuade.  
**Influential** (in-flu-en'shal), *a.* exerting influence.  
**Influenza** (in-flu-en'za), *n.* an epidemic catarrh.  
**Influx** (in-fluks), *n.* act of flowing in; infusion.  
**Infold** (in-föld'), *v.* to involve; to inwrap.  
**Inform** (in-form'), *v.* to tell; to put into form.  
**Informal** (in-for-mal), *a.* wanting form; irregular.  
**Informality** (in-for-mal'e-te), *n.* want of usual forms.  
**Informant** (in-for-mant), *n.* one who informs.  
**Information** (in-for-má'shun), *n.* notice given; intelligence; a charge.  
**Informers** (in-for'mer), *n.* one who tells.  
**Infraction** (in-frak'shun), *n.* act of breaking; violation.  
**Infrangible** (in-fran'je-bl), *a.* that cannot be broken.  
**Infrequency** (in-fré'kwen-se), *n.* uncommonness.  
**Infrequent** (in-fré'kwent), *a.* not usual; rare.  
**Infringe** (in-frinj'), *v.* to break, as contracts; to transgress.  
**Infringement** (in-frinj'ment), *n.* violation; breach.  
**Infrigate** (in-fú're-át), *v.* to enrage;—*a.* like a fury.  
**Infuse** (in-fúz'), *v.* to pour in; to steep; to inspire.  
**Infusibility** (in-fu-ze-bil'e-te), *n.* incapability of fusion.  
**Infusible** (in-fu-ze-bl), *a.* that may be infused; that cannot be made liquid.  
**Infusion** (in-fú'zhun), *n.* act of pouring or steeping in; liquor made by infusion.  
**Infusoria** (in-fú-só're-a), *n.* microscopic animals inhabiting water.  
**Ingathering** (in'gath-er-ing),

*n.* act of securing the fruits of the earth.  
**Ingeminate** (in-jem'e-nát), *v.* to double or repeat.  
**Ingenerate** (in-jen'er-át), *v.* to beget; to produce within;—*a.* luborn; innate.  
**Ingenious** (in-jé'ne-us), *a.* having genius; skillful.  
**Ingenuity** (in-jé-nú'e-te), *n.* acuteness; ready invention; skill.  
**Ingenuous** (in-jen'ú-us), *a.* free from reserve or deception.  
**Ingest** (in-jest'), *v.* to throw into the stomach.  
**Inglorious** (in-gló're-us), *a.* bringing no glory; shameful.  
**Ingot** (in got), *n.* a bar or wedge of metal.  
**Ingraft** (in-graft'), *v.* to insert a scion in a stock; to propagate.  
**Ingraftment** (in-graft'ment), *n.* act of ingrafting.  
**Ingrain** (in-grán'), *v.* to dye in the raw material.  
**Ingrate** (in'grát), *n.* an ungrateful person.  
**Ingratiate** (in-grá'shé-át), *v.* to commend one's self to favor.  
**Ingratitude** (in-grat'e-túd), *n.* want of due sense of favors.  
**Ingredient** (in-gré'de-ent), *n.* a component part.  
**Ingress** (in'gres), *n.* entrance; power of entering.  
**Ingression** (in-gresh'un), *n.* act of entering.  
**Inguinal** (ing'gwin-al), *a.* pertaining to the groin.  
**Ingulf** (in-gulf'), *v.* to cast in, or swallow up, in a gulf.  
**Ingurgitate** (in-gur'je-tát), *v.* to swallow greedily; to drink largely.  
**Inhabit** (in-hab'it), *v.* to occupy; to dwell; to live in.  
**Inhabitable** (in-hab'e-ta-bl), *a.* that may be inhabited.  
**Inhabitancy** (in-hab'e-tan-se), *n.* permanent residence.  
**Inhabitant** (in-hab'e-tant), *n.* one who inhabits.  
**Inhabitation** (in-hab-e-tá'shun), *n.* act of inhabiting.  
**Inhale** (in-hál'), *v.* to draw in with the breath.  
**Inharmonious** (in-har-mo'ne-us), *a.* harsh; unmusical.  
**Inhere** (in-hér'), *v.* to exist and remain firm in.  
**Inherence** (in-hér'ens), *n.* fixedness in something else.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## INHERENT

**Inherent** (in-hēr'ent), *a.* existing in something; innate.  
**Inherit** (in-her'it), *v.* to possess; to take by inheritance.  
**Inheritable** (in-her'it-a-bl), *a.* that may be inherited.  
**Inheritance** (in-her'it-ans), *n.* natural gift; a hereditary estate.  
**Inheritor** (in-her'it-er), *n.* one who inherits.  
**Inheritor** (in-her'e-triks), *n.* a female who inherits.  
**Inhibit** (in-hib'it), *v.* to restrain; to hinder.  
**Inhibition** (in-he-bish'un), *n.* act of prohibiting.  
**Inhospitable** (in-hos'pit-a-bl), *a.* not kindly disposed toward strangers.  
**Inhuman** (in-hū'man), *a.* barbarous; cruel.  
**Inhumanity** (in-hū-man'e-te), *n.* barbarity; cruelty.  
**Inhumation** (in-hū-mā'shun), *n.* act of burying.  
**Inimical** (in-im'ik-al), *a.* unfriendly; hurtful.  
**Inimitable** (in-im'it-a-bl), *a.* not to be imitated.  
**Iniquitous** (in-ik'we-tus), *a.* unjust; wicked.  
**Iniquity** (in-ik'we-te), *n.* injustice; wickedness.  
**Initial** (in-ih'al), *n.* the first letter of a word;—*a.* beginning.  
**Initiate** (in-ish'e-āt), *v.* to teach in rudiments.  
**Initiation** (in-ish'e-ā'shun), *n.* instruction in first principles; admission.  
**Initiative** (in-ish'e-ā-tiv), *a.* serving to initiate.  
**Inject** (in-jekt'), *v.* to throw into.  
**Injection** (in-jek'shun), *n.* the act of injecting; the material injected.  
**Invalid** (in-jū-dish'al), *a.* not according to law forms.  
**Invalidous** (in-jū-dish'us), *a.* indiscreet; not judicious.  
**Injunction** (in-jū'kshun), *n.* command; order; prohibition.  
**Injure** (in'jur), *v.* to damage; to wrong; to hurt.  
**Injurious** (in-jū-re-us), *a.* offensive; hurtful.  
**Injury** (in'ju-re), *n.* hurt; detriment; injustice.  
**Injustice** (in-ju'stis), *n.* injury to rights.

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## INSALUTARY

**Ink** (ingk), *n.* a colored fluid for writing and printing;—*v.* to mark or cover with ink.  
**Inkiness** (ing'k'e-nes), *n.* state of being ink.  
**Inkling** (ing'k'ling), *n.* a hint; desire; intimation.  
**Inkstand** (ing'k'stand), *n.* a vessel to hold ink.  
**Inland** (in'land), *a.* interior; remote from the sea.  
**Inlay** (in-lā'), *v.* to insert with other substances.  
**Inlay** (in'lā), *n.* pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid.  
**Inlet** (in'let), *n.* place of ingress; passage into a bay, lake, or river.  
**Inmate** (in'māt), *n.* one who lives in the same house.  
**Inmost** (in'mōst), *a.* deepest or furthest within.  
**Inn** (in), *n.* a house of refreshment for travelers.  
**Innate** (in'nāt, in-nāt'), *a.* in-born; natural.  
**Innavigable** (in-nav'e-ga-bl), *a.* not navigable.  
**Inner** (in'ner), *a.* internal; not outward.  
**Innermost** (in'ner-mōst), *a.* deepest or furthest within.  
**Innerv** (in'ner-v'), *v.* to invigorate; to strengthen.  
**Inning** (in'ing), *n.* ingathering of grain; turn for using the bat in playing at ball or cricket.  
**Innocence** (in'no-sens), *n.* freedom from guilt; purity; harmlessness.  
**Innocent** (in'no-sent), *a.* inoffensive; lawful; free from guilt; pure; harmless.  
**Innocuous** (in-nok'ū-us), *a.* harmless.  
**Innovate** (in'nō-vāt), *v.* to introduce novelties.  
**Innovation** (in'nō-vā'shun), *n.* newness; alteration.  
**Innoxious** (in-noks'yus), *a.* free from mischievous qualities.  
**Innuendo** (in-nū-en'do), *n.* an indirect insinuation.  
**Innumerable** (in-nū'mer-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be numbered.  
**Innutritious** (in-nū-trish'us), *a.* not nutritious.  
**Inobservant** (in-ob-zer'vant), *a.* not taking notice.  
**Inoculate** (in-ok'ū-lāt), *v.* to insert a scion in a stock; to insert the virus of a disease.

**Inoculation** (in-ok'ū-lā'shun), *n.* act of inoculating.  
**Inoculator** (in-ok'ū-lat'er), *n.* one who inoculates.  
**Inodorous** (in-ō'der-us), *a.* wanting odor or scent.  
**Inoffensive** (in-of-fens'iv), *a.* giving no offence.  
**Inofficial** (in-of-fish'al), *a.* not official.  
**Inofficious** (in-of-fish'us), *a.* not officious.  
**Inoperative** (in-op'er-at-iv), *a.* inactive; not effective.  
**Inopportune** (in-op'por-tūn), *a.* not seasonable; unat.  
**Inoppressive** (in-op-pres'siv), *a.* not burdensome.  
**Inordinate** (in-ōr'din-āt), *a.* immoderate; disorderly.  
**Inordinately** (in-ōr'din-āt-le), *ad.* excessively.  
**Inorganic** (in-or-gan'ik), *a.* not formed with living organs.  
**Inoculate** (in-os'kū-lāt), *v.* to unite by contact; to kiss.  
**Inoculation** (in-os'kū-lā'shun), *n.* union by contact.  
**Inquest** (in'kwes't), *n.* judicial inquiry; a search.  
**Inquietude** (in-kwi'et-ūd), *n.* a restless state of mind or body; uneasiness.  
**Inquire** (in'kwir'), *v.* to ask about; to seek for information.  
**Inquirer** (in'kwir'er), *n.* one who inquires.  
**Inquiry** (in'kwir'e), *n.* act of inquiring; research.  
**Inquisition** (in-kwe-zish'un), *n.* judicial inquiry; an ecclesiastical tribunal for punishing heretics.  
**Inquisitional** (in-kwe-zish'un-al), *a.* relating to the inquisition.  
**Inquisitive** (in-kwiz'e-tiv), *a.* apt to question.  
**Inquisitiveness** (in-kwiz'e-tiv-nes), *n.* busy scrutiny.  
**Inquisitorial** (in-kwiz'e-tō-re-al), *a.* relating to inquisition.  
**Inrail** (in-rāl'), *v.* to inclose with rails.  
**Inroad** (in'rōd), *n.* sudden invasion; encroachment.  
**Insalubrious** (in-sa-lū'bre-us), *a.* unhealthy.  
**Insalubrity** (in-sa-lū'bre-te), *n.* unwholesomeness.  
**Insalutary** (in-sal'ū-ta-re), *a.* prejudicial to health.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## INSANE

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## INSTRUCTION

**Insane** (in-sân'), *a.* deranged in mind; mad; crazy.  
**Insanity** (in-san'e-te), *n.* derangement of mind.  
**Inseparable** (in-sâ'she-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be satisfied.  
**Inseparableness** (in-sâ'she-a-bl-nes), *n.* a greediness that cannot be satisfied.  
**Inseparable** (in-sâ'she-ât), *a.* not to be satisfied.  
**Inscribable** (in-skri'ba-bl), *a.* that may be inscribed.  
**Inscribe** (in-skrib'), *v.* to write or engrave on; to dedicate.  
**Inscription** (in-skip'shun), *n.* that which is inscribed; title.  
**Inscrutability** (in-skrû-ta-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being inscrutable.  
**Inscrutable** (in-skrû'ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be understood; inexplicable.  
**Inseam** (in-sêm'), *v.* to mark or impress with a seam.  
**Insect** (in'sekt), *n.* a small animal.  
**Insectivorous** (in-sek-tiv'e-rus), *a.* feeding on insects.  
**Insecure** (in-sê-kûr'), *a.* unsafe; hazardous.  
**Insecurity** (in-sê-kûr'e-te), *n.* want of safety; danger.  
**Insenate** (in-sen'sât), *a.* destitute of sense; stupid.  
**Insensibility** (in-sen-se-bil'e-te), *n.* want of feeling.  
**Insensible** (in-sen'se-bl), *a.* not emotional; dull.  
**Insentient** (in-sen'shent), *a.* without perception.  
**Inseparable** (in-sep'ar-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be disjoined.  
**Inseparableness** (in-sep'ar-a-bl-nes), *n.* quality of being inseparable.  
**Insert** (in-sert'), *v.* to set in; to  
**Insertion** (in-ser'shun), *n.* act of inserting; that which is inserted.  
**Inshaded** (in-shâ'ded), *a.* marked with shades.  
**Inshenth** (in-shêth'), *v.* to put or hide in a sheath.  
**Inshore** (in-shôr'), *a.* near the shore.  
**Inside** (in'sid), *n.* the inner part; interior; — *a.* being within.  
**Insidious** (in-sid'e-us), *a.* deceitful; treacherous; sly.  
**Insight** (in'sil), *n.* view of the interior; thorough knowledge or skill.

**Insignia** (in-sig'ne-a), *n. pl.* badges of office or honor.  
**Insignificance** (in-sig-nif'e-kans), *n.* want of meaning; worthlessness.  
**Insignificant** (in-sig-nif'e-kant), *a.* without weight or effect; unimportant.  
**Insincere** (in-sin-ser'), *a.* deceitful; false.  
**Insincerity** (in-sin-ser'e-te), *n.* deceitfulness; falseness.  
**Insinuate** (in-sin'û-ât), *v.* to creep or wind in; to hint.  
**Insinuation** (in-sin'û-â'shun), *n.* act of insinuating; a hint or allusion.  
**Insipid** (in-sip'id), *a.* tasteless; dull; lifeless; vapid.  
**Insipidity** (in-se-pid'e-te), *n.* want of taste or spirit.  
**Insist** (in-sist'), *v.* to persist in; to urge.  
**Insnare** (in-snâr'), *v.* to entangle; to entrap; to allure.  
**Insobriety** (in-sô-bri'e-te), *n.* drunkenness.  
**Insolate** (in'sô-lât), *v.* to dry or expose in the sun's rays.  
**Insolence** (in'sô-lens), *n.* impudence; proudness.  
**Insolent** (in'sô-lent), *a.* haughty and contemptuous.  
**Insolidity** (in-sô-lid'e-te), *n.* want of solidity; weakness.  
**Insolubility** (in-sol-û-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being insoluble.  
**Insoluble** (in-sol'û-bl), *a.* that cannot be dissolved in a fluid.  
**Insolvable** (in-sol'va-bl), *a.* that cannot be solved or explained.  
**Insolvency** (in-sol'ven-se), *n.* inability to pay debts.  
**Insolvent** (in-sol'vent), *a.* not able to pay debts.  
**Insomuch** (in-sô-much'), *ad.* so that; to such a degree.  
**Inspect** (in-spekt'), *v.* to examine; to look into.  
**Inspection** (in-spek'shun), *n.* examination; view.  
**Inspector** (in-spek'ter), *n.* an examiner.  
**Inspirable** (in-spi'ra-bl), *a.* that may be inspired.  
**Inspiration** (in-spe-ra'shun), *n.* drawing in the breath; divine infusion into the mind.  
**Inspire** (in-spir'), *v.* to draw in breath; to suggest supernaturally.

**Inspirit** (in-spir'it), *v.* to animate; to enliven.  
**Inspissate** (in-spi-sât), *v.* to thicken, as fluids.  
**Inspissation** (in-spi-sâ'shun), *n.* act of thickening.  
**Instability** (in-sta-bil'e-te), *n.* inconstancy; changeableness.  
**Install** (in-stawl), *v.* to invest with, as an office.  
**Installation** (in-stawl-lâ'shun), *n.* the giving possession of an office.  
**Instalment** (in-stawl'ment), *n.* payment in part.  
**Instance** (in'stans), *n.* example; a case occurring; importunity; — *v.* to mention or give as an example.  
**Instant** (in'stant), *n.* any moment or point of time; — *a.* immediate; urgent.  
**Instantaneous** (in-stan-tâ'ne-us), *a.* done in an instant.  
**Instantly** (in-stan'ter), *ad.* instantly; immediately.  
**Instate** (in-stât'), *v.* to put in a place; to install.  
**Instead** (in-sted'), *ad.* in the place or room of.  
**Instep** (in'step), *n.* the upper part of the human foot.  
**Instigate** (in'ste-gât), *v.* to tempt to evil.  
**Instigation** (in-ste-gâ'shun), *n.* incitement to evil.  
**Instigator** (in'ste-gâ'tor), *n.* a tempter to evil.  
**Instill** (in-stil'), *v.* to infuse or pour into by drops.  
**Instillation** (in-stil-lâ'shun), *n.* infusing by drops.  
**Instinct** (in'stingkt), *n.* disposition operating without the aid of instruction or experience; impulse.  
**Instinctive** (in-stingktiv), *a.* prompted by instinct.  
**Institute** (in'ste-tût), *v.* to originate; to establish; — *n.* established law; settled order.  
**Institution** (in-ste-tû'shun), *n.* that which is established.  
**Institutional** (in-ste-tû'shun-al), *a.* instituted by authority.  
**Institutive** (in-ste-tû'tiv), *a.* having the power to establish.  
**Instruct** (in-strukt'), *v.* to inform; to teach; to direct.  
**Instruction** (in-struk'shun), *n.* act of teaching; information.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## INSTRUCTOR

**Instructor** (in-struk'tor), *n.* a teacher.  
**Instrument** (in'strū-ment), *n.* a tool or utensil; machine; a writing or deed.  
**Instrumental** (in-strū-men'tal), *a.* serving to promote an object; helpful.  
**Instrumentality** (in-strū-men-tal'i-ty), *n.* agency.  
**Insubjection** (in-sub-jek'shun), *n.* want of obedience.  
**Insubordination** (in-sub-or-de-nā'shun), *n.* disobedience; state of disorder.  
**Insufferable** (in-suffer-a-bl), *a.* not to be tolerated.  
**Insufficiency** (in-suf-fish'en-se), *n.* incapacity.  
**Insufficient** (in-suf-fish'ent), *a.* inadequate; incapable.  
**Insular** (in'sū-lar), *a.* surrounded by water.  
**Insulate** (in'sū-lit), *v.* to set detached; to make an isle.  
**Insulation** (in-sū-lā'shun), *n.* act of insulating.  
**Insult** (in'sult), *n.* abuse; affront; contumely.  
**Insult** (in'sult), *v.* to treat with indignity or insolence.  
**Insulting** (in-sult'ing), *a.* conveying insult; insolent.  
**Insuperable** (in-sū-per-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be overcome.  
**Insupportable** (in-sup-pōrt-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be endured.  
**Insuppressible** (in-sup-pres'se-bl), *a.* not to be suppressed or concealed.  
**Insurable** (in-shūr'a-bl), *a.* proper to be insured.  
**Insurance** (in-shūr'ans), *n.* a contract to insure against loss by paying a certain sum.  
**Insure** (in-shūr), *v.* to make sure against loss.  
**Insurgent** (in-sur'jent), *a.* rebellious; — *n.* one who rises against lawful authority; a rebel.  
**Insurgency** (in-sur'jen-se), *n.* insurrection; rebellion.  
**Insurmountable** (in-sur-mōwnt'a-bl), *a.* not to be overcome; insuperable.  
**Insurrection** (in-sur-rek'shun), *n.* open and active opposition to lawful authority; a revolt.  
**Insurrectionary** (in-sur-rek'shun-ar-e), *a.* pertaining or tending to insurrection.

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## INTERDICT

**Insusceptibility** (in-sus-sep-te-bil'i-ty), *n.* want of capacity to feel or perceive.  
**Insusceptible** (in-sus-sep-te-bl), *a.* not capable of being moved or affected.  
**Intaglio** (in-tal'ō), *n.* a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out.  
**Intangible** (in-tan'je-bl), *a.* not perceptible to the touch.  
**Integer** (in'te-jer), *n.* a whole number; the whole of anything.  
**Integral** (in'te-gral), *n.* a whole; an entire thing; — *a.* whole; entire.  
**Integant** (in'te-grant), *a.* necessary to form a whole.  
**Integrate** (in'te-grāt), *v.* to make up, as a whole.  
**Integrity** (in-teg're-ty), *n.* uprightness; honesty.  
**Integument** (in-teg'ū-ment), *n.* a covering.  
**Intelect** (in'tel-lekt), *n.* the faculty of thinking; the understanding.  
**Intellective** (in-tel-lek'tiv), *a.* able to understand.  
**Intellectual** (in-tel-lek'tū-al), *a.* pertaining to the understanding; mental.  
**Intellectualist** (in-tel-lek'tū-al-ist), *n.* one who overrates the understanding.  
**Intelligence** (in-tel'le-jens), *n.* understanding; news.  
**Intelligent** (in-tel'le-jent), *a.* well informed; skilful.  
**Intelligible** (in-tel'le-je-bl), *a.* that may be comprehended.  
**Intemperance** (in-tem'per-ans), *n.* excess of any kind; drunkenness.  
**Intemperate** (in-tem'per-āt), *a.* excessive; addicted to the use of intoxicants.  
**Intend** (in-tend'), *v.* to purpose; to mean; to design.  
**Intense** (in-ten's), *a.* strained; very close; extreme.  
**Intenseness** (in-ten's-nes), *n.* extreme closeness.  
**Intensify** (in-ten'se-fi), *v.* to make more intense.  
**Intensity** (in-ten'se-te), *n.* state of being raised to a high degree.  
**Intensive** (in-ten'siv), *a.* serving to give force.  
**Intent** (in-tent'), *a.* using close application; — *n.* purpose; aim; drift.

**Intention** (in-ten'shun), *n.* design; purpose; determination.  
**Intentional** (in-ten'shun-al), *a.* done with design.  
**Intently** (in-tent'le), *ad.* earnestly. [close application.  
**Intenitness** (in-ten't-nes), *n.* inter (in-ter'), *v.* to bury.  
**Interclary** (in-ter'kal-er-e), *a.* inserted between others.  
**Interclate** (in-ter'ka-lāt), *v.* to insert, as a day.  
**Intercede** (in-ter-séd'), *v.* to interpose; to plead.  
**Intercedent** (in-ter-séd'ent), *a.* pleading for.  
**Intercept** (in-ter-sept'), *v.* to take or seize on the way; to obstruct.  
**Interception** (in-ter-sep'shun), *n.* the act of intercepting.  
**Intercession** (in-ter-sesh'un), *n.* mediation.  
**Intercessor** (in-ter-ses'ser), *n.* one who intercedes.  
**Intercessory** (in-ter-ses'so-re), *a.* containing intercession.  
**Interchain** (in-ter-chān'), *v.* to link together.  
**Interchange** (in-ter'chānj'), *v.* to exchange; to give and take mutually.  
**Interchange** (in-ter'chānj), *n.* mutual change; barter.  
**Interchangeable** (in-ter-chānj'a-bl), *a.* that may be given and taken mutually.  
**Interlude** (in-ter-klūd'), *v.* to shut from among.  
**Interclusion** (in-ter-klū'zhun), *n.* a stopping; interception.  
**Intercolonial** (in-ter-ko-lō-ne-al), *a.* relating to intercourse between colonies.  
**Intercolumniation** (in-ter-ko-lum-ne-ā'shun), *n.* distance between two pillars.  
**Intercommunicate** (in-ter-kom-mū'ne-kāt), *v.* to hold mutual communication.  
**Intercommunion** (in-ter-kom-mū'yun), *n.* mutual communion.  
**Intercoastal** (in-ter-kos'tal), *a.* lying between the ribs.  
**Intercourse** (in-ter-kōrs), *n.* connection by dealings.  
**Intercurrance** (in-ter-kur'rens), *n.* intervention.  
**Interdict** (in-ter-dikt'), *v.* to prohibit; to forbid.  
**Interdict** (in-ter-dikt), *n.* prohibition.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## INTERDICTION

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## INTERVIEW

**Interdiction** (in-ter-dik'shun), *n.* a prohibition.

**Interdictory** (in-ter-dik'to-re), *a.* serving to prohibit.

**Interest** (in'ter-est), *v.* to concern; to affect; to engage; to give or have a share in; — *n.* concern; share; price paid for the use of money.

**Interested** (in'ter-est-ed), *a.* having an interest or concern.

**Interesting** (in'ter-est-ing), *a.* pleasing; exciting emotion.

**Interfacial** (in-ter-fā'shal), *a.* included between two faces or planes.

**Interfere** (in-ter-fēr'), *v.* to interpose; to intermeddle.

**Interference** (in-ter-fēr'ens), *n.* act of interfering; interposition.

**Interfluent** (in-ter-fū-ent), *a.* flowing between.

**Interfoliate** (in-ter-fō'le-āt), *v.* to interleave; to interweave.

**Interfused** (in'ter-fūzd), *a.* poured or spread between.

**Interim** (in'ter-im), *n.* time between or intervening.

**Interior** (in-tē're-er), *a.* internal; inner; — *n.* the inside.

**Interjacent** (in-ter-jā'sent), *a.* lying between.

**Interjection** (in-ter-jek'shun), *n.* an exclamation.

**Interlace** (in-ter-lās'), *v.* to intermix; to unite.

**Interlapse** (in-ter-laps'), *n.* time between two events.

**Interlard** (in-ter-lard'), *v.* to intermix.

**Interleaf** (in'ter-lēf), *n.* a leaf between leaves.

**Interleave** (in-ter-lēr'), *v.* to insert leaves.

**Interline** (in-ter-lin'), *v.* to write between lines.

**Interlineation** (in-ter-lin-ē-ā'shun), *n.* a writing between lines.

**Interlink** (in-ter-lingk'), *v.* to connect by links.

**Interlocutor** (in-ter-lok'ū-ter), *n.* one who talks in dialogue.

**Interloper** (in-ter-lō'per), *n.* a meddling intruder.

**Interlude** (in-ter-lūd), *n.* music or entertainment between the acts of a play.

**Intermarriage** (in-ter-mar'rij), *n.* mutual marriage in families.

**Intermarry** (in-ter-mar're), *v.*

to marry reciprocally.

**Intermeddle** (in-ter-med'l), *v.* to intrude in the affairs of others.

**Intermeddler** (in-ter-med'ler), *n.* one who interposes officiously.

**Intermediate** (in-ter-mē'de-āt), *a.* between two extremes.

**Intermediation** (in-ter-mē-de-ā'shun), *n.* agency between.

**Intermedium** (in-ter-mē-de-um), *n.* an intervening agent.

**Interment** (in-ter'ment), *n.* a burying in the earth.

**Interminable** (in-ter'me-na-bl), *a.* having no end.

**Intermingle** (in-ter-ming'gl), *v.* to mix together.

**Intermission** (in-ter-mish'un), *n.* cessation for a time.

**Intermissive** (in-ter-mis'siv), *a.* coming at intervals.

**Intermit** (in-ter-mit'), *v.* to interrupt; to cease for a time.

**Intermittent** (in-ter-mit'tent), *a.* ceasing occasionally; — *n.* a disease that intermits.

**Intermix** (in-ter-miks'), *v.* to mix together.

**Intermixture** (in-ter-miks'tūr), *n.* a mixture; a combination.

**Intermundane** (in-ter-mun-dān), *a.* being between worlds.

**Intermural** (in-ter-mū'ral), *a.* within a city.

**Internal** (in-ter'nal), *a.* within; spiritual; interior; domestic.

**International** (in-ter-nash'un-al), *a.* relating to affairs between nations.

**Interneine** (in-ter-nē'sin), *a.* deadly; murderous.

**Interuncio** (in-ter-nun'she-o), *n.* a messenger between two parties.

**Interocane** (in-ter-ō-se-an'ik), *a.* lying between two seas.

**Interpellation** (in-ter-pel-lā'shun), *n.* an interruption of one speaking.

**Interpellate** (in-ter-pel-lāt), *v.* to question.

**Interpolate** (in-ter-pō-lāt), *v.* to add spurious matter improperly in writing.

**Interpolation** (in-ter-pō-lā'shun), *n.* the act of introducing spurious words in a writing.

**Interpose** (in-ter-pōz'), *v.* to thrust in between; to interrupt; to mediate.

**Interposition** (in-ter-pō-zish'un), *n.* act of interposing; mediation.

**Interpret** (in-ter'pret), *v.* to translate; to explain.

**Interpretable** (in-ter'pret-a-bl), *a.* capable of interpretation.

**Interpretation** (in-ter-pre-lā'shun), *n.* explanation.

**Interpreter** (in-ter'pre-ter), *n.* one who interprets.

**Interregnum** (in-ter-reg'nam), *n.* the time between the administration of a ruler and his successor.

**Interrogate** (in-ter-rō-gāt), *v.* to examine by question.

**Interrogation** (in-ter-rō-gā'shun), *n.* a question; the point [?] denoting a question.

**Interrogative** (in-ter-rō-gā-tiv), *a.* denoting a question.

**Interrogator** (in-ter-rō-gā-ter), *n.* one who asks questions.

**Interrupt** (in-ter-rup't'), *v.* to stop by hindering; to divide or separate.

**Interruption** (in-ter-rup'shun), *n.* obstruction; stop; hindrance.

**Intersect** (in-ter-sekt'), *v.* to divide; to cross; to meet and cross.

**Intersection** (in-ter-sek'shun), *n.* act of crossing; point where lines meet and cross each other.

**Interpace** (in-ter-spās), *n.* an intermediate space.

**Interperse** (in-ter-spers'), *v.* to sprinkle among.

**Interpersion** (in-ter-sper'shun), *n.* act of scattering.

**Interstellar** (in-ter-stel'ler), *a.* among the stars.

**Interstice** (in-ter-stis), *n.* a narrow space between close things.

**Intertexture** (in-ter-teks'tūr), *n.* state or quality of being interwoven.

**Intertropical** (in-ter-trop'e-cal), *a.* between the tropics.

**Intertwine** (in-ter-twin'), *v.* to unite by twining.

**Interval** (in-ter-val), *n.* a time or distance between.

**Intervene** (in-ter-vēn'), *v.* to come or be between.

**Intervention** (in-ter-ven'shun), *n.* interposition; agency.

**Interview** (in-ter-vū), *n.* a mutual view; a formal meeting; conference.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## INTERVIEW

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## INVESTMENT

**Interview** (in-ter-vü'), *v.* to visit for the purpose of obtaining correct information.  
**Interweave** (in-ter-wév'), *v.* to weave one into another.  
**Interwreathed** (in-ter-réth'd), *a.* woven into a wreath.  
**Intestate** (in-tes'tat), *n.* one who died without leaving a will;—*a.* dying without a will.  
**Intestinal** (in-tes'te-nal), *a.* relating to the bowels.  
**Intestine** (in-tes'tin), *a.* internal; domestic.  
**Intestines** (in-tes'tinz), *n. pl.* the bowels.  
**Intthal** (in-thrawl'), *v.* to enslave; to shackle.  
**Intthralment** (in-thrawl'ment), *n.* slavery; bondage.  
**Intimacy** (in-te-ma-se), *n.* close familiarity; friendship.  
**Intimate** (in-te-mát'), *v.* to hint; to suggest; to point out.  
**Intimate** (in-te-mát'), *v.* to most; near;—*n.* a familiar friend.  
**Intimation** (in-te-má'shün), *n.* a hint; announcement.  
**Intimidate** (in-tim'e-dät), *v.* to make timid; to scare; to deter.  
**Intimidation** (in-tim-e-dä'shün), *n.* the act of intimidating; fear.  
**Intine** (in'tin), *n.* inner covering of pollen grain.  
**Into** (in'too), *prep.* denoting entrance and penetration.  
**Intolerable** (in-to-lér-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be endured.  
**Intolerance** (in-to-lér-ans), *n.* absence of toleration.  
**Intolerant** (in-to-lér-ant), *a.* unable to bear; not tolerant.  
**Intonation** (in-tó-nä'shün), *n.* modulation of voice.  
**Intort** (in-tort'), *v.* to twist; to wreath or wind.  
**Intoxicant** (in-toks'e-kant), *n.* that which intoxicates.  
**Intoxicate** (in-toks'e-kát'), *v.* to make drunk; to inebriate.  
**Intoxication** (in-toks-e-kä'shün), *n.* state of drunkenness.  
**Intractable** (in-trak'ta-bl), *a.* unmanageable; obstinate; perverse.  
**Intransitive** (in-tran'se-tiv), *a.* expressing an action confined to the agent.

**Intrench** (in-trensh'), *v.* to fortify with a trench; to encroach or invade.  
**Intrenchment** (in-trensh'ment), *n.* a ditch; fortification.  
**Intrepid** (in-trep'id), *a.* fearless; bold; daring.  
**Intrepidity** (in-tre-pid'e-te), *n.* undaunted bravery.  
**Intricacy** (in'tre-ka-se), *n.* entanglement; perplexed state; complication.  
**Intricate** (in'tre-kát'), *a.* entangled or involved.  
**Intrigue** (in-trég'), *n.* stratagem; amour;—*v.* to carry on secret designs.  
**Intriguer** (in-trég'er), *n.* one who intrigues.  
**Intrinsic** (in-trin'sik), *a.* internal; genuine; inherent; essential; real.  
**Introduce** (in-trö-düs'), *v.* to lead, or to bring in; to make known; to commence.  
**Introduction** (in-trö-duk'shün), *n.* act of introducing; a preface.  
**Introductory** (in-trö-duk'to-re), *a.* serving to introduce.  
**Introvert** (in-trö-vert'), *v.* to turn inward.  
**Intrude** (in-träd'), *v.* to come uninvited.  
**Intrusion** (in-trä'zhün), *n.* entrance without consent.  
**Intrusive** (in-trü'siv), *a.* apt to intrude; encroaching.  
**Intrust** (in-trust'), *v.* to commit to one's care.  
**Intuition** (in-tu-ish'un), *n.* immediate perception.  
**Intuitive** (in-tü'e-tiv), *a.* perceived at once by the mind.  
**Intumescent** (in-tü-mes'sent), *a.* swelling up.  
**Intwist** (in-twist'), *v.* to wreath or twist together.  
**Inumbrate** (in-un-brát'), *v.* to shade.  
**Inundate** (in-un'dät'), *v.* to flood; to overflow; to deluge.  
**Inundation** (in-un-dä'shün), *n.* an overflow of water.  
**Inure** (in-ür'), *v.* to accustom; to harden by use.  
**Inurement** (in-ür'ment), *n.* a hardening by use.  
**Inutility** (in-ü-til'e-te), *n.* uselessness.  
**Inva** (in-väd'), *v.* to enter for hostile purposes; to attack.  
**Invalid** (in-val'id), *a.* of no

force or weight; null; void.  
**Invalid** (in'va-léd), *n.* one disabled by infirmities or sickness.  
**Invalidate** (in-val'e-dät'), *v.* to overthrow; to make void.  
**Invalidity** (in-val'id'e-te), *n.* want of legal efficacy.  
**Invaluable** (in-val'ü-a-bl), *a.* not to be valued.  
**Invariable** (in-vä're-a-bl), *a.* unalterable; constant.  
**Invariableness** (in-vä're-a-bl-nes), *n.* unchangeableness.  
**Invasion** (in-vä'zhün), *n.* attack on the territory or rights of others.  
**Invasive** (in-vä'siv), *a.* entering with hostility; aggressive.  
**Invective** (in-vek'tiv), *n.* a railing expression.  
**Inveigh** (in-vä'), *v.* to utter censure or reproach.  
**Inveigle** (in-vé-gl), *v.* to entrap by enticement.  
**Inveigler** (in-vé-gler), *n.* a deceiver; one who inveigles.  
**Invent** (in-vent'), *v.* to devise something new.  
**Invention** (in-ven'shün), *n.* a contrivance; action; ingenuity.  
**Inventive** (in-ven'tiv), *a.* able to contrive; apt to invent.  
**Inventor** (in-ven'ter), *n.* one who contrives something new.  
**Inventory** (in'ven-tor-e), *n.* an account; list of articles;—*v.* to make a catalogue of.  
**Inverse** (in-vers'), *v.* inverted; contrary.  
**Invert** (in-vert'), *v.* to turn upside down; to place in a contrary order.  
**Invertedly** (in-vert'ed-le), *ad.* in an inverted order.  
**Invertebral** (in-ver'te-bral), *a.* without a backbone.  
**Invest** (in-vest'), *v.* to place money or goods for profit; to clothe; to besiege.  
**Investigate** (in-vest'ig-ät'), *v.* to search and inquire into.  
**Investigation** (in-vest'ig-ä'shün), *n.* a searching for facts.  
**Investigator** (in-vest'ig-ä-ter), *n.* one who inquires and examines.  
**Investiture** (in-vest'ite-tür), *n.* act of giving possession.  
**Investment** (in-vest'ment), *n.* act of investing; clothes; laying out money on.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## INVETERACY

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## IRRITATE

**Inveteracy** (in-*vet'*-er-a-se), *n.* deep-rooted firmness.  
**Inveterate** (in-*vet'*-er-at), *a.* old; firmly established.  
**Invidious** (in-*vid'*-e-us), *a.* likely to provoke ill-will.  
**Invigorate** (in-*vig'*-o-rat), *v.* to strengthen; to animate.  
**Invigoration** (in-*vig'*-o-ra'shun) *n.* act of invigorating.  
**Invincible** (in-*vin'*-se-bl), *a.* not to be overcome.  
**Inviolable** (in-*vi'*-o-la-bl), *a.* not to be broken, profaned, or polluted.  
**Involute** (in-*vi'*-o-lat), *a.* unbroken; uninjured.  
**Invisibility** (in-*viz'*-e-bil'i-te), *n.* state of being invisible.  
**Invisible** (in-*viz'*-e-bl), *a.* that cannot be seen.  
**Invitation** (in-*ve'*-tā'shun), *n.* an asking or solicitation.  
**Invite** (in-*vit'*), *v.* to request; to ask; to solicit.  
**Invocate** (in-*vō'*-kāt), *v.* to invoke; to implore.  
**Invocation** (in-*vō'*-kā'shun), *n.* invoking; to implore in prayer; judicial order.  
**Invoice** (in-*vō'*-ls), *n.* a list of goods with their prices;—*v.* to make an invoice of.  
**Invoke** (in-*vōk'*), *v.* to address in prayer.  
**Involuntary** (in-*vol'*-un-ta-re), *a.* not having will or choice.  
**Involution** (in-*vō'*-lū'shun), *n.* the action of involving.  
**Involve** (in-*vol'*), *v.* to envelop; to entangle; to infold.  
**Invulnerable** (in-*vul'*-ner-a-bl), *a.* not susceptible of wounds.  
**Inward** (in-*werd'*), *a.* placed or being within; internal.  
**Intave** (in-*wēv'*), *v.* to weave together.  
**Lawrap** (in-*rap'*), *v.* to cover by wrapping; to infold.  
**Intreatie** (in-*rēth'*), *v.* to surround, as with a wreath.  
**Lawrought** (in-*rawt'*), *a.* worked in or among.  
**Ledine** (lō'-din), *n.* an elementary substance obtained from marine plants.  
**Ionic** (i-on'ik), *n.* an architectural order; a dialect in the Greek language.  
**Iota** (i-ō'ta), *n.* a jot; a little.  
**Ipsocnauha** (ip-ē-kak-ū-an'a), *n.* a root: used as an emetic.  
**Irasibility** (i-ras-e-bil'i-te), *n.* quality of being easily in-

flamed by anger.  
**Irasible** (i-ras'e-bl) *a.* irritable; easily provoked.  
**Ire** (ir), *n.* anger; rage.  
**Iris** (i'ris), *n.* the rainbow; the colored circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye.  
**Iridescent** (i-re-des'sent), *a.* colored like a rainbow.  
**Irisated** (i-re-sā'ted), *a.* resembling the rainbow.  
**Irish** (i'rish), *a.* pertaining to or produced in Ireland;—*n.* the language of the Irish.  
**Irk** (erk'sum), *a.* wearisome; tedious; tiresome.  
**Iron** (i'urn), *n.* the most useful metal;—*a.* formed of iron; like iron; hard; rude; firm;—*v.* to smooth with an iron; to fetter.  
**Ironical** (i-ron'e-kal), *a.* spoken in irony; satirical.  
**Irony** (i'run-c), *n.* speech conveying a contrary signification; sarcasm.  
**Irradiance** (ir-rā'de-ans), *n.* rays of light; luster.  
**Irradiate** (ir-rā'de-āt), *v.* to dart rays of light; to shine.  
**Irradiation** (ir-rā'de-ā'shun) *n.* brightness.  
**Irrational** (ir-rash'un-al), *a.* void of understanding.  
**Irreclaimable** (ir-re-kla'ma-bl), *a.* that cannot be reclaimed or reformed.  
**Irreconcilable** (ir-rek-on-si'la-bl), *a.* that cannot be reconciled or appeased.  
**Irrecoverable** (ir-re-kuv'er-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be recovered.  
**Irredeemable** (ir-re-dēm'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be redeemed.  
**Irreducible** (ir-re-dū'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be reduced to a different state.  
**Irrefragable** (ir-ref'ra-ga-bl), *a.* not refutable.  
**Irrefutable** (ir-rē-fū'ta-bl), *a.* that cannot be refuted.  
**Irregular** (ir-reg'ū-ler), *a.* not regular; unsystematic.  
**Irregularity** (ir-reg'ū-lar'e-te), *n.* want of regularity.  
**Irrelative** (ir-rel'a-tiv), *a.* unconnected.  
**Irrelevancy** (ir-rel'e-van-se), *n.* inapplicability.  
**Irrelevant** (ir-rel'e-vant), *a.* inapplicable.  
**Irreligion** (ir-rē-lj'ūn), *n.* contempt or want of religion.

**Irreligious** (ir-rē-lj'ūn), *a.* profane; impious; wicked.  
**Irremediable** (ir-re-mē'de-a-bl), *a.* that cannot be remedied.  
**Irremissible** (ir-re-mis'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be forgiven.  
**Irremovable** (ir-re-moov'ā-bl), *a.* not removable.  
**Irreparable** (ir-rep'a-ra-bl), *a.* that cannot be repaired.  
**Irrepealable** (ir-re-pēl'a-bl), *a.* not to be annulled.  
**Irreprehensible** (ir-rep-re-hens'se-bl), *a.* not to be blamed or censured.  
**Irrepressible** (ir-re-pres'se-bl), *a.* that cannot be repressed.  
**Irreproachable** (ir-re-prōch'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be reproached; innocent.  
**Irreprovable** (ir-re-prōv'a-bl), *a.* that cannot be proved.  
**Irresistance** (ir-re-zist'ans), *n.* passive submission.  
**Irresistible** (ir-re-zist'e-bl), *a.* that cannot be resisted.  
**Irresolute** (ir-rez'ō-lūt), *a.* not firm; not decided.  
**Irresolution** (ir-rez-ō-lū'shun), *n.* want of decision.  
**Irresolvable** (ir-rez'ol-ū-bl), *a.* incapable of being dissolved.  
**Irrespective** (ir-re-spek'tiv), *a.* not regarding.  
**Irrespirable** (ir-res'pe-ra-bl), *a.* unfit for respiration.  
**Irresponsible** (ir-re-spon'se-bl), *a.* not responsible.  
**Irretrievable** (ir-re-trēv'a-bl), *a.* irrecoverable.  
**Irreturnable** (ir-re-turn-a-bl), *a.* not to be returned.  
**Irrevealeable** (ir-re-vel'a-bl), *a.* that may not be revealed.  
**Irreverence** (ir-rev'er-ens), *n.* want of reverence to God.  
**Irreverent** (ir-rev'er-ent), *a.* wanting in reverence.  
**Irreversible** (ir-re-vers'e-bl), *a.* not to be changed.  
**Irrevocable** (ir-rev'ō-ka-bl), *a.* that cannot be recalled.  
**Irrigate** (ir-re-gāt), *v.* to water; to wet or moisten.  
**Irrigation** (ir-re-gā'shun), *n.* act of watering.  
**Irriguous** (ir-rig'u-us), *a.* moist; dewy; well watered.  
**Irritability** (ir-rit-a-bil'i-te), *n.* liability to be irritated.  
**Irritable** (ir-rit-a-bl), *a.* easily provoked.  
**Irritate** (ir-rit-āt), *v.* to pro-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## IRRITATION

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## JESTING

voke; to excite heat; to anger; to exasperate.  
**Irritation** (ir-rit-a'shun), *n.* act of exciting.  
**Irruption** (ir-rup'shun), *n.* sudden invasion or incursion; a violent inroad.  
**Irruption** (ir-rup'tiv), *a.* rushing suddenly in or upon.  
**Isegon** (i'sa-gon), *n.* a figure whose angles are equal.  
**Ishiatic** (is'ke-at'ik), *a.* pertaining to the hip.  
**Istinglass** (i'zing-glas), *n.* a substance prepared from the air-bladders of fish.  
**Island** (i'land, ð), *n.* land surrounded by water.  
**Islet** (i'let), *n.* a little island.  
**Isochermal** (i-sô-k'i'mal), *a.* of the same winter temperature.  
**Isochromatic** (i-sô-krô-mat'ik), *a.* having the same color.  
**Isoodynamic** (i-sô-de-nam'ik), *a.* having the same power.  
**Isolate** (is'ô-lât), *v.* to place in a detached situation.  
**Isonomy** (i-son'ô-me), *n.* equal law or rights.  
**Isoceles** (i-sos'se-léz), *a.* having equal sides or legs.  
**Isothermal** (i-soth'er-al), *a.* of the same mean summer temperature.  
**Isothermal** (i-sô-ther'mal), *a.* of equal temperature.  
**Israelite** (is'ra-el-it), *n.* a Jew.  
**Issue** (ish'û), *n.* children; produce; end or ultimate result;—*v.* to send out; to result; to circulate.  
**Isthmus** (is'mus), *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger portions of land.  
**Italian** (e-tal'yan), *a.* pertaining to Italy;—*n.* a native of Italy, or its language.  
**Italic** (e-tal'ik), *a.* relating to Italy; denoting a certain kind of type.  
**Italize** (e-tal'e-siz), *v.* to print in italic letters.  
**Itch** (ich), *n.* an eruptive disease;—*v.* to feel irritation in the skin.  
**Item** (i'tem), *n.* a separate article or particular.  
**Iterate** (i'ter-ât), *v.* to do again; to repeat.  
**Itinerant** (i-tin'er-ant), *n.* one who travels from place to place;—*a.* passing from place to place.

**Itinerant** (i-tin'er-ât), *v.* to travel from place to place.  
**Itinerary** (i-tin'er-ar-e), *n.* a book of travels.  
**Ivied** (i'ved), *a.* covered with ivy.  
**Ivory** (i'vo-re), *n.* the tusk of an elephant or sea-horse.  
**Ivy** (i've), *n.* a parasitic or climbing plant.

## J.

**Jabber** (jab'ber), *v.* to chatter;—*n.* rapid and indistinct talk.  
**Jabberer** (jab'ber-er), *n.* one who jabbars.  
**Jacinth** (ja'sinth), *n.* a gem; the hyacinth.  
**Jackal** (jak'awl), *n.* a wild animal of Asia.  
**Jackanapes** (jak'a-nâpe), *n.* a monkey; a cockcomb.  
**Jackel** (jak'et), *n.* a short coat.  
**Jack-knife** (jak'nif), *n.* a large pocket clasp-knife.  
**Jacobin** (jak'ô-bin), *n.* a member of a political faction; a Dominican monk; a species of pigeon.  
**Jacobinical** (jak-ô-bin'e-kal), *a.* relating to clubs against government.  
**Jade** (jad), *n.* a worthless horse; a mineral; a bad woman;—*v.* to weary.  
**Jag** (jag), *n.* a load; a notch;—*v.* to notch; to indent.  
**Jaggy** (jag'ge), *a.* notched; uneven; set with teeth.  
**Jaguar** (jag-war'), *n.* the American tiger.  
**Jail** (jâl), *n.* a prison.  
**Jailer** (jâl'er), *n.* one who keeps a jail.  
**Jalap** (jal'ap), *n.* a root or drug used as a cathartic.  
**Jam** (jam), *n.* a conserve of fruits;—*v.* to wedge in.  
**Jamb** (jam), *n.* side-piece of a door or chimney.  
**Jangle** (jang'gl), *v.* to wrangle; to quarrel.  
**Jangler** (jang'gler), *n.* a noisy, quarrelsome fellow.  
**Janitor** (jan'i-ter), *n.* one who has charge of a building.  
**January** (jan'u-ar-e), *n.* first month of the year.  
**Japan** (ja-pan'), *n.* varnish or

varnished work made after the Japanese manner;—*v.* to varnish.  
**Jar** (jâr), *v.* to creak; to quarrel; to shake; to strike together slightly; to interfere;—*n.* a clash; a stone or glass vessel; earthenware.  
**Jargon** (jar'gun), *n.* confused talk; gibberish.  
**Jasmine** (jas'min), *n.* a plant with fragrant flowers.  
**Jasper** (jas'per), *n.* a gem of a green color.  
**Jaundice** (jan'dia), *n.* a disease which gives the skin a yellow color.  
**Jaunt** (jant), *v.* to make an excursion;—*n.* a ramble for pleasure or exercise.  
**Jaunty** (jan'te), *a.* airy; showy; gay.  
**Javelin** (jav'e-lin), *n.* a kind of light hand-spear.  
**Jaw** (jaw), *n.* the bone in which the teeth are fixed;—*v.* to scold.  
**Jealous** (jel'us), *a.* suspicious of rivalry.  
**Jealousy** (jel'us-e), *n.* suspicious and envious fear.  
**Jeer** (jêr), *v.* to scoff; to treat with derision;—*n.* a railing remark; mockery.  
**Jehovah** (jê-bô'va), *n.* the Hebrew name of God.  
**Jejune** (jê-jûn'), *a.* hungry; dry; empty; barren.  
**Jelly** (jel'le), *n.* anything gelatinous; inspissated juice of fruit; a conserve.  
**Jenny** (jen'ne), *n.* a machine for spinning.  
**Jeopardize** (jep'er-diz), *v.* to expose to loss or injury.  
**Jeopardy** (jep'ar-de), *n.* danger; peril; hazard.  
**Jeremiad** (jer-e-mi'ad), *n.* a tale of grief; lamentation.  
**Jerk** (jerk), *v.* to pull with a quick effort; to cut and dry beef in the sun;—*n.* a sudden thrust or twitch.  
**Jerkin** (jer'kin), *n.* a jacket or short coat; a kind of hawk.  
**Jersey** (jer'zé), *n.* a very fine wool. [*Jasmine.*]  
**Jessamine** (jes'sa-min), *n.* the Jost (jest), *v.* to make sport, *n.* a joke.  
**Jester** (jest'er), *n.* one who jests; a buffoon.  
**Jesting** (jest'ing), *n.* talk to excite laughter.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## JESUIT

**Jesuit** (jer'ú-it), *n.* a member of the order or society of Jesus.

**Jesuitism** (jer'ú-it-izm), *n.* the principles and practice of the Jesuits.

**Jet** (jet), *n.* a very black fossil; a spout of water;—*v.* to shoot forward.

**Jetsam** (jet'sam) } *n.* the throw-  
**Jetsom** (jet'sum) } ing of  
goods overboard; the goods  
thrown over.

**Jew** (jú), *n.* a Hebrew or Israelite.

**Jewel** (já'el) *n.* a precious stone; a gem; a valuable ornament;—*v.* to adorn with jewels.

**Jeweler** (já'el-ler), *n.* one who deals in jewels.

**Jewelry** (já'el-ler-e), *n.* jewels or trinkets; also written *Jewellery*.

**Jewish** (já'ish), *a.* pertaining to the Jews.

**Jib** (jib), *n.* a foremost sail of a ship. [*tune.*]

**Jig** (jig), *n.* a lively dance or

**Jilt** (jilt), *n.* a woman who deceives her lover;—*v.* to deceive in love.

**Jingle** (jing'gl), *v.* to sound correspondingly; to clink; to tinkle;—*n.* a sharp, clinking sound.

**Jingling** (jing'gling), *n.* a sharp sound, as of bells.

**Job** (job), *n.* a piece of work;—*v.* to do small work; to deal in stocks.

**Jobber** (job'ber), *n.* a dealer in stocks; a small dealer.

**Jeckey** (jok'e), *n.* one who rides or deals in horses;—*v.* to trick; to cheat.

**Jocose** (jô-kôs), *a.* given to jesting; sportive; waggish.

**Jocular** (jok'ú-ler), *a.* jocose; merry; sportive.

**Jocularity** (jok'ú-ler-le), *ad.* jocosely; merrily.

**Jocund** (jok'und), *a.* merry; gay; lively; light-hearted.

**Jog** (jog), *v.* to push gently; to walk or trot slowly;—*n.* a slight push; a hint.

**Joggle** (jog'l), *v.* to disturb by slightly shaking.

**Join** (join), *v.* to couple; to knit or unite; to combine.

**Joiner** (join'er), *n.* an artisan in wood-work.

**Joinery** (join'er-e), *n.* a joiner's art.

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**Joint** (joynt), *n.* union of bones; hinge; knot;—*v.* to form into joints;—*a.* shared by two or more.

**Jointly** (joint'le), *ad.* unitedly; in concert.

**Joint-stock** (joint'stok), *n.* stock held jointly or in company.

**Jointure** (joint'ür), *n.* an estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's death;—*v.* to settle a jointure on

**Joist** (joist) *n.* one of the timbers to which the flooring of a house is fastened.



**Joke** (jök), *n.* a jest; a witticism;—*v.* to jest; to make sport.

**Jole** (jöl), *n.* the cheek.

**Jollity** (jol'le-te), *n.* noisy festivity and merriment.

**Jolly** (jol'le), *a.* merry; gay; full of life and mirth.

**Jolt** (jölt), *v.* to shake or disturb with jerks;—*n.* a sudden jerk or shock.

**Jostle** (jos'l), *v.* to push against and shake.

**Jot** (jot), *n.* a point; a tittle; to make a memorandum of.

**Journal** (jur'nal), *n.* an account of daily transactions and events; a diary.

**Journalism** (jur'nal-izm), *n.* management of newspapers.

**Journalist** (jur'nal-ist), *n.* one who conducts or writes for a newspaper.

**Journey** (jur'ne), *n.* travel;—*v.* to travel.

**Journeyman** (jur'ne-man), *n.* a workman; a mechanic.

**Joust** (just), *n.* a tilt or tournament.

**Jovial** (jô've-al), *a.* full of mirth and happiness; jolly; gay.

**Joy** (joy), *n.* gladness; rapture;—*v.* to rejoice.

**Joyful** (joy'ful), *a.* full of joy; merry; glad; blissful.

**Joyfulness** (joy'ful-nes), *n.* great gladness.

**Joyous** (joy'us), *a.* glad; gay; merry; cheerful.

**Joyousness** (joy'us-nes), *n.* the state of being joyous.

**Jubilant** (já'be-lant), *a.* uttering songs of joy.

## JUNGLE

**Jubilee** (já'be-lë), *n.* a periodical festival.

**Judaism** (jú'dá-ism), *n.* the religion of the Jews.

**Judge** (jui), *n.* a civil officer who hears and settles any cause;—*v.* to hear and determine.

**Judgeship** (juj'ship), *n.* the office of a judge.

**Judgment** (juj'ment), *n.* sentence; the mental faculty by which man ascertains truth, by comparing facts and ideas

**Judiciary** (jú'de-ká-to-re), *n.* a court of justice; a judicial, distributing justice.

**Judicature** (jú'de-ka-tür), *n.* power of dispensing justice; a tribunal.

**Judicial** (jú-dish'al), *a.* pertaining to a court or judge; inflicted as a penalty.

**Judiciary** (jú-dish'e-ar-e), *a.* pertaining to courts of justice; passing judgment.

**Judicious** (jú-dish'us), *a.* prudent; acting with sound judgment; discreet.

**Jug** (jug), *n.* a kind of vessel for liquors.

**Juggle** (jug'gl), *v.* to play tricks; to conjure.

**Juggler** (jug'gler), *n.* one who performs tricks.

**Jugglery** (jug'gler-e), *n.* legerdemain.

**Jugular** (jú'gú-lar), *a.* pertaining to the neck or throat.

**Juice** (jüs), *n.* the sap of vegetables; fluid in animals.

**Juciness** (jüs'e-nes), *n.* abounding with juice.

**Juley** (jüs'e), *a.* full of juice.

**Juube** (jú'úb), *n.* a pulpy fruit; a confection made of sugar and gum.

**Julep** (jú'lep), *n.* a mixture of water and sugar; a beverage.

**July** (jú-'li'), *n.* seventh month of the year.

**Jumble** (jum'bl), *v.* to mix in a confused mass;—*n.* a confused mixture.

**Jump** (jump), *v.* to spring upward or forward;—*n.* a leap; a spring; a bound.

**Junction** (jungk'shun), *n.* act of joining; union.

**Juncture** (jungk'tür), *n.* a point; point of time.

**June** (jün), *n.* sixth month of the year.

**Jungle** (jung'gl), *n.* land covered with thick brushwood.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## JUNIOR

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## KINO

**Junior** (jūn'yor), *a.* younger; less advanced; — *n.* one younger than another.

**Juniper** (ju'nep-er), *n.* a hardy evergreen shrub.

**Junk** (jungk), *n.* a Chinese ship; a lump or hard piece; old ropes; hard, salt beef.

**Junket** (jungk'et), *n.* a stolen entertainment; a sweetmeat.

**Junto** (jun'to), *n.* a cabal; a faction; a secret party.

**Jupiter** (ju'pē-ter), *n.* the supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans; the largest of the planets.

**Jurisdiction** (jū-ris-dik'shun), *n.* legal power or authority; or the district over which it extends.

**Jurisdictional** (jū-ris-dik'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to jurisdiction.

**Jurisdictional** (jū-ris-dik'tiv), *a.* having jurisdiction.

**Jurisprudence** (jū-ris-prū'dens), *n.* the science of law.

**Jurist** (jūr'ist), *n.* a professor of the civil law.

**Juror** (jūr'or), *n.* one who serves on a jury; a jurymen.

**Jury** (jūr'e), *n.* persons sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court.

**Just** (just), *a.* lawful; upright; exact; true; righteous; — *ad.* accurately; quite.

**Justice** (jus'tis), *n.* agreeableness to right; equity; a civil officer.

**Justifiable** (jus'te-fl-a-bl), *a.* that can be justified.

**Justification** (jus'te-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of justifying; vindication; defence.

**Justificatory** (jus'te-fl-kā'to-re), *a.* vindicatory.

**Justify** (jus'te-fi), *v.* to judge rightly of; to absolve from guilt.

**Justly** (just'le), *ad.* exactly; equitably; honestly.

**Justness** (just'nes), *n.* conformity to truth.

**Jut** (jut), *v.* to project.

**Jute** (jūt), *n.* a kind of hemp, woven into coarse cloth.

**Juvenescence** (jū-ve-nēs'sens), *n.* youthfulness.

**Juvenescent** (jū-ve-nēs'sent), *a.* becoming young.

**Juvénile** (jū-ve-nīl), *a.* young; youthful. [youthfulness.]

**Juvenility** (jū-ve-nīl'e-te), *n.*

**Juxtaposition** (juks-ta-pō-zish'un), *n.* contiguity.

## K.

**Kail** (kāl), *n.* a kind of cabbage; colewort.

**Kaleidoscope** (ka-lī'do-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which shows beautiful forms and colors.

**Kaolin** (kā'ō-lin), *n.* the finest China clay.

**Katydid** (kā'tē-did), *n.* a pale-green insect; a grasshopper.

**Keel** (kēl), *n.* a small anchor.

**Keel** (kēl), *n.* the lower timber of a boat.

**Keelhaul** (kēl'hawl), *v.* to haul under the keel.

**Keelson** (kēl'sun), *n.* piece of timber over and next the keel of a boat.

**Keen** (kēn), *a.* eager; sharp; piercing; bitter.

**Keep** (kēp), *v.* to preserve; to save; to hold; to retain.

**Keeper** (kēp'er), *n.* one who preserves or guards.

**Keepsake** (kēp'sāk), *n.* a gift for remembrance of the giver.

**Keg** (kēg), *n.* a small cask.

**Kelp** (kēlp), *n.* sea-weed; the calcined ashes of sea-weed, for making glass.

**Ken** (ken), *v.* to see; to know; — *n.* a reach of; knowledge; view.

**Kennel** (ken'nel), *n.* a house or cot for dogs; water-course; — *v.* to lodge in a kennel.

**Kerchief** (ker'chif), *n.* a cloth to cover the head.

**Kernal** (ker'nel), *n.* anything in a husk or shell; the seed of pulpy fruits; a grain or corn; the central part.

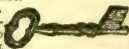
**Kerosene** (ker'o-sēn), *n.* an oil used for illuminating purposes.

**Kersey** (ker'ze), *n.* a woollen cloth.

**Kettle** (ket'l), *n.* a vessel for boiling water.

**Kettle-drum** (ket'l-drum), *n.* a drum of metal, covered with parchment.

**Key** (kē), *n.* an apparatus to fasten & open locks; a lever in music-



al instruments for producing notes; an index.

**Keystone** (kē'stōn), *n.* the middle stone of an arch.

**Kick** (kik), *n.* a blow with the foot; — *v.* to strike with the foot.

**Kid** (kid), *n.* a young goat.

**Kidnap** (kid'nāp), *v.* to steal and convey, as persons.

**Kidnapper** (kid'nāp-er), *n.* one who steals a human being.

**Kidney** (kid'ne), *n.* the viscera which secrete the urine.

**Kilderkin** (kil'der-kin), *n.* a small barrel.

**Kill** (kil), *v.* to deprive of life; to destroy.

**Kiln** (kil), *n.* an oven or fabric for drying or burning anything.

**Kilt** (kilt), *n.* a Scottish Highlander's petticoat.

**Kimbo** (kim'bō), *a.* bent; crooked; arched.

**Kin** (kin), *n.* kindred; relation; the same kind.

**Kind** (kind), *a.* denoting an obliging disposition; — *n.* a genus; race; sort.

**Kindle** (kind'l), *v.* to set on fire; to take fire.

**Kindler** (kin'dler), *n.* he or that which kindles.

**Kindliness** (kind'le-nes), *n.* affectionate disposition; benignity.

**Kindly** (kind'le), *ad.* with good-will; — *a.* mild; favorable.

**Kindness** (kind'nes), *n.* sympathizing benevolence; goodness; tenderness.

**Kindred** (kin'dred), *n.* people related to each other; affinity; — *a.* congenial; similar.

**Kinematics** (kin-e-mat'iks), *n.* pl. the science of pure motion.

**Kinesiatrics** (kin-e-se-at'riks), *n.* pl. a system of muscular movements for the cure of disease.

**King** (king), *n.* a ruler of a kingdom.

**Kingdom** (king'dum), *n.* the territory of a king; a division of natural history.

**Kink** (kingk), *n.* the twist of a thread or rope spontaneously formed; fit of laughter or coughing; — *v.* to become entangled or knotted.

**Kino** (ki'nō), *n.* an astringent

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## KINSFOLK

vegetable extract.  
**Kinsfolk** (kinz'fôk), *n.* relations; kindred.  
**Kinsman** (kinz'man), *n.* a relation.  
**Kipper** (kip'er), *n.* salmon in the spawning season; salmon salted and dried.  
**Kirk** (kerk), *n.* the church, as in Scotland.  
**Kiss** (kis), *n.* a salute with the lips;—*v.* to salute with the lips; to touch gently.  
**Kit** (kit), *n.* a collection of necessities or tools.  
**Kitchen** (kit'chen), *n.* a room for cooking. [flying toy.]  
**Kite** (kit), *n.* a bird of prey; a Kitten (kit'n), *n.* a young cat.  
**Kleptomani** (klep-tô-mă'ni-a), *n.* a morbid impulse to steal.  
**Knab** (nab), *v.* to bite; to lig hold of.  
**Knack** (nak), *n.* dexterity.  
**Knag** (nag), *n.* a knot in or on wood; a peg.  
**Knapsack** (knap'sak), *n.* a soldier's or traveler's bag.  
**Knarled** (nărl'd), *a.* knotty.  
**Knave** (năv), *n.* a rogue.  
**Knavery** (năv'er-e), *n.* a quality of a knave; dishonesty.  
**Knavish** (nă'vish), *a.* dishonest; fraudulent.  
**Knead** (néd), *v.* to work and press, as dough.  
**Knee** (nē), *n.* the joint of the leg and thigh.  
**Kneecap** (nē'pan), *n.* the round bone on the knee.  
**Kneel** (nēl), *v.* to rest or fall on the knee.  
**Knell** (nēl), *n.* the sound of a bell at a death or funeral.  
**Knife** (nif), *n.* an instrument for cutting.  
**Knight** (nit), *a.* a title;—*v.* to create a knight.  
**Knight-errant** (nit'er-ant), *n.* a wandering knight.  
**Kighthood** (nit'hood), *n.* the dignity of a knight.  
**Knightly** (nit'le), *a.* becoming a knight.  
**Knit** (nit), *v.* to weave by the hand; to unite closely.  
**Knob** (nôb), *n.* a knot; a protuberance; a round nail.  
**Knobby** (nôb'be), *a.* knotty.  
**Knock** (nok), *v.* to strike; to rap;—*n.* a blow; a

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## LAGOON

**Knocker** (nok'er), *n.* a hammer on a door; one who knocks or strikes.  
**Knoll** (nôl), *n.* a little hill.  
**Knop** (nop), *n.* a tufted top.  
**Knot** (not), *n.* a tie formed; joint of a plant; a sea mile; a knarl in wood;—*v.* to form knots.  
**Knotty** (not'te), *a.* having many knots; intricate.  
**Know** (nô), *v.* to have knowledge of; to understand; to recognize.  
**Knowable** (nô'a-bl), *a.* that may be known.  
**Knowingly** (nô'ing-le), *ad.* understandingly.  
**Knowledge** (nol'ej), *n.* that which is known; assured belief.  
**Knuckle** (nuk'l), *n.* a joint of the fingers, &c.;—*v.* to yield in a contest.  
**Koran** (kô'ran), *n.* the Mohammedan book of faith.  
**Kraal** (krāl), *n.* a Hottentot hut or village.  
**Kruller** (krul'ler), *n.* a curled cake fried in fat.  
**Kyanize** (ki'an-iz), *v.* to prevent the dry rot in timber by the use of corrosive sublimate, &c.

## L.

**La** (la), *n.* a note in music.  
**La** (law), *interj.* look! see!  
**Label** (lă'bel), *n.* a slip of paper, &c., containing an address attached to anything;—*v.* to affix a label.  
**Labial** (lă'be-əl), *a.* relating to the lips;—*n.* a letter uttered by the lips.  
**Labiodental** (lă-be-ô-dent'al), *a.* formed and pronounced by the lips and teeth.  
**Labor** (lă'ber), *n.* work; toil; travail;—*v.* to work; to toil.  
**Laboratory** (lă'bô-ra-tô-re), *n.* a place for chemical and medical experiments.  
**Laborer** (lă'ber-er), *n.* one who labors.  
**Laborious** (lă-bô're-us), *a.* toilsome; wearisome.  
**Labrose** (lă-brôs'), *a.* having thick lips.  
**Laburnum** (lă-bur'num), *n.* a


tree bearing beautiful yellow flowers.  
**Labyrinth** (lăb'e-rinth), *n.* a place full of intricacies.  
**Lac** (lak), *n.* a resin giving a fine dye.  
**Lace** (lăs), *n.* work composed of threads;—*v.* to fasten or adorn with lace.  
**Lacerate** (lăs'er-ăt), *v.* to tear; to rend; to wound.  
**Laceration** (lăs'er-ăt'shun), *n.* act of lacerating; a rent.  
**Lacertine** (lăs'er-tin), *a.* like a lizard.  
**Lachrymal** (lak're-mal), *a.* pertaining to or generating tears.  
**Lachrymose** (lak're-môs), *a.* tearful; sad; doleful.  
**Laciniated** (lă-sin'e-ăt-ed), *a.* adorned with fringes.  
**Lack** (lak), *v.* to need;—*n.* want; deficiency; failure.  
**Lackaday** (lak-a-dă'), *interj.* alas! the day.  
**Lackey** (lak'e), *n.* a footman; a male servant.  
**Laconic** (lă-kon'ik), *a.* short; brief; pithy; expressive.  
**Laconism** (lak'on-izm), *n.* a pithy expression.  
**Lacquier** (lak'er), *v.* to varnish;—*n.* varnish.  
**Lactation** (lak-tăt'shun), *n.* act of giving milk.  
**Lacteal** (lak-te-əl), *a.* pertaining to milk;—*n.* the vessel that conveys chyle.  
**Lactescent** (lak-tes'sent), *a.* producing milk; milky.  
**Lactiferous** (lak-tif'er-us), *a.* bearing or producing milk.  
**Lactometer** (lak-tom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk.  
**Lacustral** (lă kus'tral), *a.* relating to swamps or lakes.  
**Lad** (lad), *n.* a boy, a stripling.  
**Ladder** (lăd'der), *n.* a frame with steps.  
**Lade** (lăd), *v.* to load; to throw out a liquid with a ladle.  
**Lading** (lă ding), *n.* load; freight; cargo.  
**Ladle** (lă'dl), *n.* a kind of large spoon.  
**Lady** (lă'de), *n.* a woman of refined manners; a title of respect.  
**Ladyship** (lă'de-ship), *n.* title of a lady.  
**Lag** (lag), *v.* to move slowly behind; to loiter.  
**Lagoon** (lă-goon'), *n.* a marsh;

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

LATR

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LATCH

a shallow pond.  
**Lair** (lar), *n.* the retreat or den of a wild beast.  
**Laity** (la'e-te), *n.* the people, distinguished from the clergy.  
**Lake** (lāk), *n.* a body of water surrounded by land.  
**Lamb** (lam), *n.* young of sheep; —*v.* to bring forth young, as lambs.  
**Lambent** (lam'bent), *a.* playing about like flames.  
**Lambkin** (lam'kin), *n.* a young lamb.  
**Lame** (lām), *a.* unsound in a limb; —*v.* to cripple.  
**Lamelliferous** (lam-el-if'er-us), *a.* having a foliated structure.  
**Lameness** (lam'nes), *n.* the state of a cripple.  
**Lament** (la-ment), *n.* to bewail; to weep; to mourn.  
**Lamentable** (lam'en-tā-bl), *a.* sad; mournful.  
**Lamentation** (lam-en-tā'shun), *n.* audible expression of grief; walling.  
**Lamina** (lam'e-na), *n.* a thin plate or scale; blade of a leaf; —*pl.* *Laminee*.  
**Laminar** (lam'e-nar), *a.* consisting of or resembling thin plates or scales.  
**Lammas** (lam mas), *n.* the first day of August.  
**Lamp** (lamp), *n.* a vessel containing oil and a wick for light.   
**Lampblack** (lamp'blak), *n.* a fine soot from the smoke of pitch, &c.  
**Lampoon** (lam-poon'), *n.* a personal satire in writing; —*v.* to satirize.  
**Lampooner** (lam-poon'er), *n.* one who lampoons.  
**Lamprey** (lam'pre), *n.* a fish resembling an eel.  
**Lanated** (la'na-ted), *a.* covered with hair like wool.  
**Lance** (lans), *n.* a long shaft or spear; —*v.* to pierce.  
**Lancet** (lan'set), *n.* a surgical instrument used to open veins, &c.  
**Lanceolar** (lan'sē-o-ler), *a.* tapering toward the end.  
**Lanceolate** (lan'se-nāt), *v.* to tear; to lacerate.  
**Land** (land), *n.* ground; earth; country; region; soil; real estate; a nation or people; —*v.* to act or come on land or on shore.

**Landau** (lan'daw), *n.* a four-wheeled carriage.  
**Landed** (land'ed), *a.* consisting in land.  
**Landgrave** (land'grāv), *n.* a German nobleman.  
**Landing** (land'ing), *n.* a place for going or setting on shore; top of a stairway.  
**Landlady** (land'lā-de), *n.* a lady who has tenants; the mistress of an inn.  
**Landlock** (land'lok), *v.* to inclose by land.  
**Landlord** (land'lord), *n.* the master of a house; the owner of houses or lands.  
**Landmark** (land mār'k), *n.* a mark to show the boundaries of land; an elevated object.  
**Land-office** (land of'is), *n.* office for the selling of land.  
**Landscape** (land'skāp), *n.* aspect of a country.  
**Landslip** (land'slip), *n.* the slipping or sliding down of land.  
**Landward** (land'wērd), *ad.* toward land.  
**Landwehr** (land'vār), *n.* the Austrian or Prussian militia.  
**Lane** (lān), *n.* a narrow passage or road.  
**Language** (lang'gwāj), *n.* human speech; speech peculiar to a nation; style or manner of expression; diction.  
**Languid** (lang'gwīd), *a.* weak; spiritless; feeble.  
**Languish** (lang'gwīsh), *v.* to droop; to pine away; to lose vigor.  
**Languishment** (lang'gwīsh-ment), *n.* pining.  
**Languor** (lang'gor), *n.* weariness; lassitude.  
**Laniary** (lan'e-ar-e), *a.* lacerating or tearing.  
**Lanigerous** (lan'ij'er-us), *a.* producing or bearing wool.  
**Lank** (langk), *a.* thin; slender; loose; not plump.  
**Lanky** (lang'ke), *a.* tall and thin.  
**Lantern** (lan'tern), *n.* a case for carrying light.  
**Lanuginous** (la-nūj'e-nus), *a.* downy or woolly.  
**Lanyard** (lan'yārd), *n.* a small piece of rope.  
**Lap** (lap), *n.* the loose part of a garment; the knees and thighs; a fold; —*v.* to lick up; to wrap; to lay over.

**Lapidary** (lap'e-da-re), *n.* a dealer in precious stones.  
**Lapideous** (lap'id'e-us), *a.* stony.  
**Lappel** (lap'et), *n.* a little lap or flap.  
**Lapse** (laps), *v.* to slip or glide; to fall to another; —*n.* a slip; a glide; a fault; a passing; a fall.  
**Larboard** (lār'bōrd), *n.* left side of a vessel, looking from the stern.  
**Larceny** (lār'se-ne), *n.* theft; the stealing of property.  
**Lard** (lārd), *n.* the melted fat of swine; —*v.* to stuff or smear with lard.  
**Lardaceous** (lār-dā'shus), *a.* resembling lard.  
**Lardons** (lār'donz), *n. pl.* bits of bacon used in cookery.  
**Larder** (lār'der), *n.* a place where meats, &c., are kept.  
**Large** (lārj), *a.* bulky; wide; extensive; liberal.  
**Largely** (lārj'le), *ad.* extensively; abundantly.  
**Largeness** (lārj'nes), *n.* great size; magnitude.  
**Largess** (lār'jes), *n.* a gift or donation; a present.  
**Larva** (lār'va), *n.* an insect in a caterpillar or grub state.  
**Larvated** (lār'vā-ted), *a.* masked.  
**Laryngoscope** (lar-ing'eō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the larynx.  
**Larynx** (lār'ingks), *n.* upper part of the windpipe.  
**Lascivious** (las-siv'e-us), *a.* lewd; wanton; lustful.  
**Lash** (lash), *n.* the flexible part; a stroke; a whip; —*v.* to strike with a lash; to whip; to fasten; to satirize.  
**Lass** (las), *n.* a young girl.  
**Lassitude** (las'se-tūd), *n.* languor; weakness; weariness.  
**Lasso** (las'so), *n.* a rope with a noose; —*v.* to capture with a lasso.  
**Last** (last), *a.* latest; final; kindest; —*v.* to continue; to endure; —*n.* a form for shaping a shoe.  
**Lasting** (last'ing), *a.* of long continuance; durable.  
**Lastly** (last'le), *ad.* in the last place; finally.  
**Latch** (latch), *n.* the fastening for a door; —*v.* to fasten with a latch.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## LATCHET

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## LEAVEN

**Latchet** (lach'et), *n.* the string for fastening a shoe.

**Late** (lât), *a.* behindhand; coming after the time; long delayed;—*ad.* after the usual time.

**Lately** (lât'le), *ad.* not long ago.

**Lateness** (lât'nes), *n.* state of being late.

**Latent** (lâ'tent), *a.* concealed; hid; secret; unseen.

**Lateral** (lat'er-al), *a.* proceeding from or inclined to the side.

**Lateralities** (lat'er-ish'us), *a.* of the color of bricks.

**Lath** (lath), *n.* a strip of wood used in plastering, &c.;—*v.* to cover with laths.

**Lathe** (lâth), *n.* a machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, iron, &c.

**Lather** (lath'er), *n.* a foam from soap and water;—*v.* to spread with lather.

**Latin** (lat'in), *n.* the ancient language of the Romans.

**Latinism** (lat'in-izm), *n.* a Latin idiom.

**Latinize** (lat'in-iz), *v.* to turn into Latin.

**Latitude** (lat'e-tûd) *n.* breadth; freedom from restraint; distance from the equator.

**Latitudinal** (lat-e-tû'de-nal), *a.* pertaining to latitude.

**Latitudinarian** (lat-e-tû-de-nâr-ee-an), *n.* one who departs from orthodoxy.

**Latria** (la-trî'a), *n.* the highest worship, or that paid to God.

**Latten** (lat'en), *n.* sheet tin; tinned iron-plate.

**Latter** (lat'ter), *a.* coming or existing after the first of two.

**Latterly** (lat'ter-le), *ad.* of latter time; of late.

**Lattice** (lat'is), *n.* a framework of cross-bars;—*v.* to form into open work.

**Laud** (lawd), *v.* to extol; to praise; to celebrate.

**Laudable** (law'da-bl), *a.* praiseworthy; commendable.

**Laudanum** (lawd'a-num), *n.* tincture of opium.

**Laudatory** (law'd'a-to-re), *a.* containing praise.

**Laugh** (laf), *v.* to manifest mirth;—*n.* expression of sudden mirth peculiar to man.

**Laughable** (laf'a-bl), *a.* that may excite laughter.

**Laughing** (laf'ing), *a.* the act of laughter.

**Laughter** (laf'ter), *n.* act or noise of laughing.

**Launch** (lansh), *v.* to slide into water;—*n.* moving of a ship into water.

**Laundress** (lawn'dres), *n.* a washerwoman.

**Laundry** (lawn'dre), *n.* a place where clothes are washed and ironed.

**Laureate** (law'rê-ât), *n.* one crowned with laurel.

**Laurel** (law'rel), *n.* a kind of bay tree.

**Lava** (lâ'va), *n.* melted rock matter which flows from a volcano.

**Lavatory** (lav'a-to-re), *n.* a place for washing.

**Lave** (lâv), *v.* to wash; to lade out.

**Laver** (lâ'ver), *n.* a large vessel for washing.

**Lavish** (lav'ish), *a.* expending profusely;—*v.* to expend profusely; to waste.

**Law** (law), *n.* rule of action; rule of direction; a settled principle; statute; decree.

**Lawful** (law'ful), *a.* according to law; legal.

**Lawfulness** (law'ful-nes), *n.* legality; conformity to law.

**Lawgiver** (law'giv-er), *n.* a legislator.

**Lawless** (law'les), *a.* not restrained by law; illegal.

**Lawn** (lawn), *n.* a plain; a species of linen.

**Lawsuit** (law'sût), *n.* a suit or process in law.

**Lawyer** (law'yer), *n.* one who practises law.

**Lax** (laks), *a.* loose; vague.

**Laxative** (laks'a-tiv), *a.* loosening; mildly purgative;—*n.* a purgative medicine.

**Laxity** (laks'e-te), *n.* looseness; want of exactness.

**Lay** (lâ), *v.* to put or place; to impute; to wager; to produce eggs;—*n.* a song; a stratum; a row;—*a.* not clerical.

**Layer** (lâ'er), *n.* a stratum; bed; a sprig or shoot; a coat.

**Layman** (lâ'man), *n.* one not a clergyman.

**Lazar** (lâ'zar), *n.* one with a nauseous disease.

**Lazaretto** (lax-a-ret'tô), *n.* a hospital for diseased persons.

**Laziness** (lâ'ze-nes), *n.* habitual sloth.

**Lazy** (lâ'ze), *a.* averse to labor; slothful; sluggish.

**Lea** (lê), *n.* a meadow.

**Lead** (led), *n.* a soft metal; a slip of type metal;—*v.* to cover with lead; to separate lines of type. [guide.]

**Lead** (lêd), *v.* to go before; to leaden (led'n), *a.* made of lead; dull; heavy.

**Leader** (lêd-er), *n.* one who leads; a chief.

**Leaf** (lêf), *n.* part of a plant; two pages of a book;—*v.* to unfold or produce.

**Leafless** (lêf-less), *a.* without leaves.

**Leaflet** (lêf'let), *n.* a small leaf.

**League** (lêg), *n.* an alliance; a union; three miles;—*v.* to unite for mutual interest.

**Leak** (lêk), *n.* a hole or defect that admits fluid to pass;—*v.* to let fluid in or out.

**Leakage** (lêk'aj), *n.* leaking; allowance for leaking.

**Lean** (lêp), *a.* thin; slender;—*n.* flesh without fat;—*v.* to bend; to trust to.

**Leanness** (lên'nes), *n.* want of flesh; thinness.

**Leap** (lêp), *v.* to spring; to bound;—*n.* a jump.

**Leap-year** (lêp'yêr), *n.* every fourth year, which has 366 days.

**Learn** (lern), *v.* to gain knowledge or skill.

**Learned** (lern'ed), *a.* having learning; skilled.

**Learner** (lern'er), *n.* one acquiring knowledge.

**Learning** (lern'ing), *n.* erudition; knowledge.

**Lease** (lês), *n.* a letting for hire; a tenure;—*v.* to let for use by hire.

**Leasehold** (lês'hôld), *n.* a tenure held by lease.

**Leash** (lês), *n.* a leather thong; a band.

**Least** (lêst), *a.* smallest.

**Leather** (lêth-er), *n.* hide of an animal dressed.

**Leathern** (lêth'ern), *a.* made of leather.

**Leave** (lêv), *n.* liberty granted; a parting visit;—*v.* to quit; to bequeath.

**Leaven** (lêv'n), *n.* a fermenting mixture;—*v.* to make light; to ferment.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## LEAVINGS

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## LEVIALE

**Leavings** (lêv'ingz), *n. pl.* things left.

**Lecherous** (lech'er-us), *a.* addicted to debauchery.

**Lechery** (lech'er-e), *n.* lewdness; indulgence of lust.

**Lecture** (lek'tür), *n.* a discourse, read or pronounced:—*v.* to instruct by reading lectures; to reprove.

**Lecturer** (lek'tür-er), *n.* one who lectures.

**Ledge** (lej), *n.* a layer; a ridge; a reef; a moulding.

**Ledger** (lej'er), *n.* a chief book of accounts.

**Lee** (lê), *n.* side opposite to the wind.

**Leech** (lêch), *n.* an aquatic blood-sucking worm.

**Leer** (lêr), *n.* an oblique or arch look;—*v.* to look archly.

**Lees** (lêz), *n. pl.* dregs; sediment of liquor.

**Lee-shore** (lê'shôr), *n.* the shore toward which the wind blows

**Leeward** (lê'ward), *ad.* toward the lee; direction opposite to the wind.

**Left** (left), *a.* opposite to the right; having taken leave and gone.

**Leg** (leg), *n.* a limb for walking and to support the body, a table, or other thing.

**Legacy** (leg'a-se), *n.* a bequest; anything left by will.

**Legal** (lê'gal), *a.* authorized or directed by law.

**Legality** (lê-gal'e-te), *n.* lawfulness.

**Legalize** (lê'gal-iz), *v.* to make lawful.

**Legal-tender** (lê'gal-ten'der), *n.* the medium of payment which can be lawfully offered in a country.

**Legate** (leg'at), *n.* ambassador; deputy; envoy.

**Legatee** (leg-a-tê'), *n.* one who has a legacy.

**Legation** (lê-gâ'shun), *n.* an embassy; deputation.

**Legend** (lê'jend), *n.* tradition; an inscription.

**Legendary** (lê'jên-da-re), *a.* relating to legends; romantic.

**Legerdemain** (lej'er-dê-mân'), *n.* sleight of hand.

**Legging** (leg'ing), *n.* a cover for the leg. [read.]

**Legible** (lej'e-bl), *a.* that can be

**Legion** (lê'jun), *n.* a body of soldiers; vast number.

**Legislate** (lej'is-lât), *v.* to make or enact laws.

**Legislation** (lej-is-lâ'shun), *n.* act of making laws.

**Legislative** (lej'is-lâ-tiv), *a.* relating to a legislature; passing laws.

**Legislator** (lej'is-lâ-ter), *n.* one who makes laws.

**Legislature** (lej'is-lâ-tür), *n.* the body that has power to make laws.

**Legitimacy** (lê-jit'e-ma-se), *n.* lawfulness; genuineness.

**Legitimate** (lê-jit'e-mat), *a.* lawful; born in wedlock; real;—*v.* to render lawful.

**Legitimize** (le-jit'e-miz), *v.* to render legitimate or lawful.

**Leguminous** (le-gû'min-us), *a.* pertaining to peas or beans.

**Leisure** (lê'zhur), *n.* freedom from business.

**Leisurely** (lê'zhur-le), *ad.* deliberately; slowly.

**Lemma** (lem'ma), *n.* a preparatory proposition.

**Lemon** (lem'un), *n.* an acid fruit of the orange kind.

**Lemonade** (lem-un-ad'), *n.* sweetened water and lemon-juice.

**Lend** (lend), *v.* to grant for temporary use; to let for hire.

**Length** (length), *n.* measure from end to end; distance.

**Lengthen** (length'n), *v.* to make longer; to draw out; to grow longer.

**Lengthwise** (length'wiz), *ad.* in direction of the length.

**Lent** (lê'ne-ent), *a.* softening; mild; gentle.

**Lentive** (len'e-tiv), *a.* assuasive; mitigating; softening.

**Lentily** (len'e-te), *n.* mildness; mercy; clemency.

**Lens** (lenz), *n.* a glass by which objects are magnified and diminished.

**Lent** (lent), *n.* the fast of forty days before Easter.

**Lentilar** (len-tik'ü-ler), *a.* resembling a lens.

**Lentiginous** (len-tij'e-nus), *a.* freckly; scurfy.

**Lento** (len'tô), *ad.* in music, slowly; smoothly.

**Lentus** (len'tus), *a.* viscous; tenacious.

**Leopine** (lê'ô-nin, a. o. or like a lion.

**Leopard** (lep'ard), *n.* a spotted quadruped

**Leper** (lep'er), *n.* one infected with leprosy.

**Leporine** (lep'o-rin), *a.* pertaining to a hare.

**Leprosy** (lep'rô-se), *n.* a disease of the skin.

**Leprous** (lep'rus), *a.* affected with leprosy.

**Lesion** (lê'zhun), *n.* a hurt, or hurting; an injury.

**Less** (les), *a.* smaller; not so large or great;—*ad.* in a smaller degree.

**Lessee** (les-sê'), *n.* one to whom a lease is delivered.

**Lessen** (les'n), *v.* to diminish; to weaken.

**Lesson** (les'n), *n.* instruction; precept; a portion of a book to be learned.

**Lessor** (les'ser), *n.* he who grants a lease.

**Let** (lest), *conj.* for fear that.

**Let** (let), *v.* to permit; to lease;—*n.* hindrance; delay.

**Lethal** (lê'thal), *a.* deadly.

**Lethargic** (le-thar'jik), *a.* sleepy; very drowsy.

**Lethargy** (leth'ar-je), *n.* morbid drowsiness; inaction.

**Lethe** (lê'thê), *n.* oblivion; forgetfulness; death.

**Lethaen** (lê'thê'an), *a.* inducing sleep or oblivion.

**Letter** (let'ter), *n.* one who leases; a written message; an alphabetic character; a printing-type;—*v.* to stamp with letters.

**Letterpress** (let'ter-pres), *n.* printed matter from type.

**Letters** (let'terz), *n. pl.* learning; literature.

**Levant** (lê'vant, lê-vant'), *a.* eastern; oriental.

**Levee** (lev'ê), *n.* a rising; a bank of earth; a concourse of people visiting a great personage.

**Level** (lev'el), *a.* even; flat; plain;—*v.* to make even; to take aim;—*n.* a plain; a flat surface; equality.

**Leveler** (lev'el-er), *n.* one who levels.

**Leveling** (lev'el-ing), *n.* act of bringing to a level.

**Lever** (lê'ver), *n.* a mechanical power; a bar used to move or raise anything weighty.

**Leveret** (lev'er-et), *n.* a young hare.

**Leviable** (lev'e-a-bl), *a.* that may be levied.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## LEVIATHAN

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## LIMB

**Leviathan** (le-vi'a-than), *n.* a large sea-animal.  
**Levigate** (lev'e-gât), *v.* to rub to a fine powder.  
**Levite** (lé-vit), *n.* one of the tribe of Levi.  
**Levitical** (le-vit'e-kal), *a.* relating to the Levites.  
**Levity** (lev'e-te), *n.* want of seriousness; lightness.  
**Levy** (lev'e), *v.* to raise; to collect;—*n.* act of raising money or troops.  
**Lewd** (lûd), *a.* lustful; wanton; lecherous.  
**Lexicographer** (leks-e-kog'ra-fer), *n.* the writer of a dictionary.  
**Lexicographical** (leks-e-kog-ra-fe-kal), *a.* pertaining to lexicography.  
**Lexicography** (leks-e-kog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of composing dictionaries.  
**Lexicon** (leks'e-kon), *n.* a dictionary.  
**Lexigraphy** (leks-ig'ra-fe), *n.* the definition of words.  
**Liability** (li-a-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being liable; responsibility; tendency.  
**Liable** (li'a-bl), *a.* exposed; responsible; subject.  
**Liaison** (lê-a-zong'), *n.* connection; union; illicit intimacy.  
**Liar** (li'er), *n.* one who utters falsehood.  
**Libation** (li-bâ'shun), *n.* an offering of wine.  
**Libel** (li'bel), *n.* a defamatory statement; a judicial decree;—*v.* to maliciously defame; to attack by legal writ.  
**Libeler** (li'bel-er), *n.* one who libels.  
**Libelous** (li'bel-us), *a.* defamatory; scandalous.  
**Liberal** (lib'er-al), *a.* free in giving; tolerant; candid.  
**Liberality** (lib'er-al'e-te), *n.* generosity; candor.  
**Liberalize** (lib'er-al-iz), *v.* to make liberal.  
**Liberate** (lib'er-ât), *v.* to set at liberty.  
**Liberation** (lib'er-â'shun), *n.* a settling free.  
**Libertine** (lib'er-tin), *n.* one who leads a dissolute life.  
**Libertinism** (lib'er-tin-izm), *n.* licentiousness of life.  
**Liberty** (lib'er-te), *n.* freedom; permission; privilege.  
**Libidinous** (le-bid'e-nus), *a.*

lustful; licentious; lewd.  
**Librarian** (li-brâ're-an), *n.* one who has the care of a library.  
**Library** (li'bra-re), *n.* a collection of books arranged in order; place for books.  
**Librate** (li'brât), *v.* to move, as a balance.  
**Libratory** (li'bra-to-re), *a.* moving like a balance.  
**License** (li'sens), *n.* permission given; document giving liberty to do certain things;—*v.* to permit by legal writ; to authorize.  
**Licentiate** (li-sen'she-ât), *n.* one who has a license to practice a profession.  
**Licentious** (li-sen'shus), *a.* immoral; unrestrained.  
**Licentiousness** (li-sen'shus-nes), *n.* contempt of just restraint.  
**Lick** (lik), *v.* to touch or lap with the tongue;—*n.* a blow or stroke.  
**Lie** (li), *n.* an untruth uttered to deceive;—*v.* to utter falsehood; to deceive; to rest lengthwise; to lean; to remain.  
**Lief** (lêf), *ad.* willingly.  
**Liege** (lêj), *n.* one who owes allegiance;—*a.* trusty.  
**Lien** (lê'en), *n.* a legal claim to hold the property of another.  
**Lieu** (li), *n.* stead; place.  
**Lieutenant** (lu-ten'an-se), *n.* office or commission of a lieutenant.  
**Lieutenant** (lu-ten'ant), *n.* a deputy; one second in rank; an officer next below a captain.  
**Life** (lif), *n.* union of soul and body; animation; vitality; existence; energy; spirit.  
**Life-boat** (lif'bôt), *n.* a boat for saving life.  
**Life-guard** (lif'gârd), *n.* the guard of a dignitary's person.  
**Lifeless** (lif'les), *a.* without life or spirit; insipid.  
**Lifelessness** (lif'les-nes), *n.* dullness; heaviness.  
**Lifetime** (lif'tim), *n.* the duration of life.  
**Lift** (lit), *v.* to raise; to exalt;—*n.* act of lifting; rise.  
**Ligament** (lig'a-ment), *n.* anything which ties or unites.  
**Ligature** (lig'a-tür), *n.* anything that binds a bandage.  
**Light** (lit), *n.* that by which

we see; anything which gives light; illustration;—*a.* bright; loose; nimble; gay; not heavy;—*v.* to set on fire; to ignite; to flâ; to descend.  
**Lighten** (lit'n), *v.* to flash with light; to make lighter; to alleviate; to cheer.  
**Lighter** (lit'er), *n.* one who lights; a boat.  
**Light-headed** (lit'hed-ed), *a.* delirious; thoughtless.  
**Light-house** (lit'hous), *n.* a house with a light to direct seamen.  
**Lightly** (lit'le), *ad.* without weight; with levity; easily.  
**Light-minded** (lit'mind-ed), *a.* unsettled; unsteady.  
**Lightness** (lit'nes), *n.* levity; brightness; want of weight; giddiness; inconstancy.  
**Lightning** (lit'ning), *n.* an electric flash.  
**Lights** (lits), *n. pl.* lungs.  
**Lightsome** (lit'sum), *a.* not dark; gay; cheerful.  
**Ligneous** (lig'ne-us), *a.* made of or resembling wood.  
**Ligniferous** (lig-nif'er-us), *a.* yielding or producing wood.  
**Ignite** (lig'nî), *n.* wood coal.  
**Lignum-vitæ** (lig-num-vit'e), *n.* a very hard wood.  
**Like** (lik), *a.* equal in quantity, quality, or degree; similar;—*n.* that which resembles;—*ad.* in the same manner; probably;—*v.* to resemble.  
**Likelihood** (lik'le-hood), *n.* probability.  
**Likeliness** (lik'le-nes), *n.* probability; credibility.  
**Likely** (lik'le), *a.* probable.  
**Liken** (lik'n), *v.* to represent as similar; to compare.  
**Likeness** (lik'nes), *n.* resemblance; a portrait; effigy.  
**Likewise** (lik'wîz), *ad.* in like manner; moreover; also.  
**Liking** (lik'ing), *n.* inclination; preference; desire.  
**Lilac** (li'lak), *n.* a pretty flowering shrub.  
**Lilaceous** (li-le-â'shus), *a.* pertaining to a lily.  
**Lilliputian** (li-le-pû'shun), *n.* a dwarf;—*a.* diminutive.  
**Lily** (li'e), *n.* a bulbous plant with beautiful flowers.  
**Limaceous** (li-mâ'shus), *a.* of or resembling the slug.  
**Limb** (lim), *n.* a member of the

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## LIMBER

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## LIVE

body; a branch of a tree; an edge or border;—*v.* to dismember.

**Limber** (lim'ber), *a.* easily bent; supple; flexible; pliant.

**Limbo** (lim'bō), *n.* the frontier border of hell; a place of confinement.

**Lime** (lim), *n.* the white caustic earth from limestone.

**Lime-kiln** (lim'kil), *n.* a furnace for burning lime.

**Limestone** (lim'stōn), *n.* rocks composed of carbonate of lime.

**Limit** (lim'it), *n.* boundary; restriction;—*v.* to confine within bounds; to restrain.

**Limitation** (lim-e-tā'shun), *n.* act of bounding; restriction.

**Limitless** (lim'it-less), *a.* unbounded; immense.

**Lima** (lim), *v.* to draw or paint, as in water-colors.

**Manner** (lim'ner), *n.* a portrait painter.

**Mimous** (li'mus), *a.* muddy; slimy; thick.

**Limp** (limp), *v.* to walk lamely;—*a.* pliant; weak.

**Limpet** (lim'pet), *n.* a conical shell-fish.

**Limpid** (lim'pid), *a.* pure; clear; transparent.

**Limy** (lim'e), *a.* containing lime; glutinous.

**Linch-pin** (linsh'pin), *n.* a pin to keep a wheel on the axle-tree.

**Linden** (lin'den), *n.* the lime tree.

**Line** (lin), *n.* lineage or progeny; a string; an extended mark; a rank; a course; business; a verse; the equator; twelfth of an inch;—*v.* to cover on the inside.

**Lineage** (lin'é-āj), *n.* pedigree; race; descent.

**Lineal** (lin'é-al), *a.* being in a direct line; composed of lines; hereditary.

**Lineament** (lin'é-a-ment), *n.* feature; outline.

**Linear** (lin'é-er), *a.* consisting of lines.

**Linen** (lin'en), *a.* made of flax or hemp;—*n.* cloth of flax.

**Linen-draper** (lin'en-drā-per), *n.* one who deals in linen.

**Liner** (lin'er), *n.* a vessel of a line of packets.

**Linger** (ling'ger), *v.* to loiter; to remain long; to delay.

**Lingerling** (ling'ger-ing), *a.* de-

laying; loitering.

**Lingual** (ling'gwāl), *a.* relating to the tongue.

**Linguist** (ling'gwist), *n.* one versed in languages.

**Liniment** (lin'e-ment), *n.* a soft ointment; a balsam.

**Link** (link), *n.* part of a chain; anything connecting;—*v.* to connect by links.


**Linnet** (lin'net), *n.* a small singing-bird.

**Linstock** (lin'stok), *n.* a cannoneer's staff notched to hold a match.

**List** (lint), *n.* linen scraped into a soft substance.

**Listel** (lin'tel), *n.* the upper part over a door or window.

**Lion** (li'un), *n.* a rapacious wild animal.



**Lioness** (li'un-es), *n.* a female lion.

**Lionlike** (li'un-lik), *a.* bold; fierce.

**Lip** (lip), *n.* the border of the mouth; the edge of a thing.

**Liquefaction** (lik-wē-fak'shun), *n.* act of melting.

**Liquefiable** (lik-wē-fi-a-bl), *a.* that may be melted.

**Liquefier** (lik-wē-fi-er), *n.* that which dissolves.

**Liquefy** (lik-wē-fi), *v.* to melt into a fluid.

**Liquescent** (le-kwes'ent), *a.* melting; dissolving.

**Liquid** (lik'wid), *a.* capable of flowing.—*n.* a flowing substance; smooth; clear; sound.

**Liquidate** (lik'wi-dāt), *v.* to adjust and settle; to ascertain.

**Liquidation** (lik-wi-dā'shun), *n.* act of liquidating.

**Liquidator** (lik-wi-dā-ter), *n.* one who liquidates.

**Liquor** (lik'er), *n.* a liquid; strong drink.

**Liquorice** (lik'or-is), *n.* a sweet root used for medicine and flavoring.

**Lisp** (lisp), *v.* to articulate imperfectly, especially the hissing sounds;—*n.* an imperfect utterance.

**List** (list), *v.* to enlist; to hearken; to attend to;—*n.* a roll or catalogue; strip of cloth; an inclination to one side, as a ship.

**Listen** (lis'n), *v.* to hear with attention; to be heedful.

**Listener** (lis'n-er), *n.* one who listens.

**Listless** (list'les), *a.* heedless; indifferent.

**Litany** (lit'a-ne), *n.* a solemn form of supplication in worship.

**Literal** (lit'er-al), *a.* according to the letter; exact.

**Literally** (lit'er-al-ly), *ad.* with adherence to words.

**Literary** (lit'er-a-re), *a.* relating to literature.

**Literati** (lit'er-ā'tl), *n. pl.* men of learning.

**Literature** (lit'er-a-tār), *n.* acquaintance with literary productions; the knowledge of letters and languages.

**Lithe** (lit'h), *a.* pliant; flexible; limber; nimble.

**Litheness** (lit'h-nes), *n.* flexibility; limberness.

**Lithographic** (lith-o-grā'fik), *a.* pertaining to lithography.

**Lithography** (lith-og-ra'fe), *n.* the art of tracing letters, &c., on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression.

**Lithology** (lith-ol'o-je), *n.* history of the structure of rocks.

**Lithotomy** (lith-ot'o-me), *n.* operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.

**Litigant** (lit'e-gant), *n.* one engaged in a lawsuit;—*a.* contesting in law.

**Litigate** (lit'e-gāt), *v.* to contest in law.

**Litigation** (lit-e-gā'shun), *n.* contention in law.

**Litigious** (le-tij'yus), *a.* inclined to go to law.

**Litter** (lit'er), *v.* to scatter about; to bring forth;—*n.* a bedded carriage; brood of young; loose matter strewn about.

**Little** (lit'l), *n.* a small part, space, value, or quality;—*a.* small; not much;—*ad.* in a small degree.

**Littleness** (lit'l-nes), *n.* smallness; meanness; lack of dignity.

**Liturgical** (le-tur'je-kal), *a.* pertaining to a liturgy.

**Liturgy** (lit'ur-je), *n.* a form or ritual of prayers.

**Live** (liv), *v.* to have life; to abide; to dwell; to exist.

**Live** (liv), *a.* having life; active.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## LIVELIHOOD

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## LOOM

**Livelihood** (liv'e-*hood*), *n.* the means of living.  
**Liveliness** (liv'e-*ness*), *n.* vivacity; sprightliness.  
**Livelong** (liv'e-*long*), *a.* long in duration; tedious.  
**Liver** (liv'er), *n.* one who lives; the organ in the body which secretes bile.  
**Livery** (liv'er-*e*), *n.* a dress of servants.  
**Live-stock** (liv'st-*ok*), *n.* cattle, horses, &c.  
**Livid** (liv'id), *a.* discolored.  
**Living** (liv'ing), *n.* subsistence; support; an ecclesiastical benefice.  
**Livivial** (liks-iv'e-*al*), *a.* resembling lye.  
**Lixivium** (liks-iv'e-*um*), *n.* a lye from ashes and water.  
**Lizard** (liz'erd), *n.* a scaly reptile.  
**Lo** (lō), *interj.* look! see! behold! observe.  
**Load** (lōd), *n.* that which is carried; weight; freight; cargo;—*v.* to burden; to freight; to charge.  
**Loading** (lōd'ing), *n.* a cargo; charge; burden.  
**Loadstar** (lōd'stār), *n.* the pole-star.  
**Loadstone** (lōd'stōn), *n.* an ore of iron which attracts other pieces of iron.  
**Loaf** (lōf), *n.* a mass of baked bread.  
**Loafer** (lōf'er), *n.* a low, idle man; a vagrant.  
**Loam** (lōm), *n.* a rich earth.  
**Loan** (lōn), *n.* that which is lent;—*v.* to lend.  
**Loath** (lōth), *a.* unwilling; reluctant.  
**Loathe** (lōth), *v.* to hate or feel disgust at.  
**Loathsome** (lōth'sum), *a.* exciting abhorrence.  
**Loathsomeness** (lōth'sum-*ness*), *n.* quality that excites disgust or abhorrence.  
**Lobby** (lob'be), *n.* an opening before a room.  
**Lobe** (lob), *n.* a division of the lungs, brain, &c.  
**Lobster** (lob'ster), *n.* a shell-fish with large claws.  
**Local** (lō'kal), *a.* pertaining or confined to a place.  
**Locality** (lō'kal'e-*te*), *n.* place; situation.  
**Localize** (lō'kal-*iz*), *v.* to limit to a particular place.

**Locate** (lō'kāt), *v.* to designate the place of; to place.  
**Location** (lō'kā'shun), *n.* situation; act of placing.  
**Loch** (lok), *n.* a lake; an arm of the sea.  
**Lock** (lok), *n.* a place shut in; a fastening for a door, &c.; part of a firearm; tuft or ringlet of hair; works to confine water in a canal;—*v.* to fasten with a lock; to embrace.  
**Lockage** (lok'aj), *n.* the whole locks on a canal; toll paid for passing.  
**Locker** (lok'er), *n.* any close place that locks.  
**Locket** (lok'et), *n.* a catch; an ornamental lock.  
**Locksmith** (lok'smith), *n.* a maker of locks.  
**Locomotion** (lō'ko-mō'shun), *n.* act or power of moving from place to place.



**Locomotive** (lō'ko-mō'tiv), *a.* moving from place to place;—*n.* a railway engine.  
**Locust** (lō'kust), *n.* a destructive insect; a tree.  
**Lode** (lōd), *n.* an ore-producing mineral vein.  
**Lodge** (lod), *n.* a small house; a den; a meeting or club;—*v.* to rest at night.  
**Lodger** (lod'j), *n.* one who hires a lodging.  
**Lodging** (lod'ing), *n.* a place of rest or temporary residence.  
**Lodgment** (lod'men't), *n.* act of lodging.  
**Loft** (loft), *n.* a room near the roof.  
**Loffiness** (loft'e-*ness*), *n.* attitude; pride; dignity.  
**Lofty** (loft'e), *a.* high; proud; stately; haughty.  
**Log** (log), *n.* a heavy piece of wood.  
**Logarithm** (log'a-rithm), *n.* a series of artificial numbers in arithmetical progression.  
**Logarithmic** (log-a-rith'mik),

*a.* pertaining to or consisting of logarithms.  
**Log-book** (log'book), *n.* register of a ship's way.  
**Loggerhead** (log'er-hed), *n.* a dunce; a blockhead.  
**Logic** (loj'ik), *n.* the art of reasoning correctly.  
**Logical** (loj'e-*kal*), *a.* according to logic; clear.  
**Logician** (lō-jish'an), *n.* a person skilled in logic.  
**Logistic** (lō-jis'tik), *a.* made on the scale of sixty.  
**Log-line** (log'lin), *n.* a line to measure a ship's speed.  
**Logomachy** (log'om'a-*ke*), *n.* contention about words.  
**Logotype** (log'ō-tip), *n.* a type with two or more letters in one piece.  
**Logwood** (log'wood), *n.* a dye wood.  
**Loin** (loin), *n.* the back of an animal; reins.  
**Loiter** (loi'ter), *v.* to linger; to saunter.  
**Loiterer** (loi'ter-er), *n.* one who loiters an idler.  
**Loll** (lol), *v.* to lounge; to hang out the tongue.  
**Lone** (lōn), *a.* solitary.  
**Loneliness** (lōn'e-*ness*), *n.* want of company.  
**Lonely** (lōn'le), *a.* solitary; retired; single.  
**Lonesome** (lōn'sum), *a.* secluded from society; dismal.  
**Long** (long), *a.* extended; tedious;—*ad.* to a great length or extent;—*v.* to desire or wish for earnestly.  
**Longer** (long'jer), *a.* more long or extended.  
**Longeval** (lon-jē'val), *a.* long-lived.  
**Longevity** (lon-jer'e-*te*), *n.* length of life; old age.  
**Longing** (long'ing), *n.* an earnest desire; continual wish.  
**Longitude** (lon-je-tūd), *n.* distance east or west.  
**Longitudinal** (lon-je-tū'de-nal), *a.* pertaining to longitude or length.  
**Loo** (loo), *n.* a game at cards.  
**Look** (look), *v.* to behold; to expect; to appear; to search for;—*n.* cast of the face; appearance; view.  
**Looking-glass** (look'ing-glas), *n.* a mirror.  
**Loom** (loom), *n.* a weaver's frame;—*v.* to appear elevated

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## LOON

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## LUNATE

**Loon** (looŋ), *n.* a simple fellow; a fowl.

**Loop** (looŋ), *n.* a noose or double in a rope or string.

**Loop-hole** (looŋ'hól), *n.* a hole for a string; an aperture; means of evasion.

**Loose** (looŋ), *v.* to untie or unbind; to release; to open; —*a.* unbound; wanton; vague.

**Lop** (lop), *v.* to cut short.

**Loquacious** (lo-kwa'shuŋ), *a.* talkative; garrulous.

**Loquaciously** (lo-kwas'e-te), *n.* talkativeness.

**Lord** (lord), *n.* a master; God; the Supreme Ruler; a title given to some noblemen, bishops, &c.; —*v.* to dominate; to rule haughtily.

**Lordliness** (lord'le-nes), *n.* haughtiness; dignity.

**Lordling** (lord'ling), *n.* a petty lord.

**Lordly** (lord'le), *a.* proud; haughty; insolent.

**Lordship** (lord'ship), *n.* a title given to a lord.

**Lore** (lór), *n.* learning; instruction; erudition.

**Loricæ** (lor'e-kát), *v.* to plate over.

**Loricated** (lor'e-kát-ed), *a.* covered with horny plates.

**Lorn** (lorn), *a.* forsaken; lost; lonely.

**Lose** (looz), *v.* to suffer loss; to miss; to let slip; to forfeit.

**Loss** (los), *n.* forfeiture; destruction; or ruin; waste.

**Lot** (lot), *n.* state; portion; share; chance; a field; —*v.* to allot; to share.

**Lotion** (lót'shun), *n.* a medicinal wash.

**Lottery** (lot'er-e), *n.* a distribution of prizes and blanks by lot or chance.

**Loud** (loud), *a.* high sounding.

**Loudness** (loud'nes), *n.* great sound or noise.

**Lough** (lok), *n.* a lake.

**Lounge** (lounj), *v.* to spend time lazily.

**Louse** (lous), *n.* an insect.

**Loat** (lout), *n.* an awkward person; a bumpkin.

**Lovable** (luv'a-bl), *a.* worthy of love; amiable.

**Love** (luv), *v.* to regard with affection; —*n.* an affection of the mind, caused by that which delights; courtship;

the object loved; fondness.

**Love-feast** (luv'fêst), *n.* a religious festival.

**Love-knot** (luv'not), *n.* a knot emblematical of love.

**Love-letter** (luv'let-er), *n.* a letter from a lover.

**Loveliness** (luv'le-nes), *n.* qualities that excite love; beauty and amiability.

**Lovely** (luv'le), *a.* exciting love; amiable; beautiful.

**Lover** (luv'er), *n.* one who loves; a suitor.

**Loving** (luv'ing), *a.* affectionate; fond.

**Love-sick** (luv'sik), *a.* disordered with love.

**Low** (lô), *a.* deep; poor; cheap; —*ad.* with a low voice; cheaply; —*v.* to bellow as an ox.

**Low-bred** (lô'bred), *a.* born in low life; vulgar; rude.

**Lower** (lô'er), *v.* to let down; to sink; to frown.

**Lowest** (lô'er-môst), *a.* lowest; deepest.

**Lowland** (lô'land), *n.* land low and flat.

**Lowliness** (lô'le-nes), *n.* humility; meanness.

**Lowly** (lô'le), *a.* humble; meek; mean. [being low.]

**Lowness** (lô'nes), *n.* state of

**Loyal** (loy'al), *a.* true to one's country, love, or duty.

**Loyalty** (loy'al-te), *n.* fidelity to duty.

**Lozenge** (loz'enj), *n.* a rhomb; a small cake; an ornament; a form of medicine.

**Lubber** (lub'er), *n.* a heavy, gawky, idle fellow.

**Lubricate** (lû'bre-kát), *v.* to rub and make slippery.

**Lubrlicity** (lû'bris'e-te), *n.* slipperiness; smoothness.

**Lucent** (lû'sent), *a.* bright; shining; splendid.

**Lucernal** (lû'ser'nal) *a.* pertaining to a lamp.

**Lucid** (lû'sid), *a.* clear; distinct; glittering; bright.

**Lucidness** (lû'sid-nes), *n.* clearness; transparency.

**Lucifer** (lû'se-fer), *n.* the devil; the morning star.

**Luck** (luk), *n.* chance; good or ill fortune.

**Luckily** (luk'e-le), *ad.* by good chance; fortunately.

**Luckless** (luk les), *a.* unfortunate; wretched.

**Lucky** (luk'e), *a.* fortunate; successful by chance.

**Lucrative** (lû'kra-tiv), *a.* profitable; gainful.

**Lucre** (lû'ker), *n.* profit; gain; advantage.

**Lucubration** (lû-ku-bra-shun), *n.* night study; that which is composed by night.

**Ludicrous** (lû'de-krus) *a.* laughable; ridiculous.

**Luff** (luf), *n.* the part toward the wind; —*v.* to turn the head of a ship toward the wind.

**Lug** (lug), *v.* to pull or carry with labor; —*n.* a heavy load; a square sail.

**Luggage** (lug'aj), *n.* heavy baggage.

**Lugubrious** (lû-gû'bre-us), *a.* sorrowful; mournful.

**Lukewarm** (lûk'wawrm), *a.* moderately warm; indifferent; tepid. [to subside.]

**Lull** (lul), *v.* to compose to rest;

**Lullaby** (lul'la-bi), *n.* a song to quiet infants.

**Lumbago** (lum-bá'ró) *n.* a rheumatic pain about the loins and back.

**Lumbar** (lum'bar), *a.* pertaining to the loins.

**Lumber** (lum'ber), *n.* useless and bulky things; sawn timber; —*v.* to heap carelessly together.

**Lumberer** (lum'ber-er), *n.* one who sells timber; a backwoodsman.

**Lumber-room** (lum'ber-room), *n.* a room for lumber.

**Lumbric** (lum'brík), *n.* a worm.

**Lumbrical** (lum'bre-kal), *a.* resembling a worm.

**Luminary** (lû'me-na-re), *n.* any illuminator.

**Luminous** (lû'me-nus), *a.* enlightened; shining.

**Luminiferous** (lû'me-nif'er-us) *a.* conveying or producing light.

**Lump** (lump), *n.* a mass of matter; the gross; —*v.* to throw into a mass; to take in the whole.

**Lumpish** (lump'ish), *a.* heavy; dull; like a lump.

**Lumpy** (lump'e) *a.* full of lumps.

**Lunacy** (lû'na-se), *n.* insanity; mental derangement.

**Lunar** (lû'nar), *a.* pertaining to the moon.

**Lunate** (lû'nát), *a.* crescent-shaped.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## LUNATIC

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## MAGNA CHARTA

**Lunatic** (lū'nā-tik), *a.* affected with lunacy;—*n.* a person whose insanity is supposed to be affected by the moon.  
**Lunation** (lū'nā-shun), *n.* a revolution of the moon about the earth.  
**Lunette** (lū-net'), *n.* anything in the shape of a small moon.  
**Lunch** (lunsh), } *n.* food  
**Luncheon** (lun'shun), } taken between regular meals.  
**Lung** (lung), *pl.* lungs;—*n.* the organs of respiration.  
**Lunt** (lunt), *n.* a match-cord with which to fire a cannon.  
**Lupulin** (lū'pu-lin), *n.* the bitter principle of hops.  
**Lurch** (lurch), *n.* a heavy roll of a ship; forlorn condition;—*v.* to roll to one side.  
**Lure** (lūr), *n.* that which allures;—*v.* to entice.  
**Luria** (lū'rid), *a.* gloomy; dismal; purplish.  
**Lurk** (lurk), *v.* to lie in wait; to lie concealed.  
**Luscious** (lush'us), *a.* delicious; sweet, or rich.  
**Lusciousness** (lush'us-nes), *n.* great sweetness.  
**Lust** (lust), *n.* evil propensity; carnal desire;—*v.* to desire carnally or improperly.  
**Lustre** (lus'ter), *n.* splendor; renown; brightness; a kind of lamp.  
**Lustful** (lust'ful), *a.* having lust; inciting to lust.  
**Lustral** (lus'tral), *a.* used in purification.  
**Lustrate** (lus'trāt), *v.* to cleanse or purify.  
**Lustrous** (lus'trus), *a.* bright; glossy; shining.  
**Lusty** (lus'te), *a.* strong; large; healthy.  
**Lutarious** (lū-tā're-us), *a.* pertaining to or resembling mud.  
**Lute** (lūt), *n.* a stringed instrument of music; a kind of clay;—*v.* to coat with lute.  
**Luteous** (lūt'string), *n.* a kind of glossy silk.  
**Lutheran** (lū'ther-an), *a.* relating to Luther and his followers.  
**Luthern** (lū'thern), *n.* a dormer or garret window.  
**Luxate** (luks'āt), *v.* to displace; to dislocate.  
**Luxation** (luks'ā-shun), *n.* a dislocation.  
**Luxuriance** (lug-zū're-ans), *n.*

strong, vigorous growth.  
**Luxuriant** (lug-zū're-ant), *a.* exuberant in growth.  
**Luxuriate** (lug-zū're-āt), *v.* to grow to excess; to live luxuriously; to expatiate.  
**Luxurious** (lug-zū're-us), *a.* voluptuous; effeminate.  
**Luxury** (luks'ū-re), *n.* excess in eating or dress, &c.  
**Lyceum** (lī-sē'um), *n.* a place of instruction by lectures, &c.  
**Lye** (li), *n.* a solution of alkaline salt by water.  
**Lying** (lī'ing), *n.* falsehood;—*a.* deceptive; recumbent.  
**Lymph** (limf), *n.* a colorless animal fluid.  
**Lymphatic** (lim-fat'ik), *a.* pertaining to lymph.  
**Lyneh** (linsh), *v.* to judge and punish without the usual forms of law.  
**Lynch-law** (linsh'law), *n.* popular vengeance inflicted by a mob.  
**Lynx** (links), *n.* a keen-sighted animal of the cat kind.  
**Lyre** (lir), *n.* instrument of music; a sort of harp.  
**Lyric** (lir'ik), } *a.* pertaining to  
**Lyrical** (lir'e-kal), } a lyre; fitted to be sung to a lyre or harp;—*n.* a lyric poem.

## M.

**Mab** (mab), *n.* queen of the fairies.  
**Macadamize** (mak-ad'am-iz), *v.* to cover a road with small broken stones.  
**Macaroni** (mak-a-rō'ne), *n.* a kind of edible paste; a finical fellow.  
**Mace** (mās), *n.* ensign of authority; a spice.  
**Macerate** (mas'er-āt), *v.* to steep; to make lean.  
**Maceration** (mas'er-ā'shun), *n.* the act of making lean, or steeping to soften.  
**Machiavelian** (mak-e-a-vē'l-yan), *a.* relating to Machiavel; cunning.  
**Machluate** (mak'e-nāt), *v.* to plot; to plan, or contrive.  
**Machination** (mak-e-nā'shun), *n.* an evil and malicious scheme or design.  
**Machine** (ma-sheu'), *n.* an en-

gine for applying force; a piece of mechanism.  
**Machinery** (ma-shē'ner-e), *n.* parts of a machine; machines collectively.  
**Machinist** (ma-shē'nist), *n.* a maker of machines.  
**Macrocosm** (mak'rō-kōzm), *n.* the universe.  
**Macroton** (ma-k'rō'ton), *a.* long-eared.  
**Maculate** (mak'ū-lāt), *v.* to steam; to defile.  
**Mad** (mad), *a.* disordered in mind; angry.  
**Madame** (mad'am), *n.* title of address to a lady.  
**Madden** (mad'n), *v.* to make or become mad.  
**Madly** (mad'te), *ad.* furiously; with madness.  
**Madman** (mad'man), *n.* one void of reason; a maniac.  
**Madness** (mad'nes), *n.* state of being mad; folly.  
**Madonna** (ma-dōn'a), *n.* picture of the Virgin Mary.  
**Madrigal** (mad're-gal), *n.* a pastoral air or song.  
**Maelstrom** (māl'strom), *n.* a whirlpool.  
**Magazine** (mag-a-zēn'), *n.* a storehouse; a pamphlet.  
**Magdalen** (mag'dā-len), *n.* a reformed prostitute.  
**Maggot** (mag'ot), *n.* grub; worm; egg of the green fly; a caprice.  
**Magi** (mā'ji), *n. pl.* wise men of the east.  
**Magian** (mā'je-an), *n.* an eastern philosopher.  
**Magie** (maj'ik), *n.* sorcery; enchantment.  
**Magic-lantern** (maj'ik-lan'tern), *n.* an optical instrument for magnifying small figures on the walls of a dark room.  
**Magical** (maj'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to or used in magic.  
**Magician** (ma-jish'an), *n.* one versed in magic.  
**Magisterial** (maj-is-tē're-al), *a.* proud; lofty; authoritative; despotic.  
**Magistracy** (maj'is-tra-se), *n.* office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.  
**Magistrate** (maj'is-trāt), *n.* one invested with executive power.  
**Magna Charta** (mag'nā kār'ta), *n.* the great charter.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## MAGNANIMITY

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## MANAGEABLE

**Magnanimity** (mag na-nim'e-tye), *n.* greatness of mind; great generosity.

**Magnanimous** (mag-nan'e-mus), *a.* great in mind; brave; not selfish; disinterested.

**Magnate** (mag'nát), *n.* a man of rank and wealth.

**Magnet** (mag'net), *n.* the loadstone which attracts iron.

**Magnetic** (mag-net'ik), *a.* possessing the properties of the magnet.

**Magnetism** (mag'net-izm), *n.* the science or properties of the magnet; attraction.

**Magnetize** (mag'net-iz), *v.* to render magnetic; to attract.

**Magnific** (mag-nif'ik), *a.* great; illustrious; noble.

**Magnificence** (mag-nif-e-sens), *n.* grandeur; splendor.

**Magnificent** (mag-nif-e-sent), *a.* splendid; pompous.

**Magnifier** (mag-ne-fi-er), *n.* one who magnifies; a glass which increases the size of a body to the eye.

**Magnify** (mag-ne-fi), *v.* to enlarge; to extol; to praise.

**Magniloquence** (mag-nil-o-kwens), *n.* lofty speech.

**Magnitude** (mag-ne-túd), *n.* proportions of size or importance.

**Magnolia** (mag-nó'le-a), *n.* the laurel-leaved tulip-tree of America.

**Magpie** (mag'pl), *n.* a chattering bird.

**Mahogany** (ma-hog'a-ne), *n.* a beautiful hard wood used for cabinet work.

**Mahometan** (ma-hom'e-tan), *n.* a follower of Mahomet.

**Maid** (mád), *n.* an unmarried woman; female servant.

**Maiden** (mád'n), *n.* a young unmarried woman; —*a.* fresh.

**Maidenhood** (mád'n-hood), *n.* virginity; newness.

**Maidenly** (mád'n-le), *a.* modest; gentle.

**Nail** (nái), *n.* a coat of steel; a bag and the letters, papers, &c., contained in it and conveyed from one post-office to another; —*v.* to deposit and send by post.

**Malim** (mám), *v.* to disable a limb; to make defective; —*n.* lameness.

**Main** (mán), *a.* principal; chief

—*n.* the gross; force; the ocean; continent.

**Mainland** (mán'land), *n.* a continent.

**Mainly** (mán'le), *ad.* chiefly; principally.

**Mainmast** (mán'mast), *n.* the middle mast.

**Maintain** (man-tán'), *v.* to uphold; to keep; to preserve; to support.

**Maintenance** (mán'te-nans), *n.* act of maintaining; sustenance; support.

**Main-top** (mán'top), *n.* the top of the mainmast of a ship.

**Maize** (máz), *n.* Indian corn.

**Majestic** (ma-jes'tik), *a.* having majesty; stately.

**Majesty** (maj'es-te), *n.* dignity; grandeur; title.

**Major** (má'jer), *a.* greater; elder; —*n.* a military officer above a captain.

**Major-domo** (má-jer-dó'mó), *n.* a steward.

**Majority** (ma-jor'e-te), *n.* the greater number; full age; rank of major.

**Make** (mák), *v.* to gain; to cause to be; to force; —*n.* form; structure.

**Maker** (mák'er), *n.* one who forms or creates.

**Maladjustment** (mal-ad-just'ment), *n.* a wrong adjustment.

**Maladroitness** (mal-a-droyt'nes), *n.* awkwardness.

**Maladministration** (mal-admin-is-trá'shun), *n.* bad management of affairs.

**Malady** (mal'a-de), *n.* sickness; disease.

**Malapert** (mal'a-pert), *a.* bold; saucy; rude.

**Malapropos** (mal-ap'ro-pó), *ad.* unseasonably.

**Malar** (má'ler), *a.* pertaining to the cheek.

**Malaria** (ma-lá're-a), *n.* unhealthy exhalation.

**Malcontent** (mal'kon-tent), *n.* one who is dissatisfied; —*a.* discontented.

**Male** (mái), *a.* belonging to the male sex; —*n.* the sex that begets young.

**Malediction** (mal-é-dik'shun), *n.* a curse.

**Malefactor** (mal-é-fak'ter), *n.* a criminal offender.

**Malevolence** (ma-lev'ó-lens), *n.* ill-will; malice.

**Malevolent** (ma-lev'ó-lent), *a.* ill-disposed; hostile.

**Malformation** (mal-for-má'shun), *n.* ill or wrong formation.

**Malice** (mal'is), *n.* malevolent enmity.

**Malicious** (ma-lish'us), *a.* full of malice.

**Malign** (ma-lin'), *v.* to vilify; to slander; —*a.* malicious; pestilential.

**Malignant** (ma-lig'nant), *a.* envious; malicious; hostile to life.

**Malignly** (ma-lig-ne-te), *n.* rancorous enmity.

**Mallet** (mawl), *n.* a kind of hammer; a public walk; —*v.* to beat with a mallet.

**Malleable** (mal'le-a-bl), *a.* that can be extended by beating; ductile.

**Malleate** (mal'le-át), *v.* to extend by hammering.

**Mallet** (mal'lei), *n.* a kind of wooden hammer.

**Mallows** (mal'löz), *n.* an emollient plant.

**Malmsey** (mám'ze), *n.* a sort of sweet wine.

**Malpractice** (mal-prak'tis), *n.* evil or illegal practice.

**Malt** (mawlt), *n.* grain steeped, fermented, and dried; —*v.* to make malt.

**Maltreat** (mawlt-trét'), *v.* to treat ill; to abuse.

**Maltreatment** (mal-trét'ment), *n.* ill-treatment.

**Maltster** (mawlt'ster), *n.* one who makes malt.

**Malversation** (mal-ver-sá'shun), *n.* improper practice.

**Mamma** (mam-má'), *n.* name for mother.

**Mammal** (mam'mal), *n.* an animal that suckles its young.

**Mammiferous** (mam-mifer-us), *a.* having breasts.

**Mammon** (mam'un), *n.* riches; the god of riches.

**Mammoth** (mam'uth), *n.* a huge quadruped now extinct; —*a.* very large.

**Man** (man), *n.* a human being; mankind; an adult male; —*v.* to supply with men.

**Mannetie** (man'a-ki), *v.* to handcuff.

**Manage** (man'aj), *v.* to conduct; to control; to transact; to govern; to train.

**Manageable** (man'aj-a-bl), *a.*



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## MANAGEMENT

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## MARLINE

governable; tractable.  
**Management** (man'aj-ment), *n.* conduct.  
**Manager** (mas'aj er), *n.* a director; an economist.  
**Mandamus** (man-dá'mus), *n.* a kind of legal writ.  
**Mandarin** (man-da-rén'), *n.* a Chinese public officer.  
**Mandate** (man'dát), *n.* an order; command.  
**Mandatory** (man'da-to-re), *a.* enjoining; ordering.  
**Mandible** (man'de-bl), *n.* the jaw.  
**Mandrel** (man'drel), *n.* the revolving shank of a turner's instrument.  
**Mane** (mán), *n.* long hair on the neck of a beast.  
**Manes** (má'néz), *n. pl.* departed spirits.  
**Manful** (man'ful), *a.* valiant; bold; brave; stout.  
**Manganes** (mang-ga-néz'), *n.* a brittle metal.  
**Mange** (mánj), *n.* the itch or scab of cattle.  
**Mangel-wurzel** (mang-gl-wur-zl), *n.* the field beet.  
**Manger** (man'jer), *n.* a trough for cattle to eat from.  
**Mangle** (mang'gl), *v.* to mutilate; to cut roughly; to smooth linen;—*n.* a calender for smoothing linen.  
**Mango** (mang'go), *n.* an East Indian tree and fruit.  
**Mangy** (mán'je), *a.* scabby.  
**Manhood** (man'hood), *n.* virility; man's estate.  
**Mania** (má'ne-a), *n.* madness; raging inclination.  
**Maniac** (má'ne-ak), *n.* a madman.  
**Manifest** (man'e-fest), *a.* not concealed;—*v.* to make known;—*n.* an invoice of a vessel's cargo.  
**Manifestation** (man-e-fes-tá-shun), *n.* a disclosure; exhibition; display.  
**Manifesto** (man-e-fes'to), *n.* a public declaration.  
**Manifold** (man'e-fold), *a.* many; various; diverse.  
**Manikín** (man'e-kin), *n.* an anatomical model.  
**Manilla** (ma-ní'l'a), *n.* a coarse fabric made from the palm fibers.  
**Manipulate** (ma-níp-u-lát), *v.* to operate with the hands.  
**Manipulation** (ma-níp-ú-lá-

shun), *n.* manual operation.  
**Mankind** (man-kind'), *n.* the human race.  
**Manlike** (man'lik), *a.* manly; like a man.  
**Manliness** (man'le-nes), *n.* bravery; dignity; qualities of a man.  
**Manly** (man'le), *a.* brave; noble; becoming a man.  
**Manna** (man'na), *n.* the juice of a tree concentered and used as a medicine.  
**Manner** (man'ner), *n.* form; habit; mode; mien.  
**Mannerism** (man'ner-izm), *n.* a uniform manner.  
**Mannerly** (man'ner-le), *a.* complaisant; civil; well-behaved.  
**Manners** (man'ners), *n. pl.* deportment; behavior.  
**Maneuver** (ma-nú'ver), *n.* evolution; stratagem;—*v.* to manage with art or address.  
**Manor** (man'or), *n.* an estate in land.  
**Manorial** (ma-nó're-al), *a.* pertaining to a manor.  
**Mansion** (man'shun), *n.* a large dwelling-house.  
**Man slaughter** (man'slaw-ter), *n.* the unlawful killing of a person, without malice.  
**Mantel** (man'tl), *n.* the beam or stone over the fireplace.  
**Mantelet** (man-tel-et'), *n.* a small cloak for females.  
**Mantle** (man'tl), *n.* a loose garment or cloak; a cover;—*v.* to cloak; to cover; to disguise.  
**Mantua** (man'tú-a), *n.* a lady's gown.  
**Mantua-maker** (man'tú-a-mák-er), *n.* a dressmaker.  
**Manual** (man'ú-al), *a.* made or used by the hand;—*n.* a small book.  
**Manufactory** (man-ú-fak'to-re), *n.* a place where goods are made for use.  
**Manufacture** (man-ú-fak'túr), *n.* anything made;—*v.* to make from raw materials.  
**Manufacturer** (man-ú-fak'túr-er), *n.* one who manufactures.  
**Manumission** (man-ú-mish'un), *n.* act of freeing from slavery.  
**Manumit** (man-ú-mít'), *v.* to free from slavery.  
**Manure** (ma-núr'), *n.* that which fertilizes land;—*v.* to fertilize.  
**Manuscript** (man'ú-skript), *n.*

writing done by hand.  
**Many** (men'e), *a.* numerous;—*n.* a multitude.  
**Map** (map), *n.* a delineation of parts of the earth.  
**Maple** (má'pl), *n.* a tree.  
**Mar** (már), *v.* to disfigure.  
**Maranatha** (már-a-nath'a), *n.* a Jewish form of curse.  
**Marasmus** (ma-ráz'mus), *n.* a kind of consumption.  
**Maraud** (ma-ráwd'), *v.* to rove in quest of plunder.  
**Marauder** (ma-ráwd'er), *n.* a freebooter; a plunderer.  
**Marble** (már'bl), *n.* calcareous stone;—*v.* to vein like marble;—*a.* made of marble.  
**March** (márch), *n.* third month of the year; movement of troops; procession; movement;—*v.* to move in order by steps.  
**Marches** (márch'ez), *n. pl.* borders; frontiers.  
**Marchioness** (már'shun-es), *n.* wife of a marquis.  
**Maré** (már), *n.* the female of the horse. [border; brink.  
**Margin** (mar'jin), *n.* an edge; Marginal (már'jín-al), *a.* placed in the margin.  
**Marigold** (mar'e-gold), *n.* a plant and yellow flower.  
**Marine** (ma-rén'), *a.* relating to the sea;—*n.* a sea-soldier; a navy; shipping.  
**Mariner** (mar'e-ner), *n.* a seaman; a sailor.  
**Marital** (mar'e-tal), *a.* pertaining to a husband.  
**Maritime** (mar'e-tim), *a.* relating to the sea.  
**Mark** (mark), *n.* a coin; an object to shoot at; token; indication; note;—*v.* to draw a mark upon to write on; to note; to observe.  
**Market** (már'ket), *n.* a place for and time of sale or purchase;—*v.* to buy or sell.  
**Marketable** (már'ket-a-bl), *a.* fit for market; salable.  
**Marketing** (már'ket-ing), *n.* articles in market; the act of dealing in market.  
**Marksman** (márks'man), *n.* one skillful in shooting at a mark; a good shooter.  
**Marl** (márl), *n.* a species of fertilizing rich earth or clay.  
**Marline** (mar'lin), *n.* a small line of two strands, saturated with tar.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## MARMALADE

**Marmalade** (măr'ma-lād), *n.* a kind of fruit jam.  
**Maroon** (ma-roon'), *n.* a free negro in the West India mountains; a brownish crimson color.  
**Marque** (mårk), *n.* a commission to make reprisals at sea on an enemy.  
**Marquee** (mar-kē'), *n.* a large field-tent.  
**Marquis** (mårkwis), *n.* a title of nobility.  
**Marriage** (mar'ij), *n.* legal union of man and woman.  
**Marrriageable** (mar'rij-a-bl), *a.* suitable to be married.  
**Marrow** (mar'ro), *n.* a soft substance in bones.  
**Marry** (mar're), *v.* to be joined in wedlock.  
**Mars** (mårz), *n.* the god of war; a planet.  
**Marsh** (mårsh), *n.* low, wet ground; a fen.  
**Marshal** (mår'shal), *n.* chief military commander; a civil officer; one who directs processions, &c.;—*v.* to arrange in order.  
**Marshy** (mårsh'e), *a.* wet.  
**Mart** (mår't), *n.* a public place of sale or traffic.  
**Martello** (mar-tel'lo), *n.* a small circular fort. [weasel.]  
**Marten** (mår'ten), *n.* a kind of  
**Martial** (mår'shal), *a.* pertaining to war; warlike; bold.  
**Martin** (mår'tin), *n.* a species of swallow.  
**Martingal** (mår'tin-gål), *n.* a strap to curb a horse.  
**Martinmas** (mår'tin-mas), *n.* festival of St. Martin.  
**Martyr** (mår'ter), *n.* one put to death for his belief;—*v.* to make a martyr of.  
**Martyrdom** (mår'ter-dum), *n.* death of a martyr.  
**Martyrology** (mår'ter-ol'o-je), *n.* history of martyrs.  
**Marvel** (mår'vel), *v.* to wonder;—*n.* a prodigy.  
**Marvelous** (mår'vel-us), *a.* wonderful; surprising.  
**Masculine** (mas'ku-lin), *a.* male; like a man.  
**Mask** (mask), *n.* a cover or disguise for the face;—*v.* to hide or disguise.  
**Mash** (mash), *n.* a mixture of



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## MATURATION

things; bran and water for cattle;—*v.* to bruise into a soft mass. [freemason.]  
**Mason** (mås'n), *n.* a builder; a Masonic (ma-son'ik), *a.* relating to freemasonry.  
**Masonry** (mås'n-re), *n.* trade or craft of a mason.  
**Masquerade** (mas-ker-ád'), *n.* an assembly of persons in disguise;—*v.* to go or assemble in masks.  
**Mass** (mas), *n.* a body; a lump; an assemblage; the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church.  
**Massacre** (mas'a-ker), *n.* indiscriminate slaughter;—*v.* to kill with cruelty.  
**Massive** (mas'siv), *a.* bulky; solid; ponderous; weighty.  
**Mast** (mast), *n.* the elevated timber beam of a vessel which supports the yards, sails, and rigging; the fruit of beech and oak.  
**Master** (mas'ter), *n.* a title; a ruler superior; proprietor; teacher; chief;—*v.* to conquer.  
**Masterpiece** (mas'ter-pēs), *n.* a chief performance.  
**Mastery** (mas'ter-e), *n.* superiority over; victory.  
**Masticate** (mas'te-kát), *v.* to chew, as food.  
**Mastication** (mas-te-ká'shun), *n.* the act of chewing.  
**Mastic** (mas'tik), *n.* a resin.  
**Mastiff** (mas'tif), *n.* a large, strong species of dog.  
**Mastoid** (mas'toyd), *a.* nipple-like.  
**Mat** (mat), *n.* a texture of rope or rushes, &c.;—*v.* to weave into a mat; to entangle.  
**Matadore** (mat'a-dór), *n.* a bull-fighter.  
**Match** (mach), *n.* a game; a contest; an equal marriage; something to take fire;—*v.* to pair; to marry.  
**Matchless** (mach'les), *a.* having no equal.  
**Mate** (mát), *n.* a companion; second officer of a vessel;—*v.* to associate; to suit.  
**Material** (ma-té're-al), *a.* consisting of matter;—*n.* the substance of which anything is made.  
**Materialism** (ma-té're-al-izm), *n.* the doctrine of materialists.

**Materialist** (ma-té're-al-ist), *n.* one who denies the existence of spiritual substances.  
**Materialize** (ma-té're-al-iz), *v.* to render material.  
**Materiality** (ma-té-re-al'e-te), *n.* material existence.  
**Materially** (ma-té-re-al-le), *ad.* importantly; essentially.  
**Maternal** (ma-ter'nal), *a.* motherly; with affection.  
**Maternity** (ma-ter'ne-te), *n.* the relation of a mother.  
**Mathematical** (math-è-mat'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to mathematics; demonstrative.  
**Mathematician** (math-è-mat'ish'an), *n.* one versed in mathematics.  
**Mathematics** (math-è-mat'iks), *n. pl.* the science of quantity, magnitude, and number.  
**Matinal** (ma'te-nal), *a.* pertaining to the morning.  
**Matinee** (mat-e-ná'), *n.* a reception or musical entertainment held in daytime.  
**Matins** (ma'tinz), *n. pl.* morning worship.  
**Matrass** (mat'ras), *n.* a chemical vessel. [for casting.]  
**Matrice** (måt'ris), *n.* a mould.  
**Matrix** (måt'triks), *n.* the womb; a mould.  
**Matricide** (mat're-sid), *n.* the murderer of a mother.  
**Matriculate** (ma-trik'ü-lát), *v.* to admit to membership, as in a college;—*n.* one entered in a college, &c.  
**Matriculation** (ma-trik'ü-lá'shun), *n.* admitting to membership.  
**Matrimonial** (mat-re-mó'ne-al), *a.* of or relating to marriage; conjugal.  
**Matrimony** (mat're-mun-e), *n.* marriage; wedlock.  
**Matron** (måt'trun), *n.* an elderly woman; a nurse.  
**Matter** (mat'ter), *n.* substance constituting bodies; pus; subject;—*v.* to signify; to be of importance.  
**Mattings** (mat'ting), *n.* materials for mats.  
**Mattock** (mat'tok), *n.* a tool for grubbing; a pickaxe.  
**Mattress** (mat'tres), *n.* a bed made of hair, &c.  
**Maturate** (mat'ü-rát), *v.* to ripen or mature.  
**Maturation** (mat-ü-rá'shun), *n.* a ripening.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## MATURE

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## MEMBER

**Mature** (ma-tūr'), *a.* ripe; full grown; — *v.* to perfect; to consider well.

**Maturity** (ma-tū're-te), *n.* a mature state; ripeness.

**Matutinal** (mat-tū'tī-nal), *a.* pertaining to the morning.

**Maudlin** (maud'lin), *a.* sentimentally drunk; stupid.

**Maul** (mawl), *n.* a heavy wooden hammer; — *v.* to beat and bruise.

**Mausoleum** (maw-so-lē-um), *n.* a magnificent tomb or monument.

**Maw** (maw), *n.* stomach of a beast; craw of a fowl.

**Mawkish** (mawk'ish), *a.* apt to give satiety and loathing.

**Maxillary** (maks'il-lar-ē), *a.* pertaining to the jawbone.

**Maxim** (maks'im), *n.* a general principle; an axiom.

**Maximum** (maks'e-mum), *n.* the greatest quantity.

**May** (mā), *n.* the fifth month of the year; — *v.* to be possible; to be able; to have license.

**Mayor** (mā'er), *n.* chief magistrate of a city.

**Mayorality** (mā'er-al-te), *n.* the office of a mayor.

**Mazarine** (maz'a-rēn), *n.* a deep blue color.

**Maze** (māz), *n.* a labyrinth; astonishment; perplexity.

**Mazy** (māz'e), *a.* intricate.

**Me** (mē) *pron.* objective case of *I*.

**Head** (mēd), *n.* a liquor made of honey and water; a meadow.

**Meadow** (mēd'o), *n.* low or grass land.

**Meagre** (mē'ger), *a.* lean; thin; poor; hungry; scanty.

**Meal** (mēl), *n.* grain ground; food taken at one eating.

**Mealy** (mē'lē), *a.* like meal.

**Mean** (mēn), *a.* low; base; average; — *n.* intermediate; — *v.* to intend; to design; to have in view.

**Meander** (me-an'der), *n.* a winding or devious course; — *v.* to run in windings.

**Meaning** (mēn'ing), *n.* purpose; intention; signification.

**Meanness** (mēn'nes), *n.* lowness; sordidness.

**Means** (mēnz), *n. pl.* method; instrument; income.

**Meantime** (mēn'tim), *ad.* in the intervening time.

**Measles** (mē'zlez), *n.* an eruptive disease.

**Measurable** (mez'h'ūr-a-bl), *a.* that may be measured.

**Measure** (mez'h'ūr), *n.* that which measures; portion; extent; time in music; degree; means to an end; — *v.* to ascertain the extent or quantity of.

**Measureless** (mez'h'ūr-les), *a.* immeasurable.

**Measurement** (mez'h'ūr-ment), *n.* act of measuring; mensuration.

**Measurer** (mez'h'ūr-er), *n.* one who measures.

**Meat** (mēt), *n.* food in general; flesh for food.

**Mechanic** (me-kan'ik), *n.* an artisan.

**Mechanical** (me-kan'ik-al), *a.* relating to mechanics and mechanism.

**Mechanician** (mek-a-nish'an), *n.* one skilled in mechanics.

**Mechanics** (me-kan'iks), *n. pl.* the science that explains the laws of motion and force.

**Mechanism** (mek'an-izm), *n.* structure of a machine.

**Mechanist** (mek'an-ist), *n.* one skilled in machines.

**Medal** (med'al), *n.* a coin with a device; a piece of metal stamped.

**Medalist** (med'al-ist), *n.* one skilled in medals.

**Meddle** (med'l), *v.* to interpose uninvited.

**Meddler** (med'ler), *n.* a busybody in another's affairs.

**Meddlesome** (med'l-sum), *a.* apt to meddle.

**Medieval** (mē-de-ē'val), *a.* relating to the middle ages.

**Mediate** (mē-de-āt), *v.* to interpose; to intercede.

**Mediation** (mē-de-ā'shun), *n.* act of mediating.

**Mediator** (mē-de-ā-tor), *n.* an intercessor.

**Mediatorial** (mē-de-a-tō're-al), *a.* belonging to a mediator or intercessor.

**Medical** (med'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to healing.

**Medicament** (med'ik-a-ment), *n.* anything used for healing.

**Medicate** (med'e-kāt), *v.* to tincture with medicines.

**Medicinal** (me-dis'e-nal), *a.* healing; used in medicine.

**Medicine** (med'i-sin), *n.* anything that cures or lessens pain or disease.

**Mediocre** (mē-de-ē-ker), *a.* of moderate degree.

**Mediocrity** (me-de-ok're-te), *n.* middle state or condition; moderation.

**Meditate** (med'e-tāt), *v.* to consider thoughtfully; to muse.

**Meditation** (med-e-tā'shun), *n.* serious contemplation; deep thought.

**Meditative** (med'e-tā-tiv), *a.* given to contemplation.

**Medium** (mē-de-um), *n.* anything intervening; means, or instrument.

**Medley** (med'le), *n.* a mingled or confused mass.

**Medullary** (med'ul-lar-e), *a.* like marrow.

**Meed** (mēd), *n.* a reward.

**Meek** (mēk), *a.* mild; gentle.

**Meekness** (mēk'nes), *n.* mildness; gentleness.

**Meerschau** (mēr'shawn), *n.* a mineral earth; a kind of tobacco-pipe.

**Meet** (mēt), *v.* to come in contact; to join; — *a.* fit; qualified; suitable.

**Meeting** (mēt'ing), *n.* an interview; an assembly.

**Megrim** (mē'grim), *n.* a painful disorder of the head.

**Melancholy** (mel'an-kol-ē), *a.* dismal; — *n.* dejection or depression of spirits.

**Melange** (mā-lahnzh'), *n.* a mixture; a medley.

**Melliorate** (mēl'yō-rāt), *v.* to make better; to improve.

**Mellioration** (mēl'yō-rā'shun), *n.* improvement.

**Mellifluous** (mel-lif'lū-us), *a.* flowing with sweetness.

**Mellow** (mel'lō), *a.* soft with ripeness; — *v.* to mature; to ripen.

**Melodrama** (mel'ō-dram-a) } *n.*  
**Melodrame** (mel'ō-drame), } a kind of dramatic performance.

**Mellowness** (mel'lō-nes), *n.* softness; maturity; ripeness.

**Melodious** (me-lō-de-us), *a.* musical; harmonious.

**Melodize** (mel'ō-diz), *v.* to make melodious.

**Melody** (mel'ō-de), *n.* an agreeable succession of musical sounds; a tune.

**Melt** (melt), *v.* to dissolve.

**Member** (mem'ber), *n.* a limb of an animal; one of a society; a representative.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## MEMBERSHIP

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## METEOR

**Membership** (mem'ber-ship), *n.* the state of being a member; a community.  
**Membrane** (mem'brán), *n.* a thin skin or tissue.  
**Membranous** (mem'bra-nus), *a.* consisting of membranes.  
**Memento** (mê-men'tô), *n.* that which reminds.  
**Memoir** (mem'wôr), *n.* a short biographical sketch.  
**Memorabilia** (mem-o-ra-bil'e-a), *n. pl.* things worthy to be remembered.  
**Memorable** (mem'o-ra-bl), *a.* worthy of remembrance.  
**Memorandum** (mem-o-ran'dum), *n.* a note to assist the memory.  
**Memorial** (mê-mô're-al), *n.* bringing to memory;—*n.* that which serves to keep in remembrance; a monument; a written address of solicitation.  
**Memorialist** (mê-mô're-al-ist), *n.* one who signs or presents a memorial.  
**Memorialize** (mê-mô're-al-iz), *v.* to petition by memorial.  
**Memory** (mem'ô-re), *n.* the faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events; remembrance.  
**Menace** (men'as), *v.* to threaten;—*n.* a threat.  
**Menagerie** (men-azh'e-re), *n.* a collection of foreign or wild animals.  
**Mend** (mend), *v.* to repair; to rectify or correct.  
**Mendacity** (men-das'e-te), *n.* habitual falsehood.  
**Mendicant** (men-de-kant), *n.* a beggar;—*a.* begging.  
**Mendicity** (men-dise-te), *n.* state of being a beggar.  
**Mental** (mên'e-al), *a.* low; mean;—*n.* a domestic.  
**Menstrual** (men-strü-al), *a.* monthly; lasting a month.  
**Menstruum** (men-strü-um), *n.* a solvent or dissolving fluid.  
**Mensurable** (men-su-ra-bl), *a.* that can be measured.  
**Mensuration** (men-sü-rá-shun), *n.* act of measuring.  
**Mental** (men'tal), *a.* pertaining to the mind.  
**Mention** (men'shun), *n.* an expression in words; a hint.  
**Mentionable** (men'shun-a-bl), *a.* that may be mentioned.

**Mentor** (men'ter), *n.* a wise and faithful adviser.  
**Mephitis** (me-fit'ik), *a.* poisonous; foul; deadly.  
**Mercantile** (mer'kan-til), *a.* commercial trading.  
**Mercenary** (mer-se-na-re), *a.* that may be hired; greedy of gain; venal; mean.  
**Mercer** (mer-ser), *n.* a dealer in silks, &c.  
**Merchandise** (mer'chan-diz), *n.* anything bought and sold in trade; goods; wares.  
**Merchant** (mer'chant), *n.* one who buys and sells goods; a trader.  
**Merchautable** (mer'chant-a-bl), *a.* fit for market or sale.  
**Merchantman** (mer'chant-man), *n.* a trading-ship.  
**Merciful** (mer'se-ful), *a.* compassionate; tender.  
**Merciless** (mer'se-less), *a.* hard-hearted; cruel.  
**Mercurial** (mer-kü're-al), *a.* composed of quicksilver; active; versatile; sprightly.  
**Mercury** (mer'ku-re), *n.* quicksilver; a planet.  
**Mercy** (mer'se), *n.* pity; compassion; clemency; pardon.  
**Here** (mêr), *a.* pure; simple; absolute;—*n.* a pool or lake.  
**Merely** (mêr'le), *adv.* only.  
**Meretricious** (mer-e-trish'us), *a.* lewd; gaudy; false.  
**Merge** (merj), *v.* to sink.  
**Meridian** (me-rid'e-an), *n.* a circle which the sun crosses at noon; midday; or noon; the highest point.  
**Merino** (mê-rê'no), *n.* a fine breed of sheep; a fabric made of merino wool.  
**Merit** (mer'it), *n.* value, or excellence; desert;—*v.* to earn; to deserve; to entitle.  
**Meritorious** (mer-e-tô're-us), *a.* worthy of reward or praise.  
**Mermaid** (mer'mäd), *n.* a fabulous sea-woman.  
**Merriment** (mer're-ment), *n.* gaiety, with laughter and noise; hilarity; mirth.  
**Merry** (mer'e), *a.* loudly cheerful; gay; jovial.  
**Mesentery** (mez-en-ter-e), *n.* a membrane in the middle of the intestines.  
**Mesmetism**, *n.* a space between the threats of a net.  
**Mesmeric** (mez-mer'ik), *a.* pertaining to mesmerism.

**Mesmerism** (mez-mer-izm), *n.* the art of mesmerizing.  
**Mesmerize** (mez-mer-iz), *v.* to cause by external agency a state of insensibility.  
**Mesozoic** (mez-o-zô'ik), *a.* relating to the stratified formations holding the middle forms of life.  
**Mess** (mes), *n.* a dish of food; a number of persons who eat together; a mixture; disorder;—*v.* to eat of a mess.  
**Messago** (mes'saj), *n.* notice of advice sent; an errand.  
**Messenger** (mes'sen-jer), *n.* the bearer of a message or errand; a harbinger.  
**Messiah** (mes-si'ah), *n.* Christ, the anointed; the Saviour.  
**Messiahship** (mes-si'ah-ship), *n.* office of the Messiah.  
**Messmate** (mes'mät), *n.* one eating at the same table.  
**Message** (mes'waj), *n.* a house and land.  
**Mestizo** (mes-tê'zo), *n.* offspring of a Spaniard and an Indian.  
**Metal** (met'al), *n.* a solid shining opaque body.  
**Metallic** (met'al-ik), *a.* having the nature of metals.  
**Metallist** (met'al-ist), *n.* one skilled in metals.  
**Metallurgy** (met'al-ur-je), *n.* art of separating and refining metals.  
**Metamorphose** (met-a-mor'fôz), *v.* to change the shape of; to transform.  
**Metamorphosis** (met-a-mor'fô-sis), *n.* transformation.  
**Metaphor** (met-a-fer), *n.* a comparison or similitude.  
**Metaphorical** (met-a-for'e-kal), *a.* having a metaphor; figurative; not literal.  
**Metaphrase** (met'a-fráz), *n.* a literal translation.  
**Metaphysical** (met-a-fiz'e-kal), *a.* existing only in thought; abstract.  
**Metaphysician** (met-a-fe-zish'-an), *n.* one versed in the science of metaphysics.  
**Metaphysics** (met-a-fiz'iks), *n. pl.* the science of mind.  
**Mete** (nêc), *v.* to measure.  
**Metempsychosis** (me-tom-sek'o-sis), *n.* the passage of the soul after death into another body.  
**Meteor** (mê'ter), *n.* a lumi-



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## METEORIC

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## MINDED

nous body in the air.  
**Meteorite** (mê-te-or'ik), *a.* pertaining to, consisting of, or proceeding from meteors.  
**Meteorolite** (mê-tê-or-o-lit), *n.* a meteoric stone.  
**Meteorology** (mê-tê-or-o-lô-jê), *n.* the science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.  
**Meter** (mê'ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring.  
**Hethelin** (mê-theg'lin), *n.* a beverage made of honey.  
**Methinks** (mê-thingsks'), *v.* it seems to me.  
**Method** (meth'ud), *n.* orderly manner; system.  
**Methodical** (me-thod'e-kal), *a.* ranged in order.  
**Methodism** (meth'o-dizm), *n.* the doctrines of the Methodists.  
**Methodist** (meth'o-dist), *n.* one of a sect founded by John Wesley.  
**Methodize** (meth'o-diz), *v.* to dispose in due order.  
**Metonymic** (met-o-nim'ik), *a.* putting one word for another.  
**Metre** (met'ér), *n.* verse; harmonic measure.  
**Metric** (met'rik), *a.* denoting measurement.  
**Metrical** (met're-kal), *a.* relating to poetic measure.  
**Metrology** (mê-trolô-jê), *n.* the science of weights and measures.  
**Metropolis** (mê-trop'ô-lis), *n.* the chief city or capital.  
**Metropolitan** (met-rô-pol'e-tan), *a.* relating to the metropolis; — *n.* an archbishop.  
**Mettle** (met'l), *a.* courage.  
**Mettlesome** (met'l-sum), *a.* lively; gay; high-spirited; brisk.  
**Mew** (mû), *n.* a cage, or coop; an inclosure; — *v.* to confine; to cry, as a cat.  
**Mexolinto** (mex-zô-tin'to), *n.* an engraving on copper.  
**Miasma** (mi'azm), *n.* noxious exhalation; malaria.  
**Miasmatic** (mi-az-mat'ik), *a.* relating to miasma.  
**Microphone** (mîkrô-fôn), *n.* an instrument for making low sounds more distinctly audible.  
**Microscope** (mîkrô-skôp), *n.* an instrument for viewing minute objects.

**Microscopic** (mîkrô-skop'ik), *a.* very minute.  
**Micturition** (mik-tû-rish'un), *n.* act of passing or desire to pass the urine.  
**Mid** (mid), *a.* middle.  
**Midday** (mid'da), *n.* noon.  
**Middle** (mid'l), *a.* equally distant from the ends; intermediate; — *n.* point equally distant from the ends.  
**Middling** (mid'ling), *a.* of a middle rank; moderate.  
**Midge** (mij), *n.* an insect.  
**Midnight** (mid'nit), *n.* the middle of the night.  
**Midriff** (mid'rif), *n.* the diaphragm.  
**Midshipman** (mid'ship-man), *n.* a naval cadet.  
**Midst** (midst), *n.* the middle.  
**Midway** (mid'wâ), *n.* the middle of the way.  
**Midwife** (mid'wif), *n.* a woman who assists others in childbirth.  
**Midwifery** (mid'wif-re), *n.* the art or practice of a midwife.  
**Mien** (mên), *n.* aspect; air.  
**Might** (mit), *n.* power; strength; force.  
**Mightiness** (mit'e-nes), *n.* power; might; greatness.  
**Mighty** (mit'o), *a.* having great strength. [fragrant plant].  
**Mignonette** (min-yo-net'), *n.* a plant.  
**Migrate** (mi'grât), *v.* to remove to another place or country.  
**Migration** (mi-grâ'shun), *n.* act of migrating.  
**Migratory** (mi'gra-to-re), *a.* disposed to migrate; roving.  
**Milk** (milsh), *a.* giving milk; applied to cows.  
**Mild** (mild), *a.* placid; gentle; calm; soft.  
**Mildew** (mil'dû), *n.* noxious spots on cloth or paper; — *v.* to taint with mildew.  
**Mildly** (mild'le), *ad.* gently.  
**Mildness** (mild'nes), *n.* quality of being mild; gentleness; mercy; softness.  
**Mile** (mil), *n.* a linear measure of 320 rods, 1760 yards, or 5280 feet.  
**Mileage** (mil'aj), *n.* rate of fees for travel by the mile.  
**Militant** (mil'e-tant), *a.* engaged in warfare.  
**Military** (mil'e-ta-re), *a.* warlike; — *n.* the army.  
**Militate** (mil'e-tât), *v.* to oppose; to contradict.

**Militia** (me-lish'a), *n.* national military force.  
**Milk** (milk), *n.* a liquid from mammiferous animals for nourishment.  
**Milkmaid** (milk'mâd), *n.* a female who milks.  
**Milky** (milk'e), *a.* made of, yielding, or like milk.  
**Milky-way** (milk'e-wa), *n.* a white track in the heavens; galaxy.  
**Mill** (mil), *n.* a machine for grinding; one-tenth of a cent; a factory building; — *v.* to grind; to stamp coin; to toll.  
**Mill-dam** (mil'dam), *n.* a dam holding water.  
**Millenarian** (mil-lê-nâ're-an), *n.* one who believes in the millennium.  
**Millennial** (mil-len'e-al), *a.* relating to the millennium.  
**Millennium** (mil-len'e-um), *n.* the thousand years of Christ's reign on earth.  
**Milleped** (mil'le-ped), *n.* an insect with many feet.  
**Miller** (mil'er), *n.* one who attends a mill.  
**Milliner** (mil'in-er), *n.* one who makes ladies' caps and hats.  
**Millinery** (mil'in-er-e), *n.* ladies' head-dresses, &c.  
**Million** (mil'yun), *a.* ten hundred thousand.  
**Millionaire** (mil-yun-âr'), *n.* one having a million.  
**Mill-race** (mil'râs), *n.* a current of water to turn a mill-wheel. [see of fishes].  
**Milt** (milt), *n.* the spleen.  
**Mimic** (mim'ik), *n.* a ludicrous imitator; — *a.* imitative; — *v.* to imitate for sport; to ape.  
**Mimical** (mim'e-kal), *a.* acting the mimic.  
**Mimicker** (mim'ik-er), *n.* one who mimics.  
**Mimicry** (mim'ik-re), *n.* sportive imitation.  
**Minaret** (min'a-ret), *n.* a lofty slender spire.  
**Minatory** (min'a-to-re), *a.* threatening; menacing.  
**Mince** (mins), *v.* to cut into small pieces; to speak with affectation.  
**Mind** (mind), *n.* the thinking faculty; purpose; opinion; — *v.* to heed; to regard.  
**Minded** (mind'ed), *a.* disposed; inclined.

REMARKS: 6 OCTOBER 1964

THE IBERIAN  
OF  
GEORGIAN

S	An	a	l	San	s
ð	Ban	b	l	Thar	t
ð	Chan	ch	l	Un	u
ð	Don	d	l	Fur	f ph
ð	En	e	l	Cha	ch
ð	Fin	f	l	Gan	g
ð	Zen	z	l	Car	c
ð	Mat	m	l	Scis	ssi
ð	Thas	th	l	Clas	ca
ð	In	i	l	Zan	z
ð	Kan	k	l	Zil,et	
ð	Laz	l	l	Zil	
ð	Man	m	l	Chahar	ch
ð	Nar	n	l	Chan	ch
ð	On	o	l	Chax	ch
ð	Par	p	l	Gian	g
ð	Jan	j	l	Hhas	h
ð	Rai	r	l	Hhal	h

## THE GOTHIC

[illegible]

Aip	𐌆	Mlea	𐌆
Fim	𐌆	I	𐌆
Glira	𐌆	Na	𐌆
Ia	𐌆	Scia	𐌆
Jry	𐌆	Vaa	𐌆
Saa	𐌆	Cola	𐌆
E	𐌆	Bo	𐌆
Jot	𐌆	Ggo	𐌆
Tio	𐌆	Ira	𐌆
Sgis	𐌆	So	𐌆
Iai	𐌆	Vira	𐌆
Lian	𐌆	Diap	𐌆
Iike	𐌆	Era	𐌆
Za	𐌆	Za	𐌆
Chian	𐌆	Hian	𐌆
Ho	𐌆	Ppilar	𐌆
Zee	𐌆	Que	𐌆
Kat	𐌆	Ieu	𐌆
Co	𐌆	Ro	𐌆

# ANCIENT ALPHABETS.

	<i>Phœnic</i>	<i>Pelagian</i>	<i>Utiens</i>	<i>Arcadian</i>	<i>Phœnician, ancient Hebrew or Samaritan</i>		
A	Ⲁ	ⲀⲀⲀ	Ⲁ	ⲀⲀ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	A	
B	Ⲁ	ⲀⲀ	Ⲁ	Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	B	
Gh	Ⲁ		CH K	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	Gh	
D	Ⲁ		Ⲁ >	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	D	
E	Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	E	
V	ⲀⲀⲀ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	F Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	V	
Z	Ⲁ	Ⲁ			Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	Z	
H	Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	H	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	H	
Th	2	Ⲁ			Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	Th	
I	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	I	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	I	
K	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ		C	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	K	
L	Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	J	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	L	
M	Ⲁ	Ⲁ	M	M M	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	M	
N	Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	N	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	N	
S	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ		Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	S	
O	Ⲁ Ⲁ			Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	O	
P	Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	P	
Th	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ				Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	Th	
Q	Ⲁ			Ⲁ 2	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	Q	
R	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	R	
Sch	Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	Sch	
T	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	T	Ⲁ Ⲁ	Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ Ⲁ	T	
V			Ⲁ Ⲁ				

# ANCIENT ALPHABETS.

	<i>Hebraean</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Galla</i>
A	א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ	Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
B	ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ	Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
GH	ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ	Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
D	ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ	Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
E	ה ו ז ח ט י כ	Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
F	ו ז ח ט י כ	Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
V	ז ח ט י כ	Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
Z	ח ט י כ	Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
H	ט י כ	Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
Th	י כ	Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
I	כ	Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
K	ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ	Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
L	ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ	Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
M	ה ו ז ח ט י כ	Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
N	ו ז ח ט י כ	Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
S	ז ח ט י כ	Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
X	ח ט י כ	Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
R	ט י כ	Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
Ph	י כ	Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
Ts	כ	Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
Q	ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ	Φ Χ Ψ Ω	Φ Χ Ψ Ω
R	ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ	Χ Ψ Ω	Χ Ψ Ω
Sch	ה ו ז ח ט י כ	Ψ Ω	Ψ Ω
T	ו ז ח ט י כ	Ω	Ω
O	ז ח ט י כ		



Fac-similes of the Signatures  
TO THE

Declaration of Independence,  
July 4th, 1776.

John Penn John Hancock John Horne  
Wm Lloyd Wm Parson  
Geo Read Wm Hooper Saml Adams  
Steph Hanks Thos Mifflin Geo Clymer  
Thos Mifflin Charles Carroll Harrold Mifflin George  
Wm Whipple Roger Sherman Saml Huntington  
Geo Taylor Josiah Bartlett Thomas Lynch Junr  
Wm Williams Rich Stockton Ben Franklin  
Oliver Wolcott Jas Witherspoon John Morton  
Thos Stone Samuel Chase Robt Treat Paine  
George Wythe Matthew Thornton  
Gran Lewis Jn Jefferson Wm Harrison  
Lewis Morris Abra Clark Phil Livingston  
Arthur Middleton Jas Hopkinson  
Geo Walton Carter Braxton James Wilson  
Richard Henry Lee John Baynards Junr  
Benjamin Rush John Adams Robt Morris  
Lyman Hall Joseph Hewes Button Gwinnett  
Francis Lightfoot Lee  
William Ellery Edward Rutledge Jas Smith

Department of State, 10th April, 1819. I Certify that this is a CORRECT Copy of the original Declaration of Independence deposited at this Department, and that I have compared all the Signatures with those of the Original and have found them EXACT IMITATIONS:

John Quincy Adams

# MAP ILLUSTRATING GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.



# ONE HAND DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET



# TWO HAND DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.



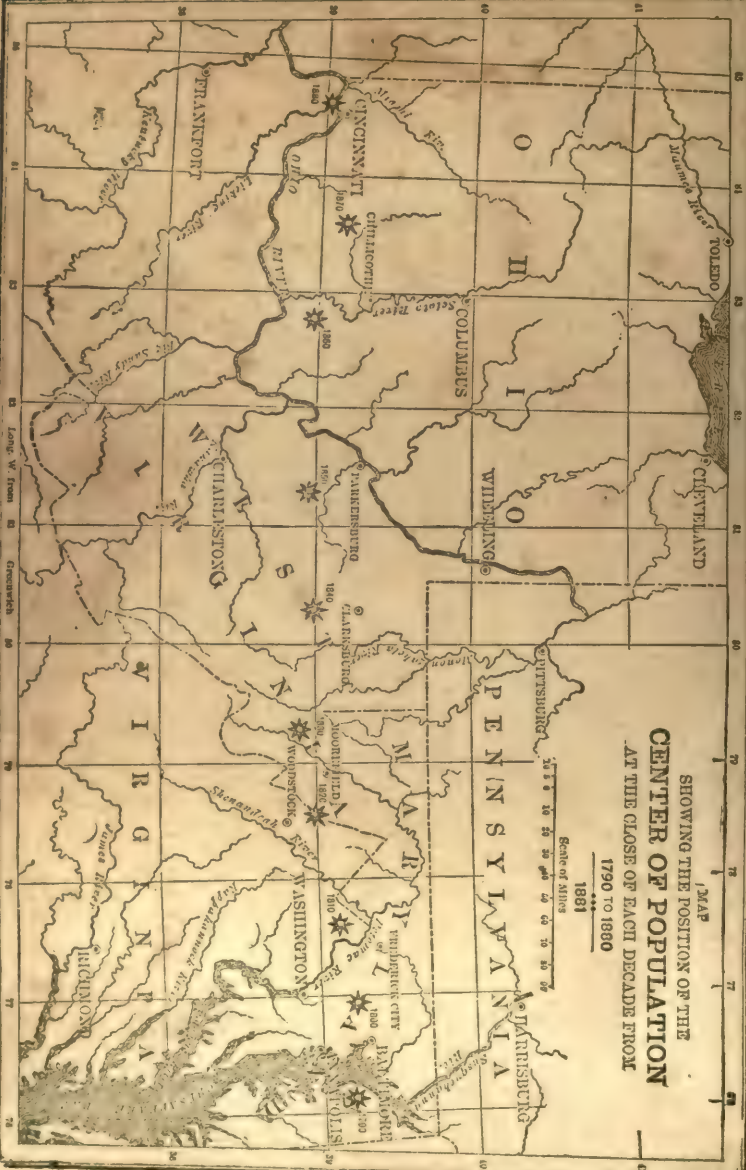


MAP  
SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE  
CENTER OF POPULATION  
AT THE CLOSE OF EACH DECADE FROM  
1790 TO 1860

1861

Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## MINDFUL

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## MISCONCEPTION

**Mindful** (mind'ful), *a.* regardful; attentive; heedful.

**Mine** (mīn), *a.* belonging to me;—*n.* a place where minerals are dug; an excavation;—*v.* to dig; to sap.

**Miner** (mī'ner), *n.* one who works at mining.

**Mineral** (min'er-al), *n.* a substance not organic, existing on or in the earth;—*a.* impregnated with mineral substances.

**Mineralize** (min'er-al-iz), *v.* to combine with or change into a mineral; to seek minerals.

**Mineralogist** (min'er-al-o-jist), *n.* one skilled in minerals.

**Mineralogy** (min'er-al-o-je), *n.* the science of minerals.

**Mingle** (ming'gl), *v.* to mix.

**Miniature** (min'i-e-tür), *n.* a small likeness.

**Minim** (min'im), *n.* a dwarf; a note in music; a very small measure; a drop.

**Minimum** (min'e-mum), *n.* the least quantity or degree.

**Minion** (mīn'jun), *n.* a favorite or dependent; a small kind of printing-type.

**Minister** (min'is-ter), *n.* an agent or ambassador; a pastor;—*v.* to give to; to communicate; to supply.

**Ministerial** (min-is-tè-re-al), *a.* relating to a minister; done under authority.

**Ministration** (mīn-is-trā'shun), *n.* office of a minister; agency.

**Ministrative** (min'is-trā-tiv), *a.* affording service.

**Ministry** (min'is-tre), *n.* office; service; ecclesiastical function; ministers of government.

**Mink** (mīnk), *n.* a small animal with valuable fur.

**Minor** (mī'nor), *a.* less; smaller;—*n.* a person under the age of twenty-one.

**Minority** (mī-nor'e-ty), *n.* state of being under age;—*a.* fewer in number.

**Minster** (mīn'ster), *n.* a monastery or cathedral.

**Minstrel** (mīn'strei), *n.* a singer and player of music; a reciter of lyric poetry.

**Minstrely** (mīn'strei-se), *n.* the art or occupation of minstrels.

**Mint** (mīnt), *n.* an aromatic

plant; a place for coining money;—*v.* to coin.

**Minuend** (mīn'ū-end), *n.* the number to be lessened by subtraction.

**Minuet** (mīn'ū-et), *n.* a stately, graceful dance.

**Minus** (mī'nus), *a.* an algebraic term denoting less.

**Minute** (mīn'it), *n.* the sixtieth part of an hour, or of a degree; short memorandum or sketch;—*v.* to set down in short notes.

**Minute** (mī-nūt'), *a.* very small; circumstantial; particular.

**Minute-book** (mīn'it-book), *n.* a book for notes.

**Minute-gun** (mīn'it-gun), *n.* a gun fired every minute.

**Minuteness** (mī-nūt'nes), *n.* smallness; exactness.

**Minutia** (mī-nū'she-a), *n.* the smallest particulars or details.

**Mink** (mīnks), *n.* a pert, wanton girl.

**Miocene** (mī'ō-sēn), *n.* a term applied to the middle tertiary.

**Miracle** (mīr'a-kl), *n.* an act or event beyond the understood laws of nature.

**Miraculous** (me-rak'ū-lus), *a.* supernatural; extraordinary.

**Mirage** (me-rāzh), *n.* an atmospheric optical illusion, presenting double images, of water in sandy deserts, or appearing to elevate objects in the air.

**Mire** (mīr), *n.* soft, wet earth; mud;—*v.* to mix orwhelm in mud; to daub or soil.

**Mirror** (mīr'er), *n.* a looking-glass; a pattern.

**Mirth** (merth), *n.* noisy gaiety; social merriment.

**Mirthful** (merth'ful), *a.* merry; gay; jovial.

**Miry** (mī're), *a.* full of mud.

**Misacceptation** (mis-ak-sep-tā'shun), *n.* the taking in a wrong sense.

**Misadventure** (mis-ad-ven'tür), *n.* a mischance; misfortune; ill luck.

**Misadvised** (mis-ad-vīzd'), *a.* ill-advised; ill-directed.

**Misalliance** (mis-al-li'ans), *n.* any wrong alliance.

**Misanthrope** (mis'an-thrōp), *n.* a hater of mankind.

**Misanthropist** (mis-an'-

thro-pist), *n.* a hater of mankind.

**Misanthropic** (mis-an-thrōp'ik), *a.* hating mankind.

**Misanthropy** (mis-an'thrō-pe), *n.* hatred of mankind.

**Misapplication** (mis-ap-ple-kā'shun), *n.* a wrong application.

**Misapply** (mis-ap-pli'), *v.* to apply wrong.

**Misapprehend** (mis-ap-prē-hend'), *v.* to take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand.

**Misapprehension** (mis-ap-prē-hen'shun), *n.* a mistake.

**Misappropriate** (mis-ap-prō-pre-āt), *v.* to appropriate wrongly.

**Misappropriation** (mis-ap-pro-prē-ā'shun), *n.* wrong appropriation.

**Misbecome** (mis-be-kum'), *v.* to suit ill.

**Misbegotten** (mis-be-got'n), *a.* unlawfully begotten.

**Misbehave** (mis-be-hāv'), *v.* to behave improperly.

**Misbehavior** (mis-be-hāv'yer), *n.* ill conduct.

**Misbelief** (mis-be-lēf), *n.* wrong belief; false religion.

**Miscalculate** (mis-kal'kū-lāt), *v.* to calculate wrong.

**Miscalculation** (mis-kal'kū-lā'shun), *n.* wrong calculation.

**Miscall** (mis-kaw'l), *v.* to call by a wrong name.

**Miscarriage** (mis-kar'ij), *n.* failure; abortion.

**Miscarry** (mis-kar'e), *v.* to fail; to have an abortion.

**Miscellaneous** (mis-sel-lā-ne-us), *a.* mixed; various.

**Miscellany** (mis-sel'a-ne), *n.* a collection of various kinds of writings.

**Mischance** (mis-chans'), *n.* mishap; misfortune; calamity.

**Mischief** (mis'chēf), *n.* evil perpetrated; damage.

**Mischievous** (mis-che-vus), *a.* injurious; hurtful.

**Mischoose** (mis-chūz'), *v.* to make a wrong choice.

**Miscite** (mis-sit'), *v.* to cite or quote wrong.

**Miscomputation** (mis-kom-pū-tā'shun), *n.* false reckoning.

**Miscompute** (mis-kom-pūt'), *v.* to compute wrong.

**Misconceive** (mis-kon-sēv'), *v.* to mistake; to misjudge.

**Misconception** (mis-kon-sep'-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## MISCONDUCT

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## MISTRANSlation

shun), *n.* false opinion.  
**Misconduct** (mis-kon'dukt'), *n.* ill-behavior.  
**Misconduct** (mis-kon'dukt'), *v.* to mismanage.  
**Misconjecture** (mis-kon-jek'tūr), *n.* wrong conjecture.  
**Misconstruction** (mis-kon-struk'shun), *n.* wrong interpretation of words or things.  
**Misconstrue** (mis-kon-strū'), *v.* to interpret wrongly.  
**Miscount** (mis-kownt'), *v.* to mistake in counting.  
**Miscreant** (mis-kre-ant'), *n.* a vile, unprincipled wretch.  
**Misdate** (mis-dāt'), *n.* wrong date;—*v.* to date wrongly.  
**Misdeed** (mis-dēd'), *n.* an evil action; fault; crime.  
**Misdemeanor** (mis-de-mē-ner) *n.* bad conduct.  
**Misdirect** (mis-de-rekt'), *v.* to direct wrongly.  
**Misdoing** (mis-doo'ing), *n.* a wrong done; an offence.  
**Misemploy** (mis-em-ploy'), *v.* to use wrongly; to misuse.  
**Mis-entry** (mis-en'tre), *n.* a wrong entry.  
**Miser** (miz'er) *n.* an extremely covetous person.  
**Miserable** (miz'er-a-bl), *a.* wretched; very unhappy.  
**Miserly** (miz'er-le), *a.* very covetous; sordid; niggardly.  
**Misery** (miz'er-e), *n.* great unhappiness; distress; calamity.  
**Misfit** (mis-fit'), *n.* a bad fit.  
**Misform** (mis-form'), *v.* to make of an ill form.  
**Misfortune** (mis-for'tūn), *n.* adversity; disaster; calamity.  
**Misgive** (mis-giv'), *v.* to fill with doubt; to fall.  
**Misgiving** (mis-giv'ing), *n.* inward distrust; doubt.  
**Misgovern** (mis-guv'ern), *v.* to govern ill.  
**Misgovernment** (mis-guv'ern-ment), *n.* ill management; disorder.  
**Misguide** (mis-gid'), *v.* to lead into error; to mislead.  
**Mishap** (mis-hap'), *n.* ill chance; an accident.  
**Mishna** (mish-na), *n.* Jewish tradition.  
**Misimprove** (mis-im-proov'), *v.* to use to a bad purpose; to abuse; to misuse.  
**Misinform** (mis-in-form'), *v.* to

give wrong information to.  
**Misinformation** (mis-in-form-ā'shun), *n.* false intelligence.  
**Misinterpret** (mis-in-ter'pret), *v.* to understand or explain in a wrong sense.  
**Misinterpretation** (mis-in-ter-pre-tā'shun), *n.* wrong interpreting.  
**Misjudge** (mis-juj'), *v.* to judge erroneously; to mistake.  
**Misjudgment** (mis-juj-ment), *n.* a wrong judgment.  
**Mislay** (mis-lā'), *v.* to lay in a wrong place; to lose.  
**Mislead** (mis-lēd'), *v.* to lead astray or into error.  
**Misle** (miz'l), *v.* to rain in very fine drops.  
**Mismanage** (mis-man'aj), *v.* to manage or conduct ill.  
**Mismanagement** (mis-man'aj-ment), *n.* bad management of any matter.  
**Misname** (mis-nām'), *v.* to call by the wrong name.  
**Misnomer** (mis-nō-mer), *n.* a wrong name; a misnaming.  
**Misogamist** (mis-og-a-mist), *n.* a hater of marriage.  
**Misogynist** (mis-og-e-nist), *n.* a woman-hater.  
**Misogyny** (mis-og-e-ne), *n.* hatred or aversion to women.  
**Misplace** (mis-plas'), *v.* to place wrong.  
**Misprint** (mis-print'), *v.* to print wrong;—*n.* a mistake in printing.  
**Mispronounce** (mis-prō-nouns'), *v.* to utter words incorrectly.  
**Mispronunciation** (mis-prō-nun-se-ā'shun), *n.* wrong or improper pronunciation.  
**Misquotation** (mis-kwō-tā'shun), *n.* a wrong quotation.  
**Misquote** (mis-kwōt'), *v.* to cite or quote incorrectly.  
**Misrate** (mis-rāt'), *v.* to reckon or estimate incorrectly.  
**Misrecite** (mis-rē-sit'), *v.* to recite erroneously.  
**Misreckon** (mis-rek'n), *v.* to compute incorrectly.  
**Misrelate** (mis-re-lāt'), *v.* to relate inaccurately.  
**Misrelation** (mis-re-lā'shun), *n.* wrong relation.  
**Misreport** (mis-re-pōrt'), *v.* to report wrongly;—*n.* a false or incorrect account of.  
**Misrepresent** (mis-rep-rezent'), *v.* to falsify.

**Misrepresentation** (mis-rep-zen-tā'shun), *n.* false or incorrect account.  
**Misreputed** (mis-re-pū'ted), *a.* wrongly reputed.  
**Misrule** (mis-rūl'), *n.* confusion; unjust rule.  
**Miss** (mis), *n.* a young woman or girl; loss; want; mistake;—*v.* to err; to fail to hit.  
**Missal** (mis'sal), *n.* the Roman Catholic mass-book.  
**Mishape** (mis-shāp') *v.* to shape ill; to deform.  
**Missile** (mis'il), *n.* a weapon or thing thrown.  
**Missing** (mis'ing), *a.* lost; absent; wanting.  
**Mission** (mis'ion), *n.* act of sending or being sent; station for missionaries.  
**Missionary** (mis'ion-a-ry), *n.* one sent to propagate religion;—*a.* relating to missions.  
**Missive** (mis'siv), *a.* sent, or that may be sent;—*n.* a letter sent; a message.  
**Misspell** (mis-spel'), *v.* to spell wrong.  
**Mispend** (mis-spend'), *v.* to waste or squander.  
**Mistake** (mis-stāt'), *v.* to state wrong.  
**Mistatement** (mis-stāt-ment), *n.* a wrong statement.  
**Mist** (mist), *n.* anything that dims; watery vapor; rain.  
**Mistake** (mis-tāk'), *n.* misconception; error;—*v.* to err in judgment.  
**Mistaken** (mis-tā'kn), *a.* taken or understood incorrectly; erroneous.  
**Misteach** (mis-tēch'), *v.* to instruct wrongly.  
**Mister** (mis'ter), *n.* a title of address for Mr.; master.  
**Mistern** (mis-term'), *v.* to name erroneously.  
**Misthink** (mis-think'), *v.* to think wrong.  
**Misthought** (mis-thawt'), *n.* thought wrong of.  
**Mistime** (mis-tim'), *v.* to time wrong.  
**Mistness** (mis'te-nes), *n.* state of being misty; obscurity.  
**Misttle** (mis-tīl'), *v.* to designate by a wrong name.  
**Mistletoe** (miz'l-tō) *n.* a parasitic plant that grows on trees.  
**Mistranslate** (mis-trans-lāt'), *v.* to translate incorrectly.  
**Mistranslation** (mis-tras-lā')

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## MISTREAT

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## MONARCHY

shun), *n.* erroneous translation.  
**Mistreat** (mis-trét'), *v.* to ill-treat; to abuse.  
**Mistress** (mis'tres), *n.* a woman who governs or teaches; a term of address; Mrs.  
**Mistrust** (mis-trust'), *n.* want of confidence;—*v.* to regard with suspicion; to doubt.  
**Mistrustful** (mis-trust'ful), *a.* suspicious; diffident.  
**Mistune** (mis-tún'), *v.* to tune wrongly.  
**Misty** (mis'te), *a.* full of mist; dark; obscure.  
**Misunderstand** (mis-un-der-stand'), *v.* to take in a wrong sense.  
**Misunderstanding** (mis-un-der-stand'ing), *n.* disagreement; difference.  
**Misusage** (mis-üz'áj), *n.* ill-usage; abuse. [to abuse].  
**Misuse** (mis-üz'), *v.* to treat ill;  
**Misuse** (mis-üs'), *n.* ill use.  
**Mite** (mit), *n.* a very small insect.  
**Mittigable** (mit'e-ga-bl), *a.* that may be lessened.  
**Mitigate** (mit'e-gát), *v.* to lessen; to alleviate; to appease.  
**Mitigation** (mit'e-gá'shun), *n.* alleviation; assuaging.  
**Mitrailiuse** (mit-rá-l'üz'), *n.* a many-barreled gun.  
**Mitre** (mí'ter), *n.* a bishop's crown; junction of angles.  
**Mitten** (mit'n), *n.* a glove without fingers.  
**Mittimus** (mit'te-mus), *a.* a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ for removal.  
**Mix** (miks), *v.* to mingle; to blend; to unite.  
**Mixture** (miks'tür), *n.* a mixed mass or compound.  
**Mizzenmast** (miz'n-mast), *n.* the mast nearest the stern.  
**Mizzle** (miz'l), *v.* to rain in very fine drops.  
**Mnemonic** (né-mon'ik), *a.* assisting the memory.  
**Mnemonics** (né-mon'iks), *n. pl.* the art of memory.  
**Moan** (món), *v.* to mourn; to lament;—*n.* lamentation.  
**Mourful** (món'ful), *a.* expressing sorrow.  
**Moat** (mót), *n.* a ditch or trench round a castle.  
**Mob** (mob), *n.* a disorderly crowd;—*v.* to harass tumultuously.

**Mobility** (mo-bil'e-te), *n.* susceptibility of motion.  
**Mobilization** (mob-il-e-zá'shun), *n.* putting troops into readiness for active service.  
**Mobilize** (mob'il-iz), *v.* to call troops into active service.  
**Mobocracy** (mob-ok'ra-se), *n.* the rule of the mob.  
**Moccasín** (mok'a-sin), *n.* an Indian shoe of soft leather; a kind of snake.  
**Mocha** (mó'ka), *n.* a kind of coffee.  
**Mock** (mok), *v.* to deride; to mimic;—*a.* counterfeit; false.  
**Mockery** (mok'er-e), *n.* derision; ridicule; scorn.  
**Modal** (mó'dal), *a.* relating to form or mode.  
**Modality** (mo-dal'e-te), *n.* the quality of being in form only.  
**Mode** (mód), *n.* form; method; fashion; variation of a verb.  
**Model** (mód'el), *n.* a structure to be imitated;—*v.* to plan; to shape.  
**Moderate** (mod'er-át), *a.* not violent;—*v.* to allay; to preside over.  
**Moderation** (mod'er-á'shun), *n.* calmness; state of being moderate.  
**Moderator** (mod'er-á-ter), *n.* one who presides.  
**Modern** (mód'ern), *a.* of the present time; recent.  
**Modernize** (mód'ern-iz), *v.* to make modern.  
**Moderns** (mód'ernz), *n. pl.* people of modern times.  
**Modest** (mód'est), *a.* diffident; chaste. [of manners].  
**Modesty** (mód'est-e), *n.* purity.  
**Modicum** (mód'e-kum), *n.* a small portion.  
**Modifier** (mód'e-fi-er), *n.* one who or that which modifies.  
**Modify** (mód'e-fi), *v.* to change the form of.  
**Modish** (mód'dish), *a.* fashionable; in the mode.  
**Modulate** (mód'ü-lát), *v.* to vary sounds.  
**Modulation** (mód'ü-lá'shun), *n.* act of modulating; agreeable harmony.  
**Modulator** (mód'ü-lá-ter), *n.* that which varies sounds.  
**Module** (mód'ül), *n.* a model or representation.  
**Mogul** (mó-gul'), *n.* the name of the former emperors of Hindostan.

**Mohair** (mó'hár), *n.* stuff, of goat's hair.  
**Mohammedan** (mó-ham'e-dan), *a.* relating to Mohammed;—*n.* a follower of Mohammed.  
**Moiety** (moy'e-te), *n.* half; one of two equal parts.  
**Moll** (moll), *v.* to work painfully; to drudge.  
**Moist** (molst), *a.* moderately wet; humid; damp.  
**Moisten** (mois'n), *v.* to make humid.  
**Moisture** (mois'tür), *n.* dampness; slight wetness.  
**Molar** (mó'lar), *a.* adapted to grind;—*n.* a double tooth.  
**Molasses** (mó-las'es), *n.* a syrup which drains from sugar.  
**Mole** (möll), *n.* a natural body-mark; a pier; a mound; a small animal.  
**Molecular** (mö-lek'ü-ler), *a.* relating to molecules.  
**Molecule** (mö'l'e-kül), *n.* a small particle.  
**Mole-hill** (mö'l'hil), *n.* a hillock formed by moles.  
**Molest** (mö-lest'), *v.* to disturb; to annoy.  
**Molestation** (mö-les-tá'shun), *n.* disturbance.  
**Mollify** (mö'l'ýnt), *a.* assuaging; softening.  
**Mollifiable** (mö'l-fi-a-bl), *a.* that may be softened.  
**Mollify** (mö'l-fi), *v.* to soften; to assuage.  
**Molten** (möl'ten), *a.* made of melted metal.  
**Moment** (mö'mént), *n.* the most minute portion of time; importance; weight.  
**Momentary** (mö'mént-ar-e), *a.* lasting a moment.  
**Momentous** (mö'mént'us), *a.* important; weighty.  
**Momentum** (mö'mént'um), *n.* force of a moving body.  
**Monachism** (mon'a-kizm), *n.* monastic life.  
**Monad** (mon'ad), *n.* an indivisible particle; an atom.  
**Monarch** (mon'ark), *n.* a supreme ruler.  
**Monarchical** (mo-nar'ke-kal), *a.* pertaining to a monarch or monarchy.  
**Monarchist** (mon'ar-kist), *n.* an advocate of monarchs and monarchy.  
**Monarchy** (mon'ar-ke), *n.* government of a monarch; a kingdom.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## MONASTERY

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## MORIBUND




**Monastery** (mon'as-ter-ee), *n.* a house for monks.  
**Monastic** (mo-nas'tik), *a.* relating to monks.  
**Monasticism** (mo-nas'te-sizm), *n.* a monastic life.  
**Monday** (mun'dá), *n.* second day of the week.  
**Monetary** (mon'et-ter-ee), *a.* pertaining to money.  
**Money** (mun'e), *n.* metal coined for public use, or a substitute for it.  
**Money-broker** (mun'e-brók-er), *n.* a broker who trades in money.  
**Moneyed** (mun'id), *a.* rich; possessed of money.  
**Monger** (mung'ger), *n.* a trader; a seller.  
**Mongrel** (mung'grel), *a.* of a mixed breed; —*n.* an animal of a mixed breed.  
**Monilliform** (mon-il'e-form), *a.* like a necklace.  
**Monition** (mó-nish'un) *n.* warning; instruction.  
**Monitive** (mon'e-tiv), *a.* admonitive.  
**Monitor** (mon'e-ter), *n.* one who warns; a subordinate in a school.  
**Monitory** (mon'e-to-re), *a.* giving admonition.  
**Monitress** (mon'e-tres), *n.* a female monitor.  
**Monk** (mungk), *n.* one who lives in a monastery.  
**Monkey** (mungk'e), *n.* an animal like the ape.  
**Monkish** (mungk'ish), *a.* relating to monks.  
**Monoceros** (mo-nos'er-us), *a.* having only one horn.  
**Monochord** (mon'ó-kord), *n.* a musical instrument.  
**Monochromatic** (mon-o-kro-mat'ik), *a.* consisting of one color.  
**Monocracy** (mo-nok'ra-se), *n.* government by one person.  
**Monocular** (mo-nok'ú-ler), *a.* one-eyed.  
**Monody** (mon'ó-de), *n.* a song by one person.  
**Monogamy** (mo-nog'a-me), *n.* marriage to one wife only.  
**Monogram** (mon'ó-gram), *n.* a character or cipher composed of several letters interwoven.  
**Monograph** (mon'ó-graf), *n.* a description limited to a single thing.  
**Monolith** (mon'ó-lith), *n.* a

column of a single stone.  
**Monologue** (mon'ó-log), *n.* a speech by a person alone.  
**Monomania** (mon-o-má'ne-a), *n.* madness confined to one particular subject.  
**Monopathy** (mo-nop'a-the), *n.* solitary suffering.  
**Monophysite** (mo-nof'e-sít), *n.* one who maintains that Christ had but one nature.  
**Monopolist** (mo-nop'o-list), *n.* one who monopolizes.  
**Monopolize** (mo-nop'o-liz), *v.* to obtain or engross the whole.  
**Monopoly** (mo-nop'o-le), *n.* entire control or appropriation.  
**Monospherical** (mon-o-sfer'e-kal), *a.* consisting of one globe.  
**Monostich** (mon'ó-stik), *n.* a poem of one verse.  
**Monosyllable** (mon-ó-sil-lab'ik), *a.* of one syllable.  
**Monosyllable** (mon-ó-sil'la-bl), *n.* a word of one syllable.  
**Monothelism** (mon'ó-thé-izm), *n.* the belief in the existence of one God only.  
**Monotone** (mon'ó-tón), *n.* with dull uniformity.  
**Monotonous** (mo-not'ó-nus), *a.* in the same tone; without variety.  
**Monotony** (mo-not'ó-ne), *n.* uniformity of tone; sameness.  
**Monsoon** (mon-soon'), *n.* a periodical wind.  
**Monster** (mon'ster), *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature.  
**Monstrosity** (mon-stros'e-te), *n.* an unnatural production.  
**Monstrous** (mon'str-us), *a.* unnatural; horrible.  
**Month** (munt), *n.* the twelfth part of a year.  
**Monthly** (munt'h'e), *a.* occurring every month.  
**Monticule** (mon'te-kúl), *n.* a little mount.  
**Monument** (mon'ú-ment), *n.* a tomb; a record.  
**Monumental** (mon-ú-ment'al), *a.* preserving memory.  
**Mood** (mood), *n.* temper or disposition; a form or inflection of mind.  
**Moodiness** (mood'e-nes), *n.* sultriness; peevishness.  
**Moody** (mood'e), *a.* out of humor; sad; gloomy.  
**Moon** (moon), *n.* the planet

which revolves round the earth.  
**Moor** (moor), *n.* a black man; a marsh; —*v.* to fasten a ship by cable and anchor.  
**Moorings** (moor'ingz), *n. pl.* anchors, buoys, &c., to fasten a ship.  
**Moorland** (moor'land), *n.* waste or marshy land.  
**Moose** (moos), *n.* the largest of the deer kind.  
**Moot** (moot), *v.* to plead or argue; to discuss or debate.  
**Mop** (mop), *n.* an instrument to clean floors, &c.  
**Mope** (móp), *v.* to be dull or spiritless; —*n.* a stupid person.  
**Mopish** (móp'ish), *a.* dull.  
**Moppet** (mop'et), *n.* a puppet made of cloth.  
**Moraine** (mó-rá-n'), *n.* accumulation of stones, &c.  
**Moral** (mor'al), *a.* pertaining to the practices or conduct of men with reference to right and wrong; virtuous; mental; —*n.* a lesson taught by a fiction or fable.  
**Morale** (mó-ral'), *n.* moral condition, as of a body of men.  
**Moralist** (moral'ist), *n.* one who teaches morals.  
**Morality** (mó-ral'e-te), *n.* the doctrine or science of man's duties.  
**Moralize** (mor'al-iz), *v.* to speak or write on moral subjects; to apply to a moral purpose.  
**Morals** (mor'alz), *n. pl.* the practice of the duties of life.  
**Morass** (mó-ras'), *n.* a marsh; low, wet ground.  
**Morbid** (mor'bid), *a.* diseased; not sound or healthy.  
**Morbidness** (mor'bid-nes), *n.* state of being morbid.  
**Morbife** (mor-bif'ik), *a.* causing disease.  
**Mordaceous** (mor-dá'shus), *a.* biting; snappish; sarcastic.  
**Mordant** (mor'dant), *a.* tending to fix; biting; —*n.* a substance to fix colors in cloth.  
**More** (mór), *n.* larger number or quality; —*a.* greater in quantity or number; —*ad.* to a greater degree.  
**Moreover** (mór-ó-ver), *ad.* further; besides.  
**Morgue** (morg), *n.* a place for dead bodies.  
**Moribund** (mor'e-bund), *a.* in

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## MORMON

a state of dying.  
**Mormon** (mor'mon), *n.* one of a sect founded by Joseph Smith.  
**Mormonism** (mor'mon-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Mormons.  
**Morning** (morn'ing), *n.* the first part of the day.  
**Morocco** (mo-rok'o), *n.* a fine kind of grained leather of goat or sheep-skin, dressed.  
**Morose** (mô-rôs'), *a.* sullen; sour; peevish; gloomy.  
**Morpheus** (mor'fe-us), *n.* the god of dreams.  
**Morphia** (mor'fe-a), *n.* a vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium.  
**Morrow** (mor'ro), *n.* next day after the present.  
**Morsel** (mor'sel), *n.* a bite; a mouthful; small piece.  
**Mortal** (mor'tal), *a.* subject to death; deadly; human; —*n.* a human being.  
**Mortality** (mor-tal'e-te), *n.* state of being mortal; frequency of deaths.  
**Mortar** (mor'tar), *n.* a cement used in building; a vessel for pounding substances with a pestle; a bomb-cannon.   
**Mortgage** (mor'gaj), *n.* a pledge of houses and land for debt; —*v.* to pledge for securing a debt.  
**Mortgagee** (mor-ga-jê'), *n.* one to whom an estate is mortgaged.  
**Mortgager** (mor-ga-jer), *n.* one who gives a mortgage.  
**Mortiferous** (mor-tif'er-us), *a.* producing death.  
**Mortification** (mor-te-fe-kä'shun), *n.* gangrene; humiliation; chagrin.  
**Mortify** (mor'te-fi), *v.* to corrupt; to humble.  
**Mortifying** (mor'te-fi-ing), *a.* tending to mortify; humiliating.  
**Mortise** (mor'tis), *n.* a hole cut to receive a tenon; —*v.* to join with a mortise.   
**Mortmain** (mort'-mân), *n.* an inalienable estate.   
**Mortuary** (mortü-a-re), *n.* a gift after death;

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## MUCILAGE


a place for burial; —*a.* pertaining to the dead.  
**Mosaic** (mo-zä'ik), *n.* work variegated by shells and stones of various colors; —*a.* relating to Moses and his laws.  
**Moslem** (mos'lem), *n.* an orthodox Mohammedan.  
**Mosque** (mosk), *n.* a Mohammedan temple.  
**Mosquito** (mos-kê'to), *n.* a small stinging insect.  
**Moss** (mos), *n.* a herbaceous plant growing on trees, &c.; —*v.* to cover with moss.  
**Mossy** (mos'se), *a.* overgrown with moss.  
**Most** (môst), *a.* greatest in number or quantity; —*n.* the greatest number; —*ad.* in the greatest degree.  
**Mote** (môt), *n.* a very small particle of matter.  
**Moth** (moth), *n.* a small insect that eats cloth.  
**Mother** (muth'er), *n.* a female parent; a slimy substance in liquors; —*a.* native; —*v.* to adopt as a child.  
**Motherhood** (moth'er-hood), *n.* the state of a mother; maternity.  
**Motherly** (muth'er-le), *a.* like a mother; tender.  
**Motile** (mô-tifik), *a.* producing motion.  
**Motility** (mô-til'e-te), *n.* capability of moving.  
**Motion** (mô'shun), *n.* act of changing place; movement; a proposal made.  
**Motionless** (mô'shun-less), *a.* destitute of motion.  
**Motive** (mô'tiv), *a.* causing motion; moving; —*n.* incitement to volition or action.  
**Motivity** (mô-tiv'e-te), *n.* power of producing motion.  
**Motley** (mot'le), *a.* consisting of different colors.  
**Motor** (mô'ter), *n.* a force that gives motion. [motion].  
**Motory** (mô'to-re), *a.* giving motion.  
**Mottle** (mot'l), *v.* to mark with spots of different colors.  
**Motto** (mot'to), *n.* an inscription or device.  
**Mould** (môld), *n.* soft earth; a matrix or form; a minute fungus; —*v.* to shape.  
**Moulder** (môld'er), *n.* one who moulds; —*v.* to decay or perish.  
**Mouldy** (môld'e), *a.* covered with mould.  
**Moult** (môlt), *v.* to shed hair, feathers, &c.  
**Mound** (mound), *n.* a bank to fortify; —*v.* to fortify with a mound.  
**Mount** (mount), *n.* a hill; mountain; heap; —*v.* to rise; to soar; to place on a carriage.  
**Mountain** (mount'an), *n.* a vast protuberance of the earth.  
**Mountaineer** (mount-an-êr'), *n.* dweller on a mountain.  
**Mountainous** (mount'an-us), *a.* abounding in mountains.  
**Mountebank** (mount'e-bank), *n.* a pretender; quack.  
**Mounted** (mount'ed), *a.* raised; embellished.  
**Mounting** (mount'ing), *n.* an ascent; an ornament.  
**Mourn** (môrn), *v.* to grieve.  
**Mourner** (môrn'er), *n.* one who laments.  
**Mournful** (môrn'ful), *a.* sorrowful; lamentable.  
**Mourning** (môrn'ing), *n.* act of sorrowing; dress of mourners.  
**Mouse** (mous), *n.* a small rat.  
**Mouser** (mouz'er), *n.* a cat that catches mice or rats.  
**Mouth** (mouth), *n.* the aperture of an animal for eating and speaking; an opening; —*v.* to utter with a loud voice.  
**Mouthful** (mouth'ful), *n.* as much as fills the mouth.  
**Mouth-piece** (mouth'pês), *n.* part of an instrument for the mouth; one who speaks for others.  
**Movable** (moov'a-bl), *a.* that can be moved.  
**Movables** (moov'a-blz), *n. pl.* goods, furniture, &c.  
**Move** (moov), *v.* to put in motion; to change place; to propose or recommend.  
**Movement** (moov'ment), *n.* act of moving; change of place.  
**Moving** (moov'ing), *a.* changing place; pathetic.  
**Mow** (mou), *n.* a pile of hay or grain.  
**Mow** (mô), *v.* to cut away with a scythe.  
**Mower** (mô'er), *n.* one who mows.  
**Mowing** (mô'ing), *n.* cutting with a scythe.  
**Much** (much), *a.* great in quantity; —*n.* a great quantity; —*ad.* in a great degree.  
**Mucilage** (mû'se-lâj), *n.* a slim

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## MUCILAGINOUS

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## MUSICAL

viscous solution.  
**Mucilaginous** (mū-se-laj'in-us), *a.*ropy; viscous; soft.  
**Muciparous** (mū-sip'ar-us), *a.*producing mucus.  
**Muck** (muk), *n.* anything filthy;—*v.* to manure with moist dung.  
**Mucous** (mū'kus), *a.* slimy.  
**Mucus** (mū'kus), *n.* a slimy animal fluid.  
**Mud** (mud), *n.* wet earth; mire;—*v.* to bedaub or make foul with mud.  
**Muddle** (mud'l), *v.* to make turbid or confused.  
**Muddy** (mud'de), *a.* turbid; foul;—*v.* to make foul with mud.  
**Muff** (muf), *n.* a warm fur cover for both hands.   
**Muffin** (muf'in), *n.* a round, spongy, light cake.  
**Muffle** (muf'l), *v.* to cover close; to wrap.  
**Mug** (mug), *n.* a cup or vessel to drink from.  
**Muggy** (mug'ge), *a.* warm, damp, and close.  
**Mulatto** (mū-lat'to), *n.* the offspring of a black and a white person.  
**Mulberry** (mul'ber-re), *n.* a tree and its fruit.  
**Mulch** (mulch), *n.* rotten straw or litter.  
**Mulet** (mulk't), *n.* a fine; a penalty;—*v.* to punish by a fine.  
**Mule** (mūl), *n.* an animal or plant of a mongrel kind; the offspring of the horse and ass; a machine for spinning cotton, &c.  
**Muleteer** (mū-le-tēr'), *n.* a mule-driver.  
**Mullebrity** (mū-le-eb're-te), *n.* womanhood.  
**Mulish** (mū'lish), *a.* like a mule; perverse.  
**Mull** (mul), *v.* to warm, spice, and sweeten wine, &c.  
**Muller** (mul'ler), *n.* a stone for grinding colors or powders.  
**Mulligatawny** (mul-le-ga-taw'ne), *n.* a kind of soup.  
**Mullion** (mul'yun), *n.* an upright division in a window-frame.  
**Multifarious** (mul-te-fā're-us), *a.* having great multiplicity or diversity.  
**Multiform** (mul'te-form), *a.* having various forms.

**Multiformity** (mul'te-form'e-te), *n.* many and various forms.  
**Multangular** (mal-tang'gu-ler), *a.* having many angles.  
**Multicavous** (mul-te-kā'vus), *a.* having many cavities.  
**Multicephal** (mul-te-sep'e-tal), *a.* many-headed.  
**Multicosate** (mul-te-kos'tāt), *a.* many-ribbed.  
**Multidigitate** (mul-te-dij'e-tāt), *a.* many-fingered.  
**Multigenerous** (mul-te-jen'er-us), *a.* having many kinds.  
**Multilateral** (mul-te-lat'er-al), *a.* having many sides.  
**Multilineal** (mul-te-lin'e-al), *a.* having many lines.  
**Multiloquent** (mul-til'o-quent), *a.* loquacious.  
**Multinominous** (mul-te-nom'e-nus), *a.* having many names.  
**Multiparous** (mul-tip'ar-us), *a.* producing many at a birth.  
**Multiped** (mul'te-ped), *n.* an insect with many feet.  
**Multiple** (mul'te-pl), *n.* number exactly divisible by another.  
**Multiplex** (mul'te-pleks), *a.* having many folds.  
**Multiplicable** (mul-te-pli'a-bl), *a.* that may be multiplied.  
**Multiplicand** (mul-te-ple-kand'), *n.* a number to be multiplied.  
**Multiplication** (mul-te-ple-kā'shun), *n.* act of multiplying.  
**Multiplicity** (mul-te-plis'e-te), *n.* state of being many.  
**Multiplier** (mul'te-pli-er), *n.* one who or that which multiplies.  
**Multiply** (mul'te-pli), *v.* to increase in numbers.  
**Multipotent** (mul-tip'o-tent), *a.* having manifold powers.  
**Multitude** (mul'te-tūd), *n.* a great number.  
**Multitudinous** (mul-te-tū'de-nus), *a.* numerous.  
**Multocular** (mul-tok'u-ler), *a.* having many eyes.  
**Mum** (mum), *a.* silent.  
**Mumble** (mum'bl), *v.* to mutter; to chew.  
**Mummer** (mum'mer), *n.* a sporter in disguise.  
**Mummery** (mum'mer-e), *n.* diversion in masks.  
**Mummify** (mum'me-fi), *v.* to make into a mummy.  
**Mummy** (mum'me), *n.* a dead body embalmed.

**Mumpish** (mump'ish), *a.* sullen; cross; silent.  
**Mumps** (mumps), *n.* disease of the neck; sullenness.  
**Munch** (munsh), *v.* to chew with shut mouth.  
**Mundan** (mun'dan), *a.* belonging to the world; earthly.  
**Municipal** (mu-nis'e-pal), *a.* belonging to a city.  
**Municipality** (mū-nis'e-pal'e-te), *n.* a district.  
**Munificence** (mū-nif'e-sens), *n.* bountifulness.  
**Munificent** (mū-nif'e-sent), *a.* giving liberally.  
**Munition** (mū-nish'un), *n.* materials used in war.  
**Mural** (mū'ral), *a.* pertaining to or like a wall.  
**Murder** (mur'der), *n.* the act of killing a person with premeditated malice;—*v.* to assassinate; to put an end to.  
**Murderer** (mur'der-er), *n.* one guilty of murder.  
**Muriatic** (mū-re-at'ik), *a.* pertaining to or obtained from sea salt.  
**Muricated** (mū're-kā-ted), *a.* formed with sharp points.  
**Murky** (mur'ke), *a.* dark; obscure; gloomy.  
**Murmur** (mur'mur), *v.* to mutter; to complain;—*n.* a complaint; a purling sound.  
**Murmurer** (mur'mur-er), *n.* one who murmurs.  
**Murraia** (mur'rān), *n.* an infectious cattle-disease.  
**Muscle** (mus'l), *n.* a fleshy fibre; the organ of motion; a shell-fish.  
**Muscovado** (mus-ko-vā'dō), *n.* raw or unrefined sugar.  
**Musoid** (mus'koyd), *a.* moss-like;—*n.* a moss-like plant.  
**Muscular** (mus'ku-lar), *a.* full of muscles; strong.  
**Muse** (mūz), *n.* meditation; contemplation;—*pl.* the nine goddesses presiding over the arts;—*v.* to meditate.  
**Museum** (mū-ze'um), *n.* a collection of curiosities.  
**Mush** (mush), *n.* boiled cornmeal.  
**Mushroom** (mush'room), *n.* an edible fungus.  
**Musie** (mū'zik), *n.* science which treats of harmony; melody, or harmony.  
**Musical** (mū'ze-kal), *a.* melodious; sweet-sounding.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## MUSICIAN

**Musician** (mū-zish'an), *n.* one skilled in music.  
**Musk** (musk), *n.* an animal; a fragrant scent;—*v.* to perfume with musk.  
**Musket** (mus'ket), *n.* a common hand-gun. [odor of musk].  
**Musky** (mus'ke), *a.* having the  
**Muslin** (muz'lin), *n.* a fine kind of cotton cloth.  
**Musulman** (mus'l-man), *n.* a Moslem or Mohammedan.  
**Must** (must), *v.* to be obliged, morally or physically; to grow mouldy;—*n.* new wine unfermented.  
**Mustache** (mus-tash'), *n.* hair on the upper lip.  
**Mustang** (mus'tang), *n.* a wild horse.  
**Mustard** (mus'terd), *n.* a plant and its seed.  
**Muster** (mus'ter), *v.* to assemble;—*n.* a review of troops; register of forces.  
**Mustiness** (mus'te-nes), *n.* mouldiness; foulness.  
**Musty** (mus'te), *a.* mouldy.  
**Mutability** (mū-tā-bil'e-te), *n.* change of mind; instability.  
**Mutable** (mū-tā-bl), *a.* subject to change; inconstant.  
**Mutation** (mū-tā'shun), *n.* act or process of changing.  
**Mute** (mūt), *a.* silent; speechless;—*n.* one silent; dung of birds;—*v.* to dung, as birds.  
**Mutilate** (mū'te-lāt), *v.* to cut off; to maim.  
**Mutilation** (mū'te-lā'shun), *n.* deprivation of a limb or essential part.  
**Mutineer** (mū-te-nēr'), *n.* one guilty of mutiny.  
**Mutineous** (mū'te-nus), *a.* disposed to mutiny; seditious.  
**Mutiny** (mū'te-ne), *n.* naval or military insurrection;—*v.* to rise against lawful authority.  
**Mutter** (mut'er), *v.* to speak low; to grumble.  
**Mutton** (mut'n), *n.* the flesh of sheep.  
**Mutual** (mū-tū'al), *a.* given and received; acting in return.  
**Muzzle** (muz'l), *v.* to restrain from biting;—*n.* a fastening for the mouth.  
**My** (mi), *a.* belonging to me.  
**Myecology** (mi-kol'o-je), *n.* the science of the fungi.  
**Myopic** (mi-op'ik), *a.* short-sighted.

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## NATATORY

**Myriad** (mir'e-ad), *n.* ten thousand; any large number.  
**Myrmidon** (mer'me-don), *n.* a rough character, or soldier.  
**Myrrh** (mer), *n.* a resin in the form of drops.  
**Myrtle** (mer'tl), *n.* a shrub.  
**Myself** (mi-self), *pron.* I or me, in person.  
**Mystagogue** (mis'ta-gog), *n.* one who interprets mysteries; one who keeps and shows relics.  
**Mysterious** (mis-tē're-us), *a.* obscure; secret; incomprehensible.  
**Mystery** (mis'ter-e), *n.* a secret; anything obscure.  
**Mystic** (mis'tik), *n.* one pretending to have direct intercourse with God.  
**Mystical** (mis'te-kal), *a.* obscure; secret; hid; allegorical.  
**Mysticism** (mis'te-sizm), *n.* obscure doctrine; the doctrines and tenets of mystics.  
**Mystify** (mis'te-fi), *v.* to involve in mystery.  
**Myth** (mith), *n.* a fable.  
**Mythological** (mith-o-loj'e-kal), *a.* relating to mythology.  
**Mythology** (mith-o-l'o-je), *n.* the history of fabulous doctrines and heathen deities.  
**Mythoplasia** (mith'o-plazm), *n.* a narration of fable.

## N.

**Nab** (nab), *v.* to catch suddenly; to seize unexpectedly.  
**Nabob** (nā'bob), *n.* a rich man; an Indian prince.  
**Nacreous** (nā'kre-us), *a.* having a pearly luster.  
**Nadir** (nā'dir), *n.* point opposite the zenith.  
**Nævus** (nē'vus), *n.* a birth-mark.  
**Nag** (nag), *n.* a small horse.  
**Naiad** (nā'yad), *n.* a water-nymph; a shell-fish.  
**Nail** (nāl), *n.* a claw; a horny substance on the fingers and toes; an iron pin; a boss; two and a quarter inches;—*v.* to fasten or stud with nails.  
**Naivete** (nā'ēv-ta), *n.* native simplicity.  
**Naked** (nā'ked), *a.* having no covering; exposed.

**Nakedness** (nā'ked-nes), *n.* want of covering.  
**Name** (nām), *n.* title; reputation;—*v.* to mention by name; to denominate.  
**Nameless** (nām'les), *a.* having no name.  
**Namesake** (nām'sāk), *n.* one of the same name.  
**Nandu** (nan'du), *n.* the American ostrich; the rhea.  
**Nap** (nap), *n.* a short sleep; downy surface of cloth;—*v.* to sleep a little.  
**Nape** (nāp), *n.* the joint of the neck behind.  
**Naphtha** (nap'tha), *n.* a volatile, bituminous, and inflammable liquid.  
**Napkin** (nap'kin), *n.* a cloth or small towel to wipe the hands, &c.  
**Napiform** (nā'pe-form), *a.* turnip-shaped.  
**Narcissus** (nar-sis'us), *n.* a genus of flowering plants.  
**Narcotic** (nar-kot'ik), *a.* inducing sleep, or stupefying;—*n.* a drug producing lethargy or sleep.  
**Nard** (nārd), *n.* an aromatic plant; an ointment.  
**Nariform** (nar'e-form), *a.* nose-shaped.  
**Narrate** (nar-rāt'), *v.* to recite; to tell; to relate.  
**Narration** (nar-rā'shun), *n.* an account; story.  
**Narrative** (nar-rā-tiv), *n.* a story;—*a.* giving account of particulars.  
**Narrator** (nar-rā'ter), *n.* one who tells.  
**Narrow** (nar'rō), *a.* not broad or wide; close; covetous;—*v.* to contract; to limit; to confine.  
**Narrowness** (nar'rō-nes), *n.* lack of width; meanness.  
**Nasal** (nā'zal), *a.* pertaining to the nose;—*n.* a sound through the nose.  
**Nascent** (nas'ent), *a.* beginning to exist or grow; arising.  
**Nasiform** (naz'e-form), *a.* having the shape of the nose.  
**Nasty** (nas'te), *a.* dirty; filthy; nauseous; obscene.  
**Natal** (nā'tal), *a.* pertaining to nativity; native.  
**Natant** (nā'tant), *a.* swimming; floating.  
**Natatory** (nā'ta-to-re), *a.* adapted for swimming.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## NATION

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## NEOLOGY

**Nation** (nā'shun), *n.* a people living under one government and in one country.  
**National** (nash'un-al), *a.* pertaining to a nation.  
**Nationality** (nash'un-al-e-te), *n.* attachment to one's own country.  
**Nationalize** (nash'un-al-iz), *v.* to make national.  
**Native** (nā'tiv), *a.* produced by nature; pertaining to one's birthplace;—*n.* one born in a place.  
**Nativity** (na-tiv'e-te), *n.* birth; time, place, or manner of birth; a horoscope.  
**Natural** (nat'u-rāl), *a.* produced or affected by nature; not revealed; unaffected;—*n.* an idiot.  
**Naturalism** (nat'u-ral-izm), *n.* a mere state of nature.  
**Naturalist** (nat'u-ral-ist), *n.* one versed in the natural history of animals.  
**Naturalization** (nat-ū-ral-iz-ā'shun), *n.* admission to rights and privileges of a citizen.  
**Naturalize** (nat'u-ral-iz), *v.* to invest with the rights and privileges of citizenship.  
**Nature** (nā'tūr), *n.* whatever is made; essential qualities; constitution; regular course; natural affection; sort; kind.  
**Naught** (naw't), *n.* nothing.  
**Naughtiness** (naw'te-nes), *n.* mischievousness; badness.  
**Naughty** (naw'te), *u.* bad; perverse; corrupt; wicked.  
**Nausea** (naw'she-a), *n.* sickness, with feeling of vomiting; loathing; disgust.  
**Nauseate** (naw'she-āt), *v.* to feel disgust; to loathe.  
**Nauseous** (naw'shus), *a.* disgusting; loathsome.  
**Nautical** (naw'te-kal), *a.* of or relating to ships or seamen; naval; marine.  
**Nautilus** (naw'te-lus), *n.* a shell-fish that sails.  
**Naval** (nā'val), *a.* belonging to ships; nautical.  
**Nave** (nāv), *n.* center of a church and of a wheel.  
**Navel** (nā'vl), *n.* the mark in the centre of the abdomen.  
**Navicular** (nā-vik'u-ler), *a.* pertaining to or like a boat.  
**Navigable** (nav'e-ga-bl), *a.* that may be navigated.  
**Navigate** (nav'e-gat), *v.* to pass

on water with ships; to sail.  
**Navigation** (nav-e-gā'shun), *n.* the act, science, or art of steering ships.  
**Navigator** (nav'e-gā-ter), *n.* one who directs the course of a ship; a sailor.  
**Navy** (nā've), *n.* a fleet of ships; the crews of a fleet.  
**Nay** (nā), *ad.* no; not;—*n.* denial; a refusal.  
**Neap** (nēp), *a.* low; scanty; deficient;—*n.* a neap tide.  
**Near** (nēr), *a.* not distant; close; direct; stingy;—*v.* to approach;—*ad.* almost.  
**Nearness** (nēr'nes), *n.* closeness; intimacy; stinginess.  
**Neat** (nēt), *a.* clean; pure.  
**Neatness** (nēr'nes), *n.* cleanliness; elegance; purity.  
**Neb** (neb), *n.* the beak of a bird; a nose.  
**Nebula** (neb'ū-la), *n.* a faint misty appearance in the heavens, produced by stars; film in the eye.  
**Nebulosity** (neb-ū-los'e-te), *n.* the misty appearance which surrounds many stars.  
**Nebulous** (neb'ū-lus), *a.* pertaining to a nebula; cloudy.  
**Necessaries** (nes'es-sā-rēs), *n. pl.* things indispensable.  
**Necessary** (nes'es-sā-re), *a.* inevitable; essential.  
**Necessitate** (ne-ses'e-tāt), *v.* to make necessary; to constrain.  
**Necessitous** (ne-ses'e-tus), *a.* very poor; destitute.  
**Necessity** (ne-ses'e-te), *n.* that which must be; need; compulsion; poverty.  
**Neck** (nek), *n.* the part connecting the head and body; a narrow tract of land.  
**Nerkecloth** (nek'kloth), *n.* a cloth for the neck; a cravat.  
**Nekerchief** (nek'er-chif), *n.* a cloth for the neck.  
**Necklace** (nek'lās), *n.* a string of beads, &c., worn on the neck by women.  
**Neerology** (ne-krol'o-je), *n.* a register of deaths.  
**Neeromancer** (nek'rō-man-ser), *n.* a conjurer.  
**Neeromaney** (nek'rō-man-se), *n.* conjuration.  
**Neerophagous** (ne-krof'a-gus), *a.* feeding on the dead.  
**Neeropolis** (ne-krop'o-lis), *n.* a burial place; a cemetery.

**Nerprosy** (nek'rop-se), *n.* the examination of a dead body.  
**Nectar** (nek'tar), *n.* the drink of the gods; any pleasant drink; the secretion of plants.  
**Nectarine** (nek'ta-rin), *n.* a fruit of the plum kind.  
**Need** (nēd), *n.* a state that requires relief; want;—*v.* to want.  
**Needful** (nēd'ful), *a.* necessary; required.  
**Needle** (nē'dl), *n.* a pointed instrument for sewing, and for the mariner's compass;—*v.* to form into crystals.  
**Needless** (nēd'les), *a.* not needed; unnecessary.  
**Needy** (nēd'e), *a.* necessitous; very poor.  
**Nefarious** (ne-fā're-us), *a.* extremely wicked; villainous.  
**Negation** (ne-gā'shun), *n.* denial.  
**Negative** (neg'a-tiv), *a.* implying denial;—*n.* a word of denial, as *not*;—*v.* to disprove; to dismiss or reject.  
**Neglect** (neg-lekt'), *v.* to omit by carelessness or design;—*n.* omission; slight.  
**Neglectful** (neg-lekt'ful), *a.* inattentive; heedless; careless.  
**Negligence** (neg'le-jens), *n.* habitual neglect; omission of duty; carelessness.  
**Negligent** (neg'le-jent), *a.* careless; inattentive.  
**Negotiable** (ne-gō'she-a-bl), *a.* that may be negotiated.  
**Negotiate** (ne-gō'she-āt), *v.* to bargain; to treat with.  
**Negotiator** (ne-gō'she-ā-ter), *n.* one who negotiates.  
**Negro** (nē'gro), *n.* a black man of Africa or his descendants.  
**Negus** (nē'gus), *n.* a beverage of wine and water.  
**Neigh** (nā), *v.* to cry as a horse;—*n.* voice of a horse.  
**Neighbor** (nā'ber), *n.* one who dwells near another.  
**Neighborhood** (nā'ber-hood), *n.* a place or part near.  
**Neighborly** (nā'ber-le), *a.* kind; civil; social.  
**Neither** (nē'ther, nī'ther), *conj.* not either.  
**Neologist** (nē-ol'o-jist), *n.* an innovator in language or theology.  
**Neology** (nē-ol'o-je), *n.* the introduction of new words into a language; rationalistic

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## NEOPHYTE

views in theology.  
**Neophyte** (nē'ō-fīt), *n.* a convert; a novice.  
**Neoterie** (nē-o-ter'ik), *n.* one of modern times.  
**Nephew** (nev'ū), *n.* son of a brother or sister.  
**Nephritis** (nē-frit'ik), *a.* relating to the kidneys.  
**Nepotism** (nep'o-tizm), *n.* favoritism to relatives.  
**Nereid** (nē're-id), *n.* a sea-nymph.  
**Nerve** (nerv), *n.* a fiber which conveys sensation to the brain; firmness;—*v.* to give strength or vigor to.  
**Nerveless** (nerv'les), *a.* without strength or nerve.  
**Nervine** (nerv'in), *a.* quieting nervous excitement.  
**Nervous** (nerv'us), *a.* strong; vigorous; easily agitated.  
**Nest** (nest), *n.* a bed formed by birds or insects; a number of boxes.  
**Nestle** (nes'l), *v.* to lie close.  
**Nestling** (nest'ling), *n.* a bird just hatched.  
**Net** (net), *n.* a trap for catching fish and fowls;—*a.* clear of all charges and deductions;—*v.* to make net work; to produce in clear profit.  
**Nether** (neth'er), *a.* lying beneath; lower; infernal.  
**Nethermost** (neth'er-mōst), *a.* lowest.  
**Nettle** (net'l), *n.* a stinging plant;—*v.* to irritate; to provoke.  
**Network** (net'wark), *n.* work formed like a net.  
**Neural** (nū'ral), *a.* pertaining to the nerves.  
**Neuralgia** (nū-ral'je-a), *n.* violent pain of a nerve.  
**Neuralgie** (nū-ral'jik), *a.* pertaining to neuralgia.  
**Neter** (nē'ter), *a.* taking no part with either side; indifferent.  
**Neutral** (nū'tral), *a.* not assisting or acting with either party.  
**Neutrality** (nū-tral'e-te), *n.* state of being neutral.  
**Neutralize** (nū'tral-iz) *v.* to render neutral or inert.  
**Never** (nev'er), *ad.* at no time; in no degree.  
**Nevertheless** (nev'er-the-less), *ad.* notwithstanding.  
**New** (nū), *a.* fresh; recent.

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**Newfangled** (nū-fang'gld), *a.* desirous of something new.  
**Newness** (nū'nes), *n.* freshness; recentness; novelty.  
**News** (nūz), *n.* fresh accounts of events, &c.  
**Newslinger** (nūz'mung-ger), *n.* a dealer or teller of news.  
**Newspaper** (nūz'pā-per), *n.* a paper to give news.  
**Newt** (nūt), *n.* a water-lizard.  
**Next** (nekst), *a.* nearest in place or time;—*ad.* nearest, or immediately after.  
**Nib** (nib), *n.* the point of anything.  
**Nibble** (nib'l), *n.* a little bit;—*v.* to eat slowly; to bite.  
**Nibbler** (nib'ler), *n.* one that nibbles.  
**Nice** (nis), *a.* exact; fine; fastidious; refined.  
**Nieety** (nis'e-te), *n.* quality of being nice.  
**Niche** (nich), *n.* a hollow in the side of a wall for a statue.  
**Nick** (nik), *n.* a notch; score; exact point;—*v.* to notch.  
**Nicknacks** (nik'naks), *n. pl.* small wares; trifles.  
**Nickname** (nik'nām), *n.* a name given in contempt or sportive familiarity;—*v.* to name in contempt.  
**Nicotian** (ne-kō'shun), *a.* pertaining to tobacco.  
**Nietate** (nik'tāt), *v.* to wink.  
**Nidificate** (nid'e-fe-kāt), *v.* to build nests.  
**Nidus** (nī'dus), *n.* a nest or hatching-place.  
**Niece** (nēs), *n.* a daughter of a brother or sister.  
**Niggard** (nig'erd), *n.* a stingy, covetous person;—*a.* miserly; meanly covetous.  
**Niggardly** (nig'erd-le), *a.* sordid; mean.  
**Nigh** (nī), *a.* near; allied closely;—*ad.* closely.  
**Night** (nit), *n.* time when the sun is beneath the horizon.  
**Nightfall** (nī't'fawl), *n.* evening; close of day.  
**Nightingale** (nī't'in-gāl), *n.* a small bird that sings at night.  
**Nightly** (nī't'le), *a.* done by night;—*ad.* every night.  
**Nightmare** (nī't'mār), *n.* sensation of weight about the breast in dreams.  
**Nightwatch** (nī't'woch), *n.* guard at night.

## NOCTAMBULIST

**Nigrescent** (ni-gres'ent), *a.* growing dark or black.  
**Nihil** (nī'hil), *n.* nothing.  
**Nihilism** (nī'hil-izm), *n.* nothingness; the doctrine that nothing can be known; a name given to Russian radicalism and communism.  
**Nihilist** (nī'hil-ist), *n.* a Russian infidel and communist; literally, a believer in nothing.  
**Nimbiferous** (nim-bifer-us), *a.* bringing clouds and storms.  
**Nimble** (nim'b'l), *a.* brisk; quick in motion.  
**Nimbleness** (nim'b'l-nes), *n.* briskness; speed.  
**Nimbus** (nim'bus), *n.* circle of rays around heads on medals and pictures.  
**Ninefold** (nin'fōld), *a.* nine times repeated.  
**Ninny** (nin'ne), *n.* a simpleton; a fool.  
**Nip** (nip), *v.* to pinch; to blast; to destroy;—*n.* a pinch; a cutting off.  
**Nippers** (nip'perz), *n. pl.* small pinchers.  
**Nipple** (nip'l), *n.* a teat; a part of a gun.  
**Nit** (nit), *n.* the egg of insects.  
**Nitrate** (nī'trāt), *n.* a salt of nitric acid and a base.  
**Niter** (nī'ter), *n.* nitrate of potassa; saltpetre.  
**Nitric** (nī'trik), *a.* containing nitre.  
**Nitrogen** (nī'tro-jen), *n.* element of niter; azote.  
**Nitrous** (nī'trus), *a.* relating to niter.  
**Niveous** (niv'e-us), *a.* snowy; resembling snow.  
**No** (nō), *ad.* a word of denial;—*a.* not any; none.  
**Nobility** (nō-bil'e-te), *n.* dignity of mind; distinction of family or rank.  
**Noble** (nō'bi), *a.* worthy; elevated; liberal;—*n.* a person of rank.  
**Nobleman** (nō'bl-man), *n.* a man of rank.  
**Nobleness** (nō'bl-nes), *n.* greatness of mind; dignity; worth.  
**Nobody** (nō'bod-e), *n.* not any person.  
**Nocent** (nō'sent), *a.* guilty; mischievous; hurtful.  
**Noctambulist** (nok-tam'bū-list), *n.* a sleep-walker.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## NOCTIVAGANT

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## NOTWITHSTANDING

**Noctivagant** (nok-tiv'a-gant), *a.* wandering by night.

**Noctuary** (nok'tu-a-re), *n.* an account of what occurred at night.

**Nocturnal** (nok-tur'nal), *a.* nightly; done at night.

**Noxious** (nok'ú-us), *a.* noxious; hurtful.

**Nod** (nod), *n.* an inclination of the head.

**Node** (nód), *n.* point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic.

**Nodose** (no-dós'), *a.* knotty.

**Nodule** (nod'ül), *n.* a small knot or lump.

**Noggia** (nog'in), *n.* a wooden cup or mug.

**Noise** (noiz), *n.* sound of any kind;—*v.* to sound.

**Noiseless** (noiz'les), *a.* making no noise.

**Noisome** (nois'um), *a.* offensive; noxious.

**Noisy** (noize), *a.* clamorous; turbulent.

**Nomad** } (nom'ad), *n.* one who  
**Nomade** } leads a wandering  
pastoral life.

**Nomadie** (nó-mad'ik), *a.* pastoral; wandering for pasture

**Nomenclature** (no-men-klát-yúr), *n.* the names appropriated to any art or science.

**Nominal** (nom'e-nál), *a.* existing in name only; not real.

**Nominate** (nom'e-nát), *v.* to name; to propose.

**Nomination** (nom'e-ná'shun), *n.* act of naming.

**Nominative** (nom'e-na-tiv), *a.* the name which precedes a verb.

**Nominee** (nom'e-né), *n.* one named by another.

**Non** (non), *ad.* in composition, not.

**Nonage** (non'áj), *n.* minority, or tender age.

**Nonagenarian** (non-a-jen-á-re-an), *n.* one who is ninety years old.

**Nonconductor** (non-kon-duk'ter), *n.* substance that does not transmit electricity.

**Nonconformity** (non-kon-form'e-te), *n.* want of conformity.

**Non-descript** (non-de-skript), *a.* that has not been described.

**None** (nun), *a.* not any.

**Non-elect** (non-e-lekt'), *n.* one not elected.

**Nonentity** (non-en'te-té), *n.* a

thing not existing.

**Nonesuch** (nun'such), *n.* that which has no equal.

**Non-existence** (non-egz-ist'ens), *n.* want of existence.

**Non-juror** (non-júr'er), *n.* one who refuses to swear allegiance.

**Non-observance** (non-ob-zerv'ans), *n.* neglect of observance.

**Nonpareil** (non-pa-rel'), *n.* a small printing-type.

**Non-payment** (non-pá'ment), *n.* neglect of payment.

**Nonplus** (non'plus), *n.* a puzzle;—*v.* to puzzle; to confound.

**Non-residence** (non-rez'e-dens), *n.* absence from an estate or charge.

**Non-resident** (non-rer'e-dent), *a.* not residing in a place;—*n.* one absent from his estate or charge.

**Nonsense** (non'sens), *n.* words without meaning.

**Nonsensical** (non-sen'se-kal), *a.* unmeaning; silly.

**Nonsuit** (non'sút), *n.* the stoppage of a suit at law;—*v.* to adjudge that a plaintiff's suit is dropped.

**Noodle** (noo'dl), *n.* a simpleton.

**Nook** (nook), *n.* a corner.

**Noon** (noon), *n.* middle of the day; twelve o'clock.

**Noon-day** (noon'dá), *n.* midday; time of noon.

**Noose** (noos), *n.* a running knot;—*v.* to catch in a noose

**Nor** (nor), *con.* a word that denies or renders negative.

**Normal** (nor'mal), *a.* teaching according to rule or principle

**Norman** (nor'man), *a.* pertaining to Normandy; a style of architecture.

**North** (north), *n.* the point opposite the south;—*a.* being in the north.

**North-east** (north-ést'), *n.* the point between the north and east.

**North-eastern** (north-ést'ern), *a.* relating to the north-east.

**Northerly** (north'er-le), *a.* being toward the north; from the north.

**Northern** (north'ern), *a.* being in or toward the north.

**North-west** (north-west'), *n.* the point between the north and west;—*a.* being from the north-west.

**North-western** (north-west'ern), *a.* relating to the north-west.

**Not** (not), *ad.* a word of negation or denial.

**Notable** (nó'ta-bl), *a.* active; industrious; remarkable; conspicuous.

**Notarial** (nó'tá're-al), *a.* done by a notary.

**Notary** (nó'ta-re), *n.* an officer who attests written statements.

**Notation** (no-tá'shun), *n.* the act of noting by figures or characters.

**Notch** (notch), *n.* a cut or nick;—*v.* to cut in notches.

**Note** (nót), *n.* a mark; short writing; character in music; obligation without seal;—*n.* to set down; to notice closely.

**Note-book** (nót'book), *n.* book for notes.

**Noted** (nót'ed), *a.* known by report; celebrated.

**Nothing** (nuth'ing), *n.* not anything.

**Nothingness** (nuth'ing-nes), *n.* non-existence; no value.

**Notice** (nót'is), *n.* remark; regard; information;—*v.* to observe.

**Noticeable** (nót'is-a-bl), *a.* worthy of observation.

**Notification** (nó'te-fe-ká'shun), *n.* notice given.

**Notify** (nó'te-fi), *v.* to declare; to inform.

**Notion** (nót'shun), *n.* conception; a trifle; opinion; sentiment.

**Notional** (nót'shun-al), *a.* existing in idea only.

**Notoriety** (no-to-ri-e-te), *n.* public exposure.

**Notorious** (nó'tó're-us), *a.* publicly known; infamous.

**Notwithstanding** (notwith-stand'ing), *conj.* nevertheless; although.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## NOUGHT

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## OBITARY

**Nought** (nawt), *n.* not anything; nothing.  
**Noun** (noun), *n.* name of anything; a substantive.  
**Nourish** (nur'ish), *v.* to support with food; to cherish.  
**Nourisher** (nur'ish-er), *n.* he or that which nourishes.  
**Nourishment** (nur'ish-ment), *n.* food; substance.  
**Novel** (nov'el), *a.* new; unusual;—*n.* a fictitious tale.  
**Novelist** (nov'el-ist), *n.* a writer of novels.  
**Novelty** (nov'el-ty), *n.* an innovation; a new thing.  
**November** (nov'em-ber), *n.* the eleventh month.  
**Novenary** (nov'e-na-re), *n.* nine collectively.  
**Novennial** (no-ven'ne-al), *a.* occurring or done every nine years.  
**Novereal** (no-ver'kal), *a.* pertaining to a stepmother.  
**Novice** (nov'is), *n.* a beginner; one just initiated.  
**Novitiate** (nov'ish'e-ät), *n.* state of a novice; a novice.  
**Now** (now), *ad.* at this time.  
**Nowadays** (now'a-däz), *ad.* in the present age.  
**Nowise** (no'wiz), *ad.* by no means; in no way or degree.  
**Noxious** (nok'shus), *a.* hurtful; destructive.  
**Nozzle** (noz'l), *n.* a nose; snout; the extremity of anything.  
**Nucleus** (nü'kle-us), *n.* the central mass round which matter gathers.  
**Nude** (nüd), *a.* bare; naked.  
**Nudge** (nuj), *v.* to touch gently with the elbow;—*n.* a gentle push.  
**Nudity** (nü'de-ty), *n.* nakedness.  
**Nugatory** (nü'ga-to-re), *a.* of no force; futile; useless.  
**Nugget** (nug'get), *n.* a lump of ore or metal.  
**Nuisance** (nü'sans), *n.* that which troubles or is offensive.  
**Null** (nul), *a.* void; invalid.  
**Nullify** (nul'le-fi), *v.* to make void; to annul.  
**Nullity** (nul'le-ty), *n.* want of force and efficacy.  
**Numb** (num), *a.* chilled; torpid; void of feeling.  
**Number** (num'ber), *n.* an assemblage of units; measure; poetry; verse;—*v.* to count; to reckon; to enumerate.

**Numberless** (num'ber-less), *a.* innumerable.  
**Numbers** (num'bers), *n.* fourth book of the Bible.  
**Numbness** (num'nes), *n.* torpidity; stupefaction.  
**Numeral** (nü'mer-al), *a.* relating to number;—*n.* a letter for a number, as X for 10.  
**Numeration** (nu-mer-ä'shun), *n.* act of numbering.  
**Numerator** (nü'mer-ä-ter), *n.* a number showing how many parts are taken.  
**Numerical** (nu-mer'e-kal), *a.* denoting number.  
**Numerous** (nü'mer-us), *a.* containing many.  
**Numismatics** (nu-mis-mat'iks), *n.* pl. the science or knowledge of coins and medals.  
**Nummery** (num'mer-e), *a.* relating to money.  
**Numskull** (num'skul), *n.* a dunce; a blockhead.  
**Nun** (nun), *n.* a religious female recluse.  
**Nuncio** (nun'she-o), *n.* an ambassador of the Pope.  
**Nuncupative** (nun-kü'pä-tiv), *a.* existing only in name.  
**Nunnery** (nun'ner-e), *n.* a house for nuns; convent.  
**Nuptial** (nup'shal), *a.* pertaining to marriage.  
**Nuptials** (nup'shalz), *n.* pl. marriage rites.  
**Nurse** (nurs), *n.* one who tends a child or sick person;—*v.* to tend a child; to feed.  
**Nursery** (nurs'er-e), *n.* a room for children; a plantation of young trees.  
**Nursling** (nurs'ling), *n.* an infant; one nursed.  
**Nurture** (nur'tür), *n.* that which nurtures; education; culture;—*v.* to feed; to educate; to train up.  
**Nut** (nut), *n.* a fruit with shell and kernel; part to hold a screw.  
**Nutant** (nü'tant), *a.* nodding.  
**Nutation** (nu-tä'shun), *n.* a tremulous motion of the earth's axis.  
**Nut-cracker** (nut'krak-er), *n.* an instrument for breaking nuts.  
**Nutgall** (nut'gawl), *n.* an excrescence of the oak.  
**Nutmeg** (nut'meg), *n.* an aromatic nut; a spice.  
**Nutrimment** (nü'tre-ment), *n.*

that which nourishes.  
**Nutritional** (nu-tre-men'tal), *a.* nourishing.  
**Nutrition** (nu-trish'un), *n.* act of nourishing; food.  
**Nutritious** (nu-trish'us), *a.* nourishing; promoting growth.  
**Nutritive** (nü'tre-tiv), *a.* nutritious, nourishing.  
**Nuzzle** (nuz'l), *v.* to lie snug; to root with the nose.  
**Nymph** (nimf), *n.* a goddess of the woods; a lady.  
**Nympha** (nim'fa), *n.* the chrysalis of an insect.  
**Nystagmos** (nis-tag'mos), *n.* a winking of the eyes.

## O.

**O** (ö), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, grief, &c.  
**Oaf** (öf), *n.* a foolish child; a changeling; a dolt.  
**Oafish** (öf'ish), *a.* dull; silly.  
**Oak** (ök), *n.* a valuable tree or its wood.  
**Oak-apple** (ök'ap-pl), *n.* excrescence on oak leaves.  
**Oaken** (ök'n), *a.* made of oak.  
**Oakum** (ök'um), *n.* old rope untwisted and picked loose.  
**Oar** (ör), *n.* an instrument to row boats.  
**Oasis** (ö'a-sis), *n.* a fertile spot in an arid desert.  
**Oat** (öt), *n.* a plant and its seed.  
**Oaten** (öt'n), *a.* made of or relating to oats.  
**Oath** (öth), *n.* affirmation, with an appeal to God as witness of its truth.  
**Obcordate** (ob-ör'dät), *a.* heart-shaped, but inverted.  
**Obduracy** (ob'du-ra-se), *n.* hardness of heart; obstinacy.  
**Obdurate** (ob'du-rät), *a.* inflexibly hard; stubborn.  
**Obedience** (ö-bé'de-ens), *n.* yielding to command.  
**Obedient** (ö-bé'de-ent), *a.* submissive to authority.  
**Obseance** (ö-bä'sans), *n.* act of reverence; a bow.  
**Obit** (ö'bit), *n.* decease; funeral solemnity.  
**Obituary** (ö-bit'ü-ar-e), *n.* a notice of the dead; a register of deaths;—*a.* relating to deaths.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## OBELISK

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## OCCURRENCE

**Obellak** (ob'e-lisk)

*n.* a tapering stone; pyramid.

**Obese** (ô-bê's'), *a.* fat; fleshy.

**Obesity** (ô-bes'e-te), *n.* fatness; corpulence.

**Obey** (ô-ba'), *v.* to comply with; to perform.

**Obfuscate** (ob-fus-kât), *v.* to darken; to confuse.

**Object** (ob'jekt), *n.* that on which we are employed.

**Object** (ob-jekt'), *v.* to oppose by argument.

**Objection** (ob-jek'shun), *n.* adverse argument; fault.

**Objectionable** (ob-jek'shun-a-bl), *a.* liable to objection.

**Objective** (ob-jek'tiv), *a.* contained in the object.

**Objector** (ob-jek'tor), *n.* one who objects.

**Objugate** (ob-jur'gât), *v.* to chide; to reprove.

**Oblate** (ob'lat), *a.* shaped like an orange.

**Oblation** (ob-lâ'shun), *n.* an offering; sacrifice.

**Obligate** (ob'le-gât), *v.* to bind by contract or duty.

**Obligation** (ob-le-gâ'shun), *n.* the binding power of a law, duty, or bond.

**Obligatory** (ob'le-gâ-to-re), *a.* binding; coercive.

**Oblige** (ô-blij'), *v.* to constrain; to influence by favor.

**Obliging** (ô-blij'ing), *a.* disposed to do favors; civil; kind.

**Oblique** (ob-lêk'), *a.* not direct; not parallel; oblique.

**Obliquity** (ob-lik'we-te), *n.* deviation from a right line, or from rectitude.

**Obliterate** (ob-lit'er-ât), *v.* to blot out; to efface.

**Obliteration** (ob-lit'er-â'shun), *n.* a blotting or wearing out.

**Oblivion** (ob-liv'e-an), *n.* forgetfulness.

**Oblivious** (ob-liv'e-us), *a.* forgetful.

**Oblong** (ob'long), *a.* longer than broad; — *n.* a figure longer than broad.

**Obloquy** (ob'lo-kwe), *n.* censorious speech; slander.

**Obnoxious** (ob-nok'shus), *a.* liable; offensive; hateful.



**Obscene** (ob-sên'), *a.* indelicate and disgusting.

**Obscenity** (ob-sen'e-te), *n.* impurity in action or language; lewdness.

**Obscuration** (ob-sku-râ'shun), *n.* act of darkening.

**Obscure** (ob-skûr'), *a.* dark; not easily understood; not much known; — *v.* to darken; to becloud.

**Obscurity** (ob-skû're-te), *n.* state of being unknown to fame; darkness; privacy.

**Obsequies** (ob'se-kwiz), *n. pl.* funeral solemnities.

**Obsequious** (ob-sê'kwe-us), *a.* servile; submissive.

**Obsequiousness** (ob-sê'kwe-us-nes), *n.* servility.

**Observable** (ob-zer'va-bl), *a.* that may be observed or noticed; remarkable.

**Observance** (ob-zer'vans), *n.* attention; respect.

**Observant** (ob-zer'vant), *a.* regardful; watchful.

**Observation** (ob-zer'vâ'shun), *n.* remark; notice.

**Observational** (ob-zer'vâ'shun-al), *a.* containing remarks.

**Observatory** (ob-zer'va-to-re), *n.* a place for observing the stars, &c.

**Observe** (ob-zer'v), *v.* to see; to take notice; to utter.

**Observer** (ob-zer'ver), *n.* one who observes.

**Obsolescent** (ob-so-les'sent), *a.* going out of use.

**Obsolete** (ob'so-lêt), *a.* disused.

**Obstacle** (ob'sta-kl), *n.* that which hinders; an impediment.

**Obstetric** (ob-stet'rik), *a.* relating to midwifery.

**Obstinacy** (ob'ste-na-se), *n.* stubbornness.

**Obstinate** (ob'ste-nât), *a.* stubborn; resolute.

**Obstipation** (ob'ste-pâ'shun), *n.* act of stopping up.

**Obstreperous** (ob-strep'er-us), *a.* clamorous; loud.

**Obstruct** (ob-strukt'), *v.* to hinder; to stop; to block up.

**Obstruction** (ob-struk'shun), *n.* anything which obstructs.

**Obstructive** (ob-struk'tiv), *a.* hindering.

**Obstruent** (ob'stroo-ent), *a.* blocking up or hindering.

**Obtain** (ob-tân'), *v.* to gain; to get; to continue in use.

**Obtainable** (ob-tân'a-bl), *a.* that may be obtained.

**Obtest** (ob-test'), *v.* to beseech; to invoke; to protest.

**Obtrude** (ob-trûd'), *v.* to thrust into; to urge against the will.

**Obtruder** (ob-trûd'er), *n.* one who obtrudes.

**Obtrusion** (ob-trû'shun), *n.* an entering without invitation.

**Obtrusive** (ob-trû'siv), *a.* apt to intrude on.

**Obtuse** (ob-tûs'), *a.* not acute; dull; blunt.

**Obtuseness** (ob-tûs'nes), *n.* want of quick sensibility.

**Obtund** (ob-tund'), *v.* to blunt; to deaden.

**Obverse** (ob-vers'), *n.* the face side of a coin; — *a.* having narrower base than top; opposed to the reverse.

**Obvert** (ob-vert'), *v.* to turn toward; to face.

**Obviate** (ob've-ât), *v.* to meet; to prevent; to remove.

**Obvious** (ob've-us), *a.* evident; clear; plain.

**Obviously** (ob've-us-le), *ad.* evidently; plainly.

**Occasion** (ok-kâ'shun), *n.* a cause; need; exigence; — *v.* to cause; to produce.

**Occasional** (ok-kâ'shun-al), *a.* occurring at times.

**Occasive** (ok-kâ'siv), *a.* pertaining to the setting sun.

**Occident** (ok'se-dent), *n.* the quarter where the sun sets.

**Occidental** (ok-se-den'tal), *a.* western.

**Occipital** (ok-sip'e-tal), *a.* relating to the back part of the head.

**Occiput** (ok'se-pud), *n.* hinder part of the head.

**Occult** (ok-kult'), *a.* secret; hidden; unknown.

**Occultation** (ok-kul-tâ'shun), *n.* act or time of concealment; a hiding.

**Occupancy** (ok'u-pan-se), *n.* possession.

**Occupant** (ok'u-pant), *n.* one holding possession.

**Occupation** (ok-u-pâ'shun), *n.* business; possession.

**Occupy** (ok'u-pi), *v.* to hold; to keep; to employ.

**Occur** (ok-kur'), *v.* to come to the mind; to happen.

**Occurrence** (ok-kur'ens), *n.* any event that happens.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## OCEAN

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## OMNIBUS

**Ocean** (ô'shun), *n.* a vast expanse of salt water.

**Oceanic** (ô-shê-an'ik), *a.* pertaining to the ocean.

**Ocelot** (ô'se-lot), *n.* a Mexican animal.

**Ochlocracy** (ok-lok'ra-se), *n.* a mob government.

**Ochraceous** (ô-krâ'shus), *a.* of the color of ochre.

**Ochre** (ô'ker), *n.* yellow clay, used as a pigment.

**Octagon** (ok'ta-gon), *n.* a figure of eight sides and angles.

**Octagonal** (ok-ta-gon'al), *a.* having eight angles and sides.

**Octahedron** (ok-ta-hê'dron), *n.* a solid figure, with eight equal equilateral triangles.

**Octangular** (ok-tang'gû-ler), *a.* having eight angles.

**Octave** (ok'tav), *a.* denoting eight;—*n.* an eighth in music.

**Octavo** (ok-tâ'vo), *a.* having eight leaves to a sheet;—*n.* a book with eight leaves to a sheet.

**Octennial** (ok-tên'ne-al), *a.* occurring every eighth year.

**October** (ok-tô'ber), *n.* the tenth month of the year.

**Octogenarian** (ok-tô-je-nâ're-an), *n.* one who is eighty years of age.

**Octopus** (ok'to-pus), *n.* a fish with eight arms; the devil-fish.

**Octuple** (ok'tu-pl), *a.* eight-fold.

**Ocular** (ok'u-ler), *a.* known by, or relating to, the eye.

**Oculate** (ok'u-lât), *a.* furnished with eyes.

**Oculliform** (ô-kû'le-form), *a.* eye-shaped.

**Oculist** (ok'u-list), *n.* one who heals diseases of the eye.

**Odd** (od), *a.* uneven in number; strange; not mated.

**Oddfellows** (od'fel-lôz), *n.* a benevolent society, having secret signs.

**Oddity** (od'de-te), *n.* singularity; queerness.

**Oddly** (od'le), *ad.* strangely.

**Odds** (odz), *n. pl.* dispute; inequality; excess; advantage.

**Ode** (ôd), *n.* a song; a poem.

**Odious** (ô'de-us), *a.* very offensive; detestable.

**Odium** (ô'de-um), *n.* enmity; provoking hate.

**Odonto** (ô-don'to), *n.* a powder for the teeth. [like]

**Odontoid** (ô-don'toyd), *a.* tooth-

**Odor** (ô'dur), *n.* scent; perfume; fragrance.

**Odoriferous** (ô-dur-ifer-us), *a.* fragrant; sweet-scented.

**Odorous** (ô'dur-us), *a.* emitting odor; sweet of scent.

**Odylie** (ô-dil'ik), *a.* pertaining to a supposed natural power.

**Of** (ov), *prep.* from; concerning; out of.

**Off** (of), *ad.* denoting action of removing;—*prep.* distant from;—*a.* most distant.

**Offal** (off'al), *n.* refuse.

**Offence** (of-fens'), *n.* displeasure; anger; sin.

**Offend** (of-fend'), *v.* to displease; to disgust.

**Offender** (of-fen'der), *n.* one who offends.

**Offensive** (of-fen'siv), *a.* displeasing; injurious.

**Offer** (offer), *v.* to present; to propose; to exhibit; to bid;—*n.* a proposal; sum bid.

**Offering** (offer-ing), *n.* a sacrifice; a gift.

**Office** (ofis), *n.* employment; settled duty; function; place of business.

**Officer** (offe-ser), *n.* one who holds an office;—*v.* to supply with officers.

**Official** (of-fish'al), *a.* pertaining to an office; done by authority;—*n.* one invested with office.

**Officiate** (of-fish'e-ât), *v.* to act by virtue of an office.

**Officinal** (of-fis'e-nal), *a.* denoting an approved medicine kept in stores.

**Officious** (of-fish'us), *a.* obli- gious; over kind; busy.

**Officiousness** (of-fish'us-ness), *n.* eagerness to serve.

**Offing** (of-fing), *n.* a sea-term for the open sea.

**Offscouring** (of-skowr-ing), *n.* that which is vile.

**Offset** (of-set), *n.* a shoot or sprout; a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another;—*v.* to set one account against another.

**Offskum** (of-skum), *n.* filth.

**Offshoot** (of-shoot), *n.* anything growing out of another.

**Offspring** (of-spring), *n.* issue; children.

**Often** (often), *ad.* frequently.

**Ogle** (ô'gl), *v.* to view with side glances;—*n.* a side glance or look.

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**Ogler** (ô'gler), *n.* one who ogles.

**Ogre** (ô'ger), *n.* a monster.

**Ogress** (ô'gres), *n.* a female ogre. [surprise or pain.]

**Oh** (ô), *interj.* expressive of Oil (oil), *n.* an unctuous substance;—*v.* to smear with oil.

**Oil-cloth** (oil'kloth), *n.* a painted floor-cloth.

**Oily** (oil'e), *a.* containing or like oil; smooth.

**Ointment** (oint'ment), *n.* soft substance for wounds.

**Old** (ôld), *n.* far advanced in years; not new.

**Olden** (ôl'dn), *a.* ancient.

**Oleaginous** (ô-le-aj'e-nus), *d.* like oil; oily.

**Oleaster** (ô-le-as'ter), *n.* a plant; the wild olive.

**Oleiferous** (ô-le-ifer-us), *a.* producing oil, as seeds.

**Oleraceous** (ol-er-â'shus), *a.* having the nature of pot-herbs.

**Olfactory** (ol-fak'to-re), *a.* having the sense of smelling.

**Oligarchy** (ol'e-gar-ke), *n.* govern-ment in the hands of a few; rule by aristocracy.

**Olio** (ô'le-o), *n.* a medley.

**Olitry** (ol'e-to-re), *a.* pertaining to a kitchen garden.

**Olivaceous** (ol-e-vâ'shus), *a.* olive-green.

**Olive** (ol'iv), *n.* a tree yielding oil; the emblem of peace; a brownish-green color.

**Olympiad** (ô-lim'pe-ad), *n.* in ancient Greece, a period of four years.

**Olympic** (ô-lim'pik), *a.* relating to the Olympian games.

**Omber** (om'ber), *n.* a game at cards.

**Omega** (ô-mê'ga), *n.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet; the last.

**Omelet** (om'e-let), *n.* a fritter made of eggs, &c.

**Omen** (ô'men), *n.* a prognostic; a good or bad sign.

**Ominous** (om'e-nus), *a.* fore- boding ill.

**Omission** (ô-mish'un), *n.* a leav- ing out; neglect or failure to do. [out.]

**Omissive** (ô-mis'siv), *a.* leaving

**Omit** (ô-mit'), *v.* to pass by; to neglect; to leave out.

**Omnibus** (om'ne-bus), *n.* a large carriage for conveying pas- sengers.

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# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

OMNIFARIOUS

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OR

**Omnifarious** (om-ne-fā're-us), *a.* of all forms or kinds.  
**Omniferous** (om-nifer-us), *a.* bearing or producing all kinds.  
**Omnific** (om-nifik), *a.* all-creating.  
**Omniform** (om-ne-form), *a.* of every form or shape.  
**Omniparity** (om-ne-par'e-te), *n.* general equality.  
**Omnipercipient** (om-ne-per-sip'e-ent), *a.* perceiving all things.  
**Omnipotence** (om-nip'o-tens), *n.* infinite power.  
**Omnipotent** (om-nip'o-tent), *a.* having unlimited power;—*n.* the Almighty.  
**Omnipresence** (om-ne-pres'ens), *n.* presence everywhere.  
**Omnipresent** (om-ne-pres'ent), *a.* present in every place; ubiquity.  
**Omniscience** (om-nish'ens), *n.* knowledge unbounded, or infinite.  
**Omniscient** (om-nish'ent), *a.* all-knowing.  
**Omnivorous** (om-niv'o-rus), *a.* feeding on animals and vegetables.  
**Omphacine** (om'fa-sin), *a.* obtained from unripe fruit.  
**On** (on), *prep.* upon; not off; at; near;—*ad.* forward; onward; without ceasing.  
**Once** (wuns), *ad.* one time.  
**One** (wun), *a.* single; any.  
**Oneness** (wun'nes), *n.* unity.  
**Onerous** (on'er-us), *a.* burdensome; oppressive.  
**Onion** (un'yun), *n.* a common plant with a bulbous root.  
**Only** (on'le), *a.* single;—*ad.* singly; without more.  
**Onset** (on'set), *n.* a violent attack; assault; a storming.  
**Onslaught** (on'slawt), *n.* attack; assault; onset.  
**Ontology** (on-to-lō-je), *n.* science of being; metaphysics.  
**Onus** (o'nus), *n.* a burden.  
**Onward** (on'ward), *ad.* forward; progressively;—*a.* advancing; improving.  
**Onyx** (on'iks), *n.* a gem.  
**Oolite** (o'o-lit), *n.* a geological formation or system.  
**Oology** (o'ol o-je), *n.* the science of eggs.  
**Ooze** (ooz), *n.* soft mud;—*v.* to flow gently; to percolate.  
**Opacity** (o-pas'e-te), *n.* want

of transparency; darkness.  
**Opal** (ō'pal), *n.* a stone of changeable colors.  
**Opalescent** (o-pal-es'ent), *a.* milky and iridescent; like the opal.  
**Opaque** (o-pāk'), *a.* not transparent; obscure; dark.  
**Ope** (ōp), *v.* to open.  
**Open** (ō'pen), *v.* to unclose; to divide; to unfold;—*a.* unshut; frank; liberal.  
**Opening** (ō'pen-ing), *n.* an aperture; a hole; a breach.  
**Openly** (ō'pen-le), *ad.* publicly; plainly; clearly.  
**Openness** (ō'pen-nes), *n.* plainness; an uncovered state.  
**Opera** (op'er-ā), *n.* a musical drama.  
**Operate** (op'er-āt), *v.* to act; to work; to effect.  
**Operatic** (op'er-at'ik), *a.* relating to the opera.  
**Operation** (op'er-ā'shun), *n.* action; agency; process.  
**Operative** (op'er-a-tiv), *a.* having power to act;—*n.* skilled workman.  
**Operator** (op'er-a-ter), *n.* one who operates.  
**Opercular** (o-per'ku-ler), *a.* having a lid or cover.  
**Operose** (op'er-ōs), *a.* attended with much labor.  
**Opheleide** (ofe-klid), *n.* a large brass musical instrument.  
**Ophidian** (o-fid'e-an), *a.* belonging to the serpent order.  
**Ophiomorphous** (ofe-o-mor'fus), *a.* snake-shaped.  
**Ophthalmia** (of-thal-me-a), } *n.*  
**Ophthalmic** (of-thal-me), } inflammation of the eyes.  
**Ophthalmic** (of-thal'mik), *a.* pertaining to the eye.  
**Opiate** (ō'pe-āt), *n.* a medicine to cause sleep;—*a.* inducing sleep. [suppose.  
**Opine** (ō-pin'), *v.* to think; to  
**Opinion** (ō-pin'yun), *n.* estimation; judgment; sentiment.  
**Opinionative** (ō-pin'yun-a-tiv), *a.* unduly positive in opinion.  
**Opium** (ō'pe-um), *n.* the concrete juice of the poppy.  
**Opodeldœ** (op-o-del'dok), *n.* a liniment; a plaster.  
**Opposum** (o-pos'us), *n.* a marsupial American animal.  
**Opponent** (op-pō-ment), *a.* that opposes;—*n.* an opposer; a rival.

**Opportune** (op-por-tūn'), *a.* in good and fit time.  
**Opportunately** (op-por-tūn'le), *ad.* seasonably.  
**Opportunity** (op-por-tū'ne-te), *n.* fit or convenient time.  
**Oppose** (op-pōz'), *v.* to act against; to contradict.  
**Opposer** (op-pō-zer), *n.* one who opposes.  
**Opposite** (op-pō-zit), *a.* repugnant; contrary; facing.  
**Opposition** (op-po-zish'un), *n.* contradiction; that which opposes.  
**Oppositionist** (op-po-zish'un-ist), *n.* one who habitually opposes.  
**Oppositive** (op-pōz'e-tiv), *a.* that may be put in opposition.  
**Oppress** (op-pres'), *v.* to overburden; to bear down.  
**Oppression** (op-pres'hun), *n.* cruelty; hardship; misery.  
**Oppressive** (op-pres'siv), *a.* onerous; unjust; severe.  
**Oppressor** (op-pres'ser), *n.* one who oppresses.  
**Opprobrious** (op-prō-bre-us), *a.* defamatory.  
**Opprobrium** (op-prō-bre-um), *n.* infamous reproach.  
**Oppugn** (op-pūn'), *v.* to oppose or resist.  
**Optative** (op'ta-tiv), *a.* expressive of desire.  
**Optic** (op'tik), } *a.* relat-  
**Optical** (op'te-kal), } ing to the sight.  
**Optician** (op-tish'an), *n.* a maker of and dealer in optical instruments; one skilled in optics.  
**Optics** (op'tiks), *n.* pl. science of light and vision.  
**Optimism** (op'tim-izm), *n.* the opinion that everything is for the best.  
**Optimist** (op'te-mist), *n.* one who holds that everything is ordered for the best.  
**Option** (op'shun), *n.* right or power of choice.  
**Optional** (op'shun-al), *a.* that depends on choice.  
**Opulence** (op'u-lens), *n.* wealth; riches; affluence.  
**Opulent** (op'u-lent), *a.* very rich; wealthy; affluent.  
**Opuscule** (o-pus'kul), *n.* a little work.  
**Or** (or), *conj.* uniting alternatives, as, you may go or stay.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ORACLE

**Oracle** (or'a-kl), *n.* an opinion deemed infallible; a person famously wise.  
**Oracles** (or'a-klz), *n. pl.* the divine revelations.  
**Oracular** (ô-rak'û-ler), *a.* grave; venerable; obscure; wise; resembling oracles.  
**Oral** (ô'ral), *a.* delivered by the mouth; spoken.  
**Orally** (ô'ral-e), *ad.* by word of mouth.  
**Orange** (or'anj), *n.* the pulpy fruit of a tree.  
**Orange-outang** (ô-rang'oo-tang), *n.* a great ape, somewhat resembling man.  
**Oration** (ô-râ'shun), *n.* a rhetorical speech.  
**Orator** (or'â-ter), *n.* an eloquent speaker; a petitioner.  
**Oratorical** (or-a-tor'e-kal), *a.* relating to an orator or to oratory.  
**Oratorio** (or-a-tô're-o), *n.* a sacred drama set to music.  
**Oratory** (or'a-to-re), *n.* art of speaking well; a place for prayer.  
**Orb** (orb), *n.* a circular or spherical revolving body; the eye.  
**Orbicular** (or-blk'û-ler), *a.* circular; spherical.  
**Orbit** (ô'bit), *n.* the line in which a planet or comet moves; a cavity.  
**Orchard** (or'cherd), *n.* a garden of fruit-trees.  
**Orchestra** (or'kes-tra), *n.* a place in theaters, &c., for musicians; a band of musicians.  
**Orchestral** (or-kes'tral), *a.* pertaining to an orchestra.  
**Orchid** (or'kid), *n.* a plant with beautiful flowers.  
**Ordain** (or-dân'), *v.* to appoint; to invest with functions; to institute.  
**Ordeal** (or'de-al), *n.* severetrial, formerly by fire or water.  
**Order** (or'der), *n.* a command; method;—*v.* to bid; to command.  
**Orderly** (or'der-le), *a.* regular; quiet;—*ad.* according to order;—*n.* a soldier who attends to an office or military officer.  
**Ordinal** (or'de-nal), *n.* a book of rites; number noting order, as *fifth* for *five*;—*a.* noting due order.  
**Ordinance** (or'de-nans), *n.* rule; law; rite.

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## OSCULATE

**Ordinarily** (or'de-na-re-le), *ad.* usually.  
**Ordinary** (or'de-na-re), *a.* usual; common; inferior;—*n.* an ecclesiastical judge; a public table.  
**Ordinate** (or'de-nât), *a.* regular; methodical.  
**Ordination** (or-de-nâ'shun), *n.* act of ordaining.  
**Ordinance** (ord'nans), *n.* artillery; cannon.  
**Ordure** (or'dûr), *n.* dung; filth.  
**Ore** (ôr), *n.* metal in its natural state; mineral.  
**Organ** (or'gan), *n.* a living or active instrument of motion; a wind-instrument of music.  
**Organic** (or-gan'ik), *a.* relating to or containing organs.  
**Organism** (or'gan-izm), *n.* a body possessing an organic structure.  
**Organist** (or'gan-ist), *n.* one who plays on the organ.  
**Organization** (or-gan-e-zâ'shun), *n.* a formation; structure; the state of being organized; the act of organizing.  
**Organize** (or'gan-iz), *v.* to form with organs; to form in order; to arrange.  
**Orgies** (or'jéz), *n. pl.* frantic revels; drunken revelry.  
**Oriel** (ô're-el), *n.* a bay window.  
**Orient** (ô're-ent), *a.* eastern; bright; shining;—*n.* the East.  
**Oriental** (ô-re-en'tal), *a.* pertaining to the East.  
**Orifice** (or'e-fis), *n.* an opening; a mouth or aperture.  
**Origin** (or'e-jen), *n.* beginning; source; root; derivation.  
**Original** (ô-rij'e-nal), *a.* first; primitive; not copied;—*n.* origin; first copy; fountain.  
**Originality** (ô-rij'e-nal'e-te), *n.* the power or faculty of producing new thoughts.  
**Originate** (ô-rij'e-nât), *v.* to bring into existence; to cause to be; to begin.  
**Originator** (ô-rij'e-na-ter), *n.* one who originates.  
**Orion** (ô-rî'on), *n.* a southern constellation.  
**Orison** (or'e-zon), *n.* a prayer or supplication.  
**Ormolu** (or'mo-lu), *n.* brass or copper gilt.  
**Ornament** (or'na-ment), *n.* decoration;—*v.* to embellish.  
**Ornamental** (or-na-men'tal),

*a.* tending to adorn.  
**Ornamentation** (or-na-men-tâ'shun), *n.* decoration.  
**Ornate** (or'f'), *a.* ornamented; adorned; decorated.  
**Ornithologist** (or-ne-thol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in the science of birds.  
**Ornithology** (or-ne-thol'o-je), *n.* the science of birds.  
**Orology** (or-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of mountains.  
**Orotund** (or'o-tund), *a.* said of the utterance of letters or words with fullness, clearness, and strength.  
**Orphan** (or'fan), *n.* a fatherless or motherless child.  
**Orphanage** (or'fan-aj), *n.* state of an orphan.  
**Orphean** (or-sé'an), *a.* pertaining to Orpheus; musical; poetical.  
**Orpin** (or'pin), *n.* a yellow or orange color.  
**Orrery** (or'er-e), *n.* an instrument for exhibiting the motions, &c., of the planets.  
**Orthodox** (or'thô-doks), *a.* sound in the Christian faith; not heretical.  
**Orthodoxy** (or'thô-dok-se), *n.* soundness in doctrine.  
**Orthodromes** (or-tho-drom'iks), *n. pl.* great-circle sailing.  
**Orthoepist** (or'thô-e-pist), *n.* a person skilled in pronunciation.  
**Orthoepy** (or'thô-e-pe), *n.* correct pronunciation of words.  
**Orthogon** (or'tho-gon), *n.* a rectangular figure.  
**Orthographer** (or-thog'ra-fer), *n.* a correct speller of words.  
**Orthographic** (or-thô-graf'ik), *a.* pertaining to orthography; spelled correctly.  
**Orthography** (or-thog'ra-fe), *n.* correct spelling or writing of words.  
**Orthopedist** (or-thop'e-dist), *n.* one who cures deformities of the feet.  
**Ortve** (or'tiv), *a.* rising, or eastern.  
**Oscillate** (os'sil-lât), *v.* to move backwards and forwards; to vibrate.  
**Oscillation** (os-sil-lâ'shun), *n.* swinging like a pendulum.  
**Oscillatory** (os'sil-la-to-re), *a.* moving as a pendulum.  
**Osculate** (os'ku-lât), *v.* to kiss; to touch.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## OSCULATION

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## OVATE

**Osculation** (os-ku-lá'shun), *n.* a kissing; close contact.  
**Osculant** (os'ku-lant), *a.* that adheres closely.  
**Osier** (ó'sher), *n.* a willow.  
**Osseous** (os'sé-us), *a.* bony; of or resembling bone.  
**Ossile** (os-sí'fik), *a.* having power to ossify.  
**Ossification** (os-se-fe-ká'shun), *n.* the process of changing into a bony substance.  
**Ossify** (os'se-fi), *v.* to become bone.  
**Ostensible** (os-ten'se-bl), *a.* apparent; declared; manifest.  
**Ostentation** (os-ten-tá'shun), *n.* proud display.  
**Ostentatious** (os-ten-tá'shus), *a.* fond of display.  
**Osteology** (os-te-ol'o-je), *m.* description of bones.  
**Ostracism** (os'tra-sizm), *n.* banishment; expulsion.  
**Ostracize** (os'tra-siz), *v.* to banish from society.  
**Ostrich** (os'tritsh), *n.* a large bird prized for its feathers.  
**Other** (uth'er), *a.* not the same; different; additional.  
**Otherwise** (uth'er-wiz), *ad.* in a different manner.  
**Ottar** (ot'ter) } *n.* essential oil of  
**Otto** (ot'tó), } roses.  
**Otter** (ot'ter), *n.* an amphibious quadruped.  
**Ottoman** (ot'to-man), *n.* a stuffed seat; a native of Turkey.  
**Ought** (awt), *v.* to be necessary; to be obliged.  
**Once** (ouns), *n.* a weight, 12th of a pound troy, and 16th of a pound avoirdupois.  
**Our** (our), *a.* pertaining to us; belonging to us.  
**Ours** (ours), *pron.* noting what belongs to us.  
**Ourselves** (our-selvz), *pron. pl.* we; not others.  
**Oust** (oust), *v.* to expel.  
**Out** (out), *ad.* without; not within; abroad; not at home.  
**Outbalance** (out-bal'ans), *v.* to exceed in weight or effect.  
**Outbid** (out-bid'), *v.* to bid more than another.  
**Outbound** (out'bound), *a.* going to a foreign port.  
**Outbrave** (out-bráv') *v.* to bear down by mere daring.  
**Outbreak** (out'brák), *n.* a bursting forth; eruption.  
**Outburst** (out'burst), *n.* a

breaking out; explosion.  
**Outcast** (out'kast), *n.* one cast out or expelled.  
**Outcry** (out'kri), *n.* clamor; noisy opposition.  
**Outcrop** (out'krop), *n.* exposure of strata at the surface.  
**Outdo** (out-doo'), *v.* to surpass.  
**Outer** (out'er), *a.* that is without.  
**Outermost** (out'er-möst), *a.* on the extreme part.  
**Outface** (out-fás'), *v.* to bear or stare down.  
**Outfit** (out'fit), *n.* equipment for a voyage.  
**Outflank** (out-flangk'), *v.* to extend the line of battle beyond that of another.  
**Outflow** (out'fló), *n.* a flowing out; an efflux.  
**Outgeneral** (out-jen'er-al), *v.* to outdo in generalship.  
**Outgoing** (out-gó-ing), *n.* act of going out; expenditure.  
**Outgrow** (out-gro'), *v.* to grow too much.  
**Outhouse** (out'hous), *n.* a convenience to a house.  
**Outlandish** (out-land'ish), *a.* foreign; strange; rustic.  
**Outlast** (out-last'), *v.* to surpass in duration.  
**Outlaw** (out'law), *n.* one proscribed from the benefit of the law;—*v.* to exclude from the benefit of the law.  
**Outlawry** (out'law-ry), *n.* punishment inflicted by depriving of the benefit or protection of the law.  
**Outlay** (out'lá), *n.* a laying out or expending.  
**Outlet** (out'let), *n.* a passage outward; egress.  
**Outline** (out'lin), *n.* the first sketch of a figure;—*v.* to sketch; to delineate.  
**Outlive** (out-liv'), *v.* to survive.  
**Outlook** (out'look), *n.* a vigilant watch; a view.  
**Outmarch** (out-march'), *v.* to march faster than.  
**Outmost** (out'möst), *a.* farthest outward.  
**Outnumber** (out-num'ber), *v.* to be more in number.  
**Outpost** (out'post), *n.* a station at a distance.  
**Outpour** (out-pór'), *v.* to send forth in a stream.  
**Outrage** (out'ráj'), *v.* to insult;—*n.* excessive abuse.  
**Outrageous** (out-ráj'us), *a.* atro-

cious; violent; exorbitant.  
**Outreach** (out-réech'), *v.* to extend beyond.  
**Outride** (out-rid') *v.* to ride faster than others.  
**Outrider** (out'ri-der), *n.* an accompanying servant on horseback.  
**Outright** (out'rit), *ad.* immediately; utterly.  
**Outroar** (out'rór), *n.* great confusion of many voices.  
**Outran** (out-run'), *v.* to go beyond in running.  
**Outsail** (out-sál'), *v.* to pass before in sailing.  
**Outsell** (out-sel'), *v.* to exceed in amount of sales.  
**Outset** (out'set), *n.* first entrance on; opening.  
**Outshine** (out-shin'), *v.* to excel in luster.  
**Outside** (out'sid), *n.* the surface; the exterior.  
**Outskirt** (out'skert), *n.* a border outpost; suburb.  
**Outspoken** (out-spók'n), *a.* bold or free of speech.  
**Outspread** (out-spred'), *v.* to extend; to diffuse.  
**Outstanding** (out-stand'ing), *a.* unpaid; resisting.  
**Outstep** (out-step') *v.* to exceed.  
**Outstretch** (out-strech'), *v.* to extend; to reach forward.  
**Outstrip** (out-strip'), *v.* to go faster; to leave behind.  
**Outvalue** (out-val'ú), *v.* to exceed in value or price.  
**Outvie** (out-ví'), *v.* to exceed in rivalry.  
**Outvote** (out-vót'), *v.* to defeat by exceeding in votes.  
**Outwalk** (out-wawk'), *v.* to walk faster than.  
**Outward** (out'werd), } *a.* ex-  
**Outwards** (out'werdz), } ternal.  
**Outwear** (out-wár'), *v.* to wear longer than.  
**Outweigh** (out-wá'), *v.* to exceed in worth or weight.  
**Outwit** (out-wít'), *v.* to defeat by ingenuity.  
**Outwork** (out'work), *n.* a work beyond the main fortification.  
**Oval** (ó'val), *a.* of the form of an egg; oblong;—*n.* a body shaped like an egg.  
**Ovarious** (o-vá're-us), *a.* consisting of eggs.  
**Ovate** (ó'vat), *a.* in the form of an egg.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## OVATION

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## OX

**Ovation** (o-vá'shun), *n.* an outburst of popular applause; a lesser triumph.

**Oven** (uv'n), *n.* an arched place for baking.

**Over** (ó'ver), *prep.* across; above; upon; on the surface;—*ad.* more than.

**Overact** (o-ver-akt'), *v.* to act more than enough.

**Overalls** (ó'ver-aw'iz), *n.* trowsers worn over others.

**Overarch** (ó-ver-arch'), *v.* to cover with an arch.

**Overawe** (ó-ver-aw'), *v.* to restrain by fear.

**Overbalance** (ó-ver-bal'ans), *v.* to more than balance; to preponderate.

**Overbear** (ó-ver-bár'), *v.* to bear down.

**Overbearing** (ó-ver-bár'ing), *a.* haughty and insolent.

**Overboard** (ó-ver-bórd'), *ad.* out of the ship.

**Overboil** (ó-ver-boyl'), *v.* to boil excessively.

**Overburden** (ó-ver-bur'dn), *v.* to load to excess.

**Overcareful** (ó-ver-kár'ful), *a.* careful too much.

**Overcast** (ó-ver-kast'), *v.* to cloud; to obscure.

**Overcautious** (ó-ver-kaw'shus), *a.* prudent to excess.

**Overcharge** (ó-ver-chár'j'), *v.* to charge too much;—*n.* excessive load.

**Overcome** (ó-ver-kum'), *v.* to conquer; to surmount.

**Overdo** (ó-ver-doo'), *v.* to do more than enough.

**Overdraw** (ó-ver-draw'), *v.* to draw beyond the proper limit.

**Overdrive** (ó-ver-driv'), *v.* to drive beyond the strength.

**Overdue** (ó-ver-dú'), *a.* past time of payment.

**Overflow** (ó-ver-flo'), *n.* a flowing over; a deluge;—*v.* to flow over.

**Overflowing** (ó-ver-flo'ing), *a.* flowing over; abundant;—*n.* copiousness.

**Overgrow** (ó-ver-gró'), *v.* to cover with herbage; to grow beyond the natural size.

**Overhang** (ó-ver-hang'), *v.* to jut over.

**Overhaul** (ó-ver-hawl'), *v.* to handle and examine; to overtake.

**Overhead** (ó-ver-hed') *ad.* above; aloft.

**Overhear** (ó-ver-hér'), *v.* to hear by chance.

**Overheat** (ó-ver-hét'), *v.* to heat too much.

**Overissue** (ó-ver-ish'ü), *v.* to put into circulation beyond that authorized, as notes, &c.

**Overjoy** (ó-ver-joy'), *v.* to transport with joy.

**Overlade** (ó-ver-lád'), *v.* to load with too great a burden.

**Overland** (ó-ver-land), *a.* carried by land;—*ad.* passing over or by land.

**Overlay** (ó-ver-lä'), *v.* to cover; to smother. [*over*.]

**Overleap** (ó-ver-lép'), *v.* to leap

**Overlook** (ó-ver-look'), *v.* to look over; to neglect; to excuse.

**Overmatch** (ó-ver-mach'), *v.* to be too powerful for.

**Overmatch** (ó-ver-mach), *n.* one superior in abilities.

**Overpay** (ó-ver-pá'), *v.* to pay more than is due.

**Overplus** (ó-ver-plus), *n.* the sum or quantity over and above; surplus.

**Overpower** (ó-ver-pow'er), *v.* to have or gain power over.

**Overrate** (ó-ver-rát'), *v.* to rate at too much.

**Overreach** (ó-ver-rêch'), *v.* to reach beyond; to cheat.

**Overrule** (ó-ver-rül'), *v.* to superintend; to supersede; to control.

**Overrun** (ó-ver-run'), *v.* to outrun; to spread over; to ravage; to overflow.

**Oversee** (ó-ver-sê'), *v.* to superintend; to inspect.

**Overseer** (ó-ver-sêr'), *n.* a supervisor or superintendent.

**Overset** (ó-ver-set'), *v.* to be turned over; to subvert.

**Overshadow** (ó-ver-shad'ô), *v.* to cover; to shelter.

**Overshoot** (ó-ver-shoot'), *v.* to shoot beyond.

**Overshot** (ó-ver-shot), *a.* having water falling from above, as on a wheel.

**Oversight** (ó-ver-sit), *n.* a mistake; superintendence.

**Oversleep** (ó-ver-slep'), *v.* to sleep too long.

**Overspent** (ó-ver-spent'), *a.* wearied to excess.

**Overspread** (ó-ver-spre'd'), *v.* to cover over.

**Overstate** (ó-ver-stát'), *v.* to exaggerate.

**Overstep** (ó-ver-step'), *v.* to step beyond; to exceed.

**Overstock** (ó-ver-stok'), *v.* to supply with more than is necessary.

**Overstrain** (ó-ver-strán'), *v.* to stretch too much.

**Over supply** (ó-ver-sup-plí'), *n.* an excessive supply.

**Overt** (ó'vert), *a.* open; to view; public; apparent.

**Overtake** (ó-ver-ták'), *v.* to come upon; to catch.

**Overtask** (ó-ver-task'), *v.* to require too much labor.

**Overtax** (ó-ver-taks'), *v.* to tax too heavily.

**Overthrow** (ó-ver-thró'), *v.* to subvert; to upset; to demolish;—*n.* ruin; defeat.

**Overtime** (ó-ver-tim), *n.* time employed beyond the usual hour.

**Overtop** (ó-ver-top'), *v.* to rise above; to excel.

**Overtrade** (ó-ver-trád'), *v.* to trade over much or beyond one's capital.

**Overture** (ó-ver-tür), *n.* music performed before the commencement of an opera, &c.

**Overturn** (ó-ver-turn'), *v.* to throw down;—*n.* overthrow.

**Overvalue** (ó-ver-val'u), *v.* to rate at too high a price.

**Overweening** (ó-ver-wên'ing), *a.* conceited; vain.

**Overweight** (ó-ver-wát), *n.* a greater weight.

**Overwhelm** (ó-ver-whelm'), *v.* to overcome.

**Overwork** (ó-ver-wurk'), *v.* to work over much; to tire.

**Oviform** (ó've-form), *a.* egg-shaped.

**Oviparous** (ó-vip'a-rus), *a.* producing young by eggs.

**Oviposit** (ó-ve-poz'it), *v.* to lay eggs.

**Ovoid** (ó'voyd), *a.* having a shape like an egg.

**Owe** (ó), *v.* to be indebted to.

**Owing** (ó'ing), *a.* due; imputable to.

**Owl** (owl), *n.* a bird that flies at night.

**Own** (ón), *a.* belonging to;—*v.* to acknowledge; to possess.

**Owner** (ón'er), *n.* the proprietor of anything.

**Ownership** (ón'er-ship), *n.* right of possession.

**Ox** (oks), *n.* a castrated male bovine quadruped.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## OXALIC

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## PALPITATION

**Oxalic** (oks-al'ik), *a.* relating to an acid and to sorrel.  
**Oxyd** (oks'id), *n.* a combination of oxygen and a base.  
**Oxydize** (oks'e-diz), *v.* to convert into an oxyd.  
**Oxygen** (oks'e-jen), *n.* a kind of gas which generates acids; the vital part of air.  
**Oxygenate** (oks'e-jen-ät), *v.* to cause to combine with oxygen.  
**Oxyphone** (oks-if'ö-ne), *n.* clearness or shrillness of voice.  
**Oyer** (ö'yer), *n.* a hearing or trial of causes.  
**Oyster** (oys'ter), *n.* a bivalve shell-fish.  
**Ozone** (ö'zön), *n.* a peculiar principle in the atmosphere.

## P.

**Pabular** (pab'ü-lar), *a.* pertaining to food.  
**Pabulum** (pab'ü-lum), *n.* nourishment; food; fuel.  
**Pace** (päs), *n.* a step; manner of walking; measure of five feet;—*v.* to measure by steps; to walk slowly.  
**Pacer** (pä'ser), *n.* a horse that paces.  
**Pacha** (pa-shaw'), *n.* a Turkish viceroy.  
**Pachalic** (pa-shaw'lik), *a.* pertaining to a pacha.  
**Pachydermatous** (pak-e-der'-ma-tus), *a.* thick-skinned.  
**Pacific** (pa-sif'ik), *a.* appeasing; conciliatory; calm.  
**Pacification** (pa-sif-e-kä'shun), *n.* making peace.  
**Pacificatory** (pa-sif-e-ka-to-re), *a.* tending to peace.  
**Pacifier** (pas'e-fier), *n.* one who appeases.  
**Pacify** (pas'e-fi), *v.* to appease; to soothe; to allay.  
**Pack** (pak), *n.* a bundle; load; a set of playing-cards; a body of hounds;—*v.* to bind together; to send off in haste.  
**Package** (pak'aj), *n.* a bundle or bale of goods.  
**Packet** (pak'et), *n.* a small parcel; a vessel plying regularly between ports.  
**Packman** (pak'man), *n.* a peddler.  
**Pack-thread** (pak'thred), *n.*

thread used in packing.  
**Pact** (pakt), *n.* a contract; an agreement; a covenant.  
**Pad** (pad), *n.* a flat cushion; a robber;—*v.* to stuff with padding.  
**Paddle** (pad'dl), *v.* to play in water; to propel by an oar or paddle;—*n.* a small oar.  
**Paddock** (pad'ok), *n.* a small inclosed field.  
**Padlock** (pad'lök), *n.* a kind of portable lock.  
**Pæan** (pæ'an), *n.* a song of triumph.  
**Pagan** (pá'gan), *n.* a heathen;—*a.* heathen.  
**Paganism** (pá'gan-izm), *n.* heathenism.  
**Page** (páj), *n.* a boy servant; one side of a leaf of a book;—*v.* to mark or number in pages.  
**Pageant** (paj'ent, pá'jent), *n.* a gorgeous show.  
**Pageantry** (paj'ent-re, pá'jent-re), *n.* ostentatious display.  
**Pagoda** (pa-gó'da), *n.* an Indian idol or temple.  
**Pail** (pál), *n.* a vessel for carrying liquids.  
**Pailful** (pál'ful), *n.* as much as fills a pail.  
**Paillassé** (pal-yas'), *n.* an under mattress.  
**Pain** (pán), *n.* anguish; distress; penalty;—*v.* to torture; to distress; to afflict.  
**Painful** (pán'ful), *a.* giving or causing pain; distressing.  
**Paint** (pánt), *v.* to cover with colors; to represent by colors or images; to practise painting;—*n.* a coloring substance.  
**Painter** (pánt'er), *n.* one who paints; a rope to fasten a boat.  
**Painting** (pánt'ing), *n.* art of representing objects in colors; a painted picture.  
**Pair** (pär), *n.* two things used together;—*v.* to join in couples. [house].  
**Palace** (pal'ás), *n.* a splendid building.  
**Palanquin** (pal'an-kén), *n.* a covered carriage borne on the shoulders.  
**Palatable** (pal'a-ta-bl), *a.* pleasing to the taste.  
**Palatal** (pal'a-tal), *a.* pertaining to the palate;—*n.* a sound uttered by the aid of the palate.  
**Palate** (pal'at), *n.* the organ of

taste; the upper part of the mouth.

**Palatial** (pal-á'shal), *a.* relating to a palace.  
**Palatine** (pal'a-tin), *n.* one invested with regal privileges;—*a.* having regal privileges.  
**Palaver** (pa-láv'er), *v.* to talk foolishly;—*n.* idle talk; flattery.  
**Pale** (pál), *a.* want of color; white of look;—*n.* jurisdiction; a pointed stake;—*v.* to inclose with pales; to turn pale.  
**Paleness** (pál'nes), *n.* state of being pale; sickness.  
**Paleology** (pa-le-ol'ö-jé), *n.* science of antiquities.  
**Palfrey** (paw'l're, pal'fre), *n.* a small horse.  
**Paling** (pál'ing), *n.* a fence made of pales.  
**Palisade** (pal'e-sád), *n.* pales formed for defence or inclosure;—*v.* to fence or inclose with pales; to fortify with pales or posts.  
**Pall** (pawl), *n.* a covering for the dead;—*v.* to make rapid; to cloak; to cloy.  
**Palladium** (pal-lá'de-um), *n.* a statue of Pallas; any safeguard.  
**Pallet** (pal'-et), *n.* a painter's color-board for the hand; a straw bed.  
**Palliate** (pal'e-ät), *v.* to cover with excuses; to extenuate.  
**Palliation** (pal-le-ä'shun), *n.* mitigation; extenuation.  
**Pallid** (pal'lid), *a.* pale; wan.  
**Palm** (pám), *n.* a tree; inner part of the hand;—*v.* to impose upon; to conceal.  
**Palmed** (pal'má-ted), *a.* webbed, as a duck.  
**Palmetto** (pal-met'to), *n.* a species of palm-tree.  
**Palmisty** (pal'mis-tre), *n.* art of telling fortunes by the hand.  
**Palmy** (pám'e), *a.* flourishing.  
**Palpable** (pal'pa-bl), *a.* that may be felt.  
**Palpitate** (pal'pe-tát), *v.* to throb; to beat rapidly.  
**Palpitation** (pal-pe-tä'shun), *n.* a beating or throbbing of the heart.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## PAISIED

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## PARALYTIC

**Paisied** (pawl'zid), *a.* paralytic.  
**Palsy** (pawl'ze), *n.* loss of sensation or power of voluntary motion; paralysis; — *v.* to paralyze.  
**Palter** (pawl'ter), *v.* to fail; to shift; to balk.  
**Paltry** (pawl'tre), *a.* mean; worthless; insignificant.  
**Pampas** (pam'paz), *n. pl.* the treeless plains of South America.  
**Pamper** (pam'per), *v.* to glut.  
**Pamphlet** (pam'flet), *n.* a small book stitched.  
**Pamphleteer** (pam-fle-tër'), *n.* a writer of pamphlets.  
**Pan** (pan), *n.* a broad vessel; hard stratum of earth.  
**Panacea** (pan-a-së'a), *n.* a universal remedy; a cure-all.  
**Panary** (pan'a-re), *a.* of or relating to bread.  
**Panck** (pansh), *n.* a thick, strong mat to prevent friction.  
**Pancreas** (pan krë-as), *n.* a fleshy gland; the sweetbread.  
**Pandemic** (pan-dem'ik), *a.* incident to a whole people.  
**Pandemonium** (pan-de-mö-neum), *n.* the council-hall of fallen angels.  
**Pander** (pan'der), *n.* a pimp; a procurer; — *v.* to subserve lust.  
**Pane** (pân), *n.* a square or plate of glass.  
**Panegyric** (pan-e-jir'ik), *n.* a eulogistic oration.  
**Panegyrist** (pan-e-jir-iz), *v.* to commend highly.  
**Panel** (pan'el), *n.* a square of wainscot; jury roll; — *v.* to form with panels.  
**Pang** (pang), *n.* extreme anguish.  
**Panic** (pan'ik), *n.* sudden fright; — *a.* sudden or extreme.  
**Panivorous** (pa-niv'o-rus), *a.* subsisting on bread.  
**Pannade** (pan-näd'), *n.* a kind of a leap by a horse.  
**Pannel** (pan'el), *n.* a rustic saddle.  
**Pannier** (pan'ne-er), *n.* a wicker basket to be carried by horses.  
**Pannikin** (pan'ne-kin), *n.* a small tin cup.  
**Panophobia** (pan-o-fö'bë-a), *n.* a species of hypochondriasis.  
**Panoply** (pan'o-ple), *n.* complete defensive armor for the body.  
**Panorama** (pan-ö-rä'ma), *n.* a

picture presenting many objects at one view.  
**Panoramie** (pan-ö-räm'ik), *a.* like a panorama.  
**Pant** (pant), *v.* to gasp rapidly; — *n.* a palpitation of the heart.  
**Pantalets** (pan-ta-lëts'), *n. pl.* loose drawers worn by women and children.  
**Pantaloons** (pan-ta-loonz'), *n. pl.* trousers.  
**Pantomorphic** (pan-ta-mor'fik), *a.* taking all forms.  
**Pantheism** (pan'thë-izm), *n.* the doctrine identifying Nature with God.  
**Pantheist** (pan'thë-ist), *n.* a believer in pantheism.  
**Pantheon** (pan-thë'on), *n.* a temple dedicated to all the gods.  
**Panther** (pan'ther), *n.* a spotted wild beast.  
**Pantograph** (pan'to-graf), *n.* a copying machine.  
**Pantography** (pan-tog'ra-fe), *n.* general description.  
**Pantology** (pan-to'lö-je), *n.* a dictionary of universal knowledge.  
**Pantomime** (pan'to-mim), *n.* a representation by gesture in dumb show.  
**Pantophagist** (pan-tof'a-jist), *n.* an eater of all kinds of food.  
**Pantry** (pan'tre), *n.* a store-room for provisions.  
**Pap** (pap), *n.* a nipple; soft food; pulp of fruits.  
**Papa** (pa-pä'), *n.* a father.  
**Papacy** (pä'pa-se), *n.* office or dignity of the Pope.  
**Papal** (pä'pal), *a.* belonging to the Pope.  
**Papaverous** (pa-pav'er-us), *a.* resembling poppies.  
**Papaw** (pa-paw'), *n.* a tree and its fruit.  
**Paper** (pä'per), *n.* a substance for writing or printing on; — *a.* made of paper; — *v.* to cover with paper.  
**Papeterie** (pap-e-trë'), *n.* a case containing writing paper and materials.  
**Papier-mache** (pap'yä-mah'shä), *n.* substance made of hardened paper pulp and manufactured into various articles.  
**Papist** (pä'pist), *n.* a Roman Catholic.  
**Papoose** (pap-poos), *n.* a young child. [soft; succulent.]  
**Pappy** (pap'pe), *a.* like pap;

**Papulous** (pap'u-lus), *a.* 'covered with little vesicles or blisters.  
**Papyrus** (pa-pi'rus), *n.* an Egyptian plant, and the paper made from it.  
**Par** (pär), *n.* state of equality; equal value.  
**Parable** (par'a-bl), *n.* a fable; a similitude.  
**Parabola** (pa-rab'o-la), *n.* one of the conic sections.  
**Parabolle** (par-a-bol'ik), *a.* expressed by parable or similitude.  
**Parachute** (par'a-shoot), *n.* an instrument to prevent rapidity of descent in a balloon.  
**Paraclete** (par'a-klët), *n.* a comforter; an advocate.  
**Parade** (pa-räd'), *n.* a pompous military display; — *v.* to assemble as troops.  
**Paradigm** (par'a-dim), *n.* an example; a model.  
**Paradise** (par'a-dis), *n.* Eden; a place of bliss.  
**Paradisical** (par-a-de-si'ikal), *a.* relating to paradise.  
**Paradox** (par'a-doks), *n.* a truth seemingly absurd.  
**Paradoxical** (par-a-doks'e-kal), *a.* like a paradox.  
**Paragoge** (par-a-göf'e), *n.* the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.  
**Paragon** (par'a-gon), *n.* pattern of great excellence.  
**Paragraph** (par'a-graf), *n.* a distinct part of a discourse; a section.  
**Parallax** (par'al-laks), *n.* the seeming change of place in a heavenly body as viewed from different points.  
**Parallel** (par'al-lel), *a.* equally distant; — *n.* a line equally distant from another at all points; — *v.* to compare; to equal.  
**Parallelism** (par'al-lel-izm), *n.* state of being parallel.  
**Parallelogram** (par'al-lel-o-gram), *n.* a plane four-sided figure of equal and parallel sides.  
**Paralogize** (pa-ral'o-jiz), *v.* to reason falsely.  
**Paralysis** (pa-räl'e-sis), *n.* palsy; loss of motion.  
**Paralytic** (par-a-lit'ik), *a.* having lost the power of voluntary motion; — *n.* one affected with palsy.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## PARALYZE

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## PARTITIVE

**Paralyze** (par'a-liz), *v.* to affect with palsy; to destroy action.

**Paralyzing** (par'a-liz-ing), *a.* destroying functions.

**Paramount** (par'a-mount), *a.* superior to all others.

**Paramour** (par'a-moor), *n.* a lover; a mistress.

**Parapet** (par'a-pet), *n.* a wall or rampart, for defence.

**Paraphernalia** (par-a-fer-ná-le-a), *n. pl.* apparel and ornaments.

**Paraphrase** (par'a-fráz), *n.* a copious explanation;—*v.* to interpret amply.

**Paraphrastic** (par-a-fras'tik), *a.* ample in explanation; not literal.

**Parasite** (par'a-sit), *n.* a sycophant; a hanger-on; a plant growing on another.

**Parasitical** (par-a-sit'e-kal), *a.* like a parasite.

**Parasol** (par'a-sol), *n.* a small umbrella for ladies.

**Parataxis** (par-a-taks'is), *n.* a loose arrangement of propositions.

**Parboil** (pár'boil), *v.* to boil in part; to half boil.

**Parcel** (pár'sel), *n.* a small bundle; a package;—*v.* to divide into portions.

**Parcener** (pár'se-ner), *n.* a coheir. [slightly; to scorch.

**Parch** (párch), *v.* to burn

**Parchment** (párch'ment), *n.* the skins of sheep or goats prepared for writing.

**Pard** (párd), *n.* the leopard; a panther; any spotted beast.

**Pardon** (pár'dn), *n.* forgiveness; remission of penalty or punishment;—*v.* to forgive.

**Pardonable** (pár'dn-a-bl), *a.* that may be forgiven.

**Pardoner** (pár'dn-er), *n.* one who forgives.

**Pare** (pár), *v.* to diminish by little; to trim.

**Paragoric** (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* a medicine that lessens pain.

**Parenchymous** (pa-reng'ke-mus), *a.* spongy; soft; pithy.

**Paracetic** (par-e-net'ik), *a.* persuasive; encouraging.

**Parent** (pá'rent), *n.* a father or mother.

**Parentage** (pá'rent-aj), *n.* birth; extraction; descent.

**Parental** (pa-ren'tal), *a.* like a

parent; affectionate.

**Parenthesis** (pa-ren'the-sis) *n.* a word or sentence inserted in another complete without it, thus ( ).

**Parenthetical** (par-en-thet'e-kal), *a.* expressed in a parenthesis or pertaining to it.

**Parentless** (pá'rent-less), *a.* deprived of parents.

**Parhelion** (par-hé'le-un), *n.* a mock sun.

**Pariah** (pá're-ah), *n.* one of the lowest class in Hindostan.

**Parietal** (pa-ri'e-tal), *a.* pertaining to or forming a wall.

**Paring** (pá'ring), *n.* a strip cut off; rind.

**Parish** (pár'ish), *n.* a district under one pastor;—*a.* belonging to a parish.

**Parishioner** (pa-rish'un-er), *n.* one living in a parish.

**Parisian** (pa-riz'yan), *n.* an inhabitant of Paris.

**Parity** (par'e-te), *n.* equality; resemblance; analogy.

**Park** (párk), *n.* an inclosed portion of grass-land; a place for artillery;—*v.* to inclose, as a park.

**Parance** (pár'lans), *n.* idiom of common talk; conversation.

**Parley** (pár'le), *n.* conference; oral treaty;—*v.* to treat by word of mouth; to dally.

**Parliament** (pár'le-ment), *n.* the legislature of Great Britain.

**Parliamentary** (pár'le-ment'-a-re), *a.* pertaining to parliament or its usages.

**Parlor** (pár'ler), *n.* a superior room in a house.

**Parochial** (pa-ró'ke-al), *a.* relating to a parish.

**Parody** (par'o-de), *n.* a different application of words;—*v.* to give a burlesque imitation.

**Parole** (pa-ról'), *n.* word of honor; a verbal promise.

**Paronym** (par'o-nim), *n.* a word resembling another in signification.

**Parotid** (pa-rot'id), *a.* noting glands near the ears.

**Paroxysm** (par'oks-izm), *n.* a violent fit of disease.

**Parquetry** (pár'ket-re), *n.* figured inlaid work of wood.

**Parrietal** (par-re-si'dal), *a.* consisting in parricide.

**Parricide** (pár're-sid), *n.* the murderer of a parent.

**Parrot** (par'ut), *n.* a tropical talking bird.

**Parry** (par're), *v.* to ward off; to turn aside.

**Parse** (párs), *v.* to resolve into grammatical parts.

**Parseimonious** (pár-se-mó'ne-us), *a.* frugal; penurious.

**Parseimony** (pár'se-mun-e), *n.* frugality; covetousness.

**Parsley** (párs'le), *n.* a pot-herb

**Parsnip** (párs'nip), *n.* a plant; an esculent root.

**Parson** (pár'sn), *n.* a clergyman

**Parsonage** (pár'sn-áj), *n.* house of a parson.

**Part** (párt), *n.* a portion; a fraction; share; side;—*v.* to divide; to share; to break.

**Partake** (par-ták'), *v.* to have a part; to share.

**Partaker** (par-ták'er), *n.* one who shares.

**Parterre** (par-tár'), *n.* a level plot of ground.

**Partial** (pár'shal), *a.* including a part; not total or entire; biased.

**Partiality** (pár-she-al'e-te), *n.* undue fondness or bias.

**Participant** (par-tis'e-pant), *a.* sharing;—*n.* a partaker.

**Participate** (par-tis'e-pát'), *v.* to partake; to share.

**Participation** (par-tis'e-pá'shun), *n.* a sharing.

**Participative** (par-tis'e-pá-tiv), *a.* able or tending to participate.

**Participle** (pár'te-sip-l), *n.* a word partaking of the nature of a noun and verb.

**Particle** (pár'te-kl), *n.* a very small portion; an atom.

**Particular** (par-tik'u-lér), *a.* relating to a single person or thing;—*n.* a single point or instance.

**Particularize** (par-tik'u-lér-iz), *v.* to name particulars.

**Parting** (párt'ing), *n.* a separating or breaking.

**Partisan** (pár'te-zan), *n.* one of a party.

**Partisanship** (pár'te-zan-ship), *n.* the state of being a partisan.

**Partition** (par-tish'un), *n.* that which separates;—*v.* to divide into parts.

**Partitive** (par'te-tiv), *a.* distributive.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## PARTLY

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## PAVE

**Partly** (pàrt'le), *ad.* in part.  
**Partner** (pàrt'ner), *n.* associate in trade; a sharer.  
**Partnership** (pàrt'ner-ship), *n.* a contract between persons in business.  
**Partridge** (pàrt'rij), *n.* a well-known bird of game.  
**Parts** (pàrts), *n. pl.* faculties; region.  
**Parturient** (par-tù're-ent), *a.* bringing forth young.  
**Parturition** (par-tu-rish'un), *n.* act of giving birth.  
**Party** (pàrt'te), *n.* a select assembly; a faction; one of two litigants.  
**Partysm** (par'te-izm), *n.* devotion to party.  
**Parvenu** (par've-nù), *n.* an upstart.  
**Paschal** (pas'kal), *a.* relating to the passover.  
**Pasigraphy** (pa-sig'ra-fe), *n.* any system of universal language.  
**Pasquinade** (pas-kwin-ád'), *n.* a satirical writing.  
**Pass** (pas), *v.* to go over or beyond; to spend; to omit; to enact;—*n.* a narrow passage; a defile; a thrust.  
**Passable** (pas'sa-bl), *a.* that may be passed; tolerable.  
**Passage** (pas'saj), *n.* act of passing; way; incident; clause of a book.  
**Pass-book** (pas'book), *n.* a book to enter articles bought on credit.  
**Passenger** (pas'sen-jer), *n.* a traveler; a wayfarer.  
**Passerine** (pas'se-rin), *a.* pertaining to birds of the sparrow kind.  
**Passible** (pas'se-bl), *a.* capable of feeling.  
**Passim** (pas'sim), *ad.* here and everywhere. [past.]  
**Passing** (pas'ing), *n.* act of going  
**Passion** (pas'hun), *n.* violent agitation of mind.  
**Passionate** (pas'hun-át), *a.* easily excited or moved.  
**Passive** (pas'siv), *a.* not opposing or resisting.  
**Passiveness** (pas'siv-nes), *n.* patience; submission.  
**Passover** (pas'ô-ver), *n.* an annual festival of the Jews.  
**Passport** (pas'pôrt), *n.* a permission to travel.  
**Past** (past), *prep.* beyond.  
**Paste** (past), *n.* any adhesive

composition;—*v.* to unite with paste.  
**Pasteboard** (pàst'bôrd), *n.* very thick, stiff paper.  
**Pastern** (pas'tern), *n.* joint of a horse next the foot.  
**Pastille** (pas-tél'), *n.* a roll of paste; perfume.  
**Pastime** (pas'tim), *n.* diversion; sport; entertainment.  
**Pastor** (pas'ter), *n.* a shepherd; a clergyman.  
**Pastoral** (pas'tor-al), *a.* rural; pertaining to a pastor;—*n.* a rural poem.  
**Pastorate** (pas'tor-át), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a pastor.  
**Pastery** (pàs'tre), *n.* pies, &c.  
**Pasturable** (pas'tür-a-bl), *a.* fit for pasture.  
**Pasturage** (pas'tür-aj), *n.* lands or grass for cattle.  
**Pasture** (pas'tür), *n.* grass land for grazing;—*v.* to graze.  
**Pasty** (pàs'te), *a.* like dough;—*n.* a pie-crust.  
**Patch** (pat), *a.* convenient; exactly suitable;—*n.* a light tap.  
**Patch** (pach), *n.* a piece of cloth;—*v.* to put a patch on.  
**Patchwork** (pach'werk), *n.* work formed of pieces sewed together; clumsy work.  
**Pate** (pát), *n.* the head.  
**Patén** (pat'en), *n.* the cover of a chalice.  
**Patent** (pat'ent), *a.* open; public;—*n.* a grant of exclusive right;—*v.* to secure by patent.  
**Patentee** (pat-en-té), *n.* one who holds a patent.  
**Paternal** (pa-ter-nal), *a.* fatherly; hereditary.  
**Paternity** (pa-ter-ne-te), *n.* relation of a father.  
**Paternoster** (pat'er-nos-ter), *n.* the Lord's prayer.  
**Path** (path), *n.* a way; track; road; course of action or life.  
**Pathetic** (pa-thet'ik), *a.* affecting or moving the passions.  
**Pathologie** (path-o-loj'ik), *a.* pertaining to pathology.  
**Pathologist** (pa-thol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in pathology.  
**Pathology** (pa-thol'o-je), *n.* the science of diseases.  
**Pathos** (pá'thos), *n.* warmth; that which excites feeling.  
**Pathway** (path'wá), *n.* a path; way; course.  
**Patience** (pá'shens), *n.* suffering with calmness; per-

severance; endurance.  
**Patient** (pá'shent), *a.* enduring without murmuring;—*n.* a sick person.  
**Patriarch** (pá'tre-àrk), *n.* the head of a family; a dignity of a church.  
**Patriarchal** (pá'tre-àrk'al), *a.* relating to patriarchs.  
**Patrician** (pa-trish'an), *a.* noble; not plebeian.  
**Patrimonial** (pat-re-mó'ne-al), *a.* possessed by inheritance.  
**Patrimony** (pat're-mo-ne), *n.* an estate derived by inheritance; a church estate.  
**Patriot** (pá'tre-ot), *n.* one who loves and serves his country.  
**Patriotic** (pá'tre-ot'ik), *a.* actuated by patriotism.  
**Patriotism** (pá'tre-ot-izm), *n.* love of one's country.  
**Patristic** (pa-tris'tik), *a.* pertaining to the ancient Christian fathers.  
**Patrol** (pa-tról'), *n.* the marching round of a guard at night;—*v.* to pass round as a sentry  
**Patron** (pá'trun), *n.* one who countenances; a protector.  
**Patronage** (pat'run-aj), *n.* support; protection.  
**Patronize** (pat'run-iz), *v.* to support; to favor.  
**Patronymatology** (pat-rô-nom-a-to'l'o-je), *n.* the science of surnames.  
**Patronymic** (pat-rô-nim'ik), *n.* a name derived from a parent or ancestor.  
**Patten** (pat'ten), *n.* a kind of wooden shoe.  
**Patter** (pat'ter), *v.* to strike often, as hail or rain.  
**Pattern** (pat'tern), *n.* a model for imitation; a sample; a specimen.  
**Patty** (pat'to), *n.* a little pie.  
**Patulous** (pat'u-las), *a.* slightly spreading open.  
**Paucely** (paw'se-ly), *n.* fewness; scarcity.  
**Faunch** (paw'nsh), *n.* the belly.  
**Fauper** (paw'per), *n.* a poor person; one supported by charity.  
**Fauperism** (paw'per-izm), *n.* state of indigence.  
**Fauperize** (paw'per-iz), *v.* to reduce to poverty.  
**Pause** (pawz), *n.* a stop; suspense;—*v.* to cease.  
**Pave** (pāv), *v.* to cover with stones, &c.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## PAVEMENT

**Pavement** (páv'ment), *n.* a layer of stone or brick.  
**Pavilion** (pa-vil'yun), *n.* a tent; a turreted building.  
**Paw** (paw), *n.* the foot of an animal having claws;—*v.* to scrape with the foot.  
**Pawn** (paw'n), *n.* anything given as security; a pledge;—*v.* to deposit as security.  
**Pawnbroker** (paw'nbrók'er), *n.* one who lends money on goods deposited.  
**Pay** (pá), *v.* to discharge a debt; to compensate;—*n.* payment; reward; salary.  
**Payable** (pá'a-bl), *a.* that is due.  
**Payee** (pa-é), *n.* one to whom a note is payable.  
**Paymaster** (pá'mas-ter), *n.* one who is to pay.  
**Payment** (pá'ment), *n.* act of paying; money paid.  
**Pea** (pé), *n.* a plant and its seed.  
**Peace** (pés), *n.* quiet; freedom from war or agitation.  
**Peaceable** (pés'a-bl), *a.* not quarrelsome; quiet.  
**Peaceful** (pés'ful), *a.* quiet; tranquil; undisturbed.  
**Peace-officer** (pés'of-is-er), *n.* a civil officer.  
**Peach** (péch), *n.* a stone-fruit.  
**Peacock** (pé'kok), *n.* a domestic bird.  
**Peahen** (pé'hen), *n.* female of the peacock.  
**Peak** (pék), *n.* the top of a hill; pointed end of anything.  
**Peakish** (pék'ish), *a.* hilly; having pale, sharp features.  
**Peal** (pél), *n.* a loud sound.  
**Peau** (pé'an), *n.* the song or shouts of triumph.  
**Pear** (pár), *n.* a fruit.  
**Pearl** (perl), *n.* a white substance found in the oyster.  
**Pearlash** (perl'ash), *n.* refined yeast.  
**Pearly** (perl'e), *a.* like pearl.  
**Peasant** (pez'ant), *n.* one occupied in rural labor.  
**Peasantry** (pez'ant-re), *n.* country people.  
**Pease** (péz), *n. pl.* peas.  
**Peat** (pét), *n.* a kind of turf.  
**Pebble** (péb'bi), *n.* a roundish stone.  
**Pebbly** (péb'ble), *a.* full of pebbles.  
**Pecan** (pe-kan'), *n.* an American tree and its fruit.

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## PENDANT

**Pecable** (pek'a-bl), *a.* liable or subject to sin.  
**Pecadillo** (pek-a-dil'ó), *n.* a petty fault; a slight offence.  
**Pecant** (pek'ant), *a.* sinning; guilty; corrupt; bail.  
**Peek** (pek), *n.* fourth part of a bushel.  
**Peetinal** (pek'tin-al), *a.* pertaining to or resembling a comb.  
**Pectoral** (pek'to-ral), *a.* pertaining to a breast;—*n.* a breastplate; a medicine for the breast.  
**Pectoriloquism** (pek-to-ri'l'ó-kwizm), *n.* act of speaking from the chest.  
**Peculate** (pek'ù-lát), *v.* to defraud the public; to steal.  
**Peculation** (pek-ù-lá'shun), *n.* embezzlement.  
**Peculator** (pek'ù-lá-tor), *n.* one who steals public money.  
**Peculiar** (pe-kù'le-ar), *a.* appropriate; special.  
**Peculiarity** (pe-kù'le-ar'e-te), *n.* singularity.  
**Pecuniary** (pe-kù'ne-a-re), *a.* relating to or consisting in money.  
**Pedagogue** (ped'a-gog), *n.* a schoolmaster.  
**Pedal** (péd'al), *a.* pertaining to the foot.  
**Pedal (ped'al), n.** the foot-keys of an organ, &c.  
**Pedant** (ped'ant), *n.* one who makes a vain and useless display of learning.  
**Pedantic** (pe-dant'ik), *a.* vainly displaying knowledge.  
**Pedantry** (ped'an-tre), *n.* a vain display of learning.  
**Peddle** (ped'dl), *v.* to travel and sell goods.  
**Peddler** (ped'ler), *n.* one who peddles.  
**Pedestal** (ped'es-tal), *n.* the foot or base of a pillar.  
**Pedestrian** (pe-des'tre-an), *a.* on foot;—*n.* one who walks.  
**Pediform** (ped'e-form), *a.* shaped like a foot.  
**Pedigerous** (pe-di'er-us), *a.* having feet.  
**Pedigree** (ped'e-gré), *n.* genealogy; lineage.  
**Pediment** (ped'e-ment), *n.* an ornamental crowning of the front of a building.  
**Pedobaptism** (pe-do-bap'tizm), *n.* infant baptism.  
**Pedobaptist** (pe-do-bap'tist), *n.*

one who believes in infant baptism.  
**Pedometer** (pe-dom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the distance walked.  
**Peel** (pél), *v.* to strip off skin or rind;—*n.* rind; bark; a wooden shovel.  
**Peep** (pép), *n.* sly look; cry of a chicken;—*v.* to begin to appear; to chirp.  
**Peer** (pér), *n.* an equal; a nobleman;—*v.* to appear.  
**Peerage** (pér'aj), *n.* body of peers; rank or dignity of a peer.  
**Peeres** (pér'es), *n.* the wife of a peer; a noble lady.  
**Peerless** (pér'les), *a.* without an equal; matchless.  
**Peevish** (pév'ish), *a.* easily vexed; ill-tempered; fretful.  
**Peevishness** (pév'ish-nes), *n.* fretfulness; petulance.  
**Peg** (peg), *n.* a wooden pin;—*v.* to fasten with a peg.  
**Pelagian** (pe-lá'je-an), *n.* one who denies original sin, and trusts in good works.  
**Pelagie** (pe-lá'jik), *a.* pertaining to the deep sea.  
**Pelf** (pelf), *n.* money ill gotten.  
**Pellet** (pel'et), *n.* a little ball.  
**Pellicle** (pel'le-kl), *n.* a thin skin or film.  
**Pell-mell** (pel'mel), *ad.* confusedly; with hurry.  
**Pellucid** (pel-lú'sid), *a.* perfectly clear; transparent.  
**Pelt** (pelt), *n.* a raw hide;—*v.* to strike with small substances thrown.  
**Peltry** (pel'tre), *n.* skins of animals; furs.  
**Pelvis** (pel'ris), *n.* the lower part of the belly.  
**Pen** (pen), *n.* instrument for writing; inclosure for beasts.  
**Penal** (pén'al), *a.* inflicting punishment.  
**Penalty** (pen'al-te), *n.* punishment for crime; fine.  
**Penance** (pen'ans), *n.* suffering as atonement.  
**Pence** (pens), *n. pl.* of penny, as a sum of money.  
**Penchant** (pàn-shàn'), *n.* inclination; decided taste.  
**Penell** (pen'sil), *n.* a brush for drawing, writing, or painting; a thin strip of plumbago;—*v.* to draw or paint.  
**Pendant** (pen'dant), *n.* a jewel; a flag.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## PENDENCY

**Pendency** (pen'den-se), *n.* suspense in decision.  
**Pendent** (pen'dent), *a.* jutting over; hanging.  
**Pending** (pend'ing), *a.* undecided; not terminated.  
**Pendulum** (pen'du-lum), *n.* any weight suspended and vibrating.  
**Pendulous** (pen'du-lus), *a.* hanging; swinging.  
**Penetrable** (pen'e-tra-bl), *a.* that may be penetrated.  
**Penetrate** (pen'e-trât), *v.* to pierce into; to feel deeply.  
**Penetrating** (pen'e-trât-ing), *a.* sharp; subtle; acute.  
**Penetration** (pen'e-trâ'shun), *n.* act of entering; acuteness; discernment; sagacity.  
**Penetrative** (pen'e-tra-tiv), *a.* that pierces; acute.  
**Peninsula** (pen-in'su-la), *n.* land nearly surrounded by water.  
**Peninsular** (pen-in'su-lar), *a.* pertaining to a peninsula.  
**Penitence** (pen'e-tens), *n.* sorrow for sin; contrition.  
**Penitent** (pen'e-tent), *a.* suffering pain or sorrow for sin;—*n.* one grieved for sin.  
**Penitential** (pen-e-ten'shal), *a.* expressing penitence.  
**Penitentiary** (pen-e-ten'she-a-re), *a.* relating to penitence;—*n.* a house of correction for offenders; a prison.  
**Penman** (pen'man), *n.* a good writer; an author.  
**Penmanship** (pen'man-ship), *n.* art or manner of writing.  
**Pennant** (pen'nant), *n.* a small flag.  
**Pennate** (pen'nât), *a.* winged.  
**Penniless** (pen'e-less), *a.* poor; destitute of money.  
**Penny** (pen'ne), *n.* twelfth of a shilling.  
**Pennyweight** (pen'ne-wât), *n.* 24 grains of troy weight.  
**Pennywise** (pen'e-wiz), *a.* saving small sums at the hazard of larger.  
**Pennijerous** (pen-nij'er-ous), *a.* bearing feathers.  
**Pensile** (pen'sil), *a.* hanging; suspended above ground.  
**Pension** (pen'shun), *n.* a stated allowance for past services;—*v.* to grant a pension to.  
**Pensioner** (pen'shun'er), *n.* one who receives a pension.  
**Pensive** (pen'siv), *a.* thought-

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## PERFORMABLE

ful; reflective; sad.  
**Pensiveness** (pen'siv-nes), *n.* melancholy; thoughtfulness.  
**Pent** (pent), *a.* closely confined; crowded in narrow space.  
**Pentagon** (pen'ta-gon), *n.* a figure of five angles.  
**Pentagonal** (pen-tag'o-nal), *a.* having five angles.  
**Pentagraph** (pen'ta-graf), *n.* an instrument for copying figures.  
**Pentahedron** (pen-ta-hê'dron), *n.* a solid figure having five equal sides.  
**Pentameter** (pen-tam'e-ter), *n.* a verse of five feet.  
**Pentangular** (pen'tang'gü-ler), *a.* having five angles.  
**Pentastich** (pen'ta-stik), *n.* a poem of five lines or verses.  
**Pentateuch** (pen'ta-tûk), *n.* the first five books of the Old Testament.  
**Pentecost** (pen'te-kost), *n.* a Jewish festival.  
**Penult** (pê'nult), *n.* last syllable but one.  
**Penultimate** (pe-nul'te-mât), *a.* denoting last syllable but one.  
**Penumbra** (pen-um'bra), *n.* a partial shadow in an eclipse.  
**Penurious** (pe-nû're-us), *a.* niggardly; sordid.  
**Penury** (pen'u-re), *n.* poverty; indigence.  
**Peony** (pê'o-ne), *n.* a perennial plant and flower.  
**People** (pê'pl), *n.* a nation; inhabitants; population;—*v.* to populate.  
**Pepper** (pép'per), *n.* a plant and its seed;—*v.* to sprinkle with pepper.  
**Peptic** (pép'tik), *a.* relating to or promoting digestion.  
**Peradventure** (per-ad-ven'tûr), *ad.* by chance.  
**Perambulate** (per-am'bu-lât), *v.* to walk round.  
**Perambulation** (per-am-bu-lâ'shun), *n.* a passing over.  
**Perambulator** (per-am-bu-lâ-tor), *n.* a small carriage for children; an instrument to measure distance; one who perambulates.  
**Perceivable** (per-sêv'a-bl), *a.* that may be perceived.  
**Perceive** (per-sev'), *v.* to see; to feel; to discern.  
**Percentage** (per-sent'aj), *n.* the

rate per hundred.  
**Perceptible** (per-sep'te-bl), *a.* that can be seen.  
**Perception** (per-sep'shun), *n.* act of perceiving.  
**Perceptive** (per-sep'tiv), *a.* able to perceive.  
**Perch** (perch), *n.* a fish; a pole; a roost; a rod;—*v.* to alight; to roost.  
**Perchance** (per-chans'), *ad.* perhaps; peradventure.  
**Percept** (per-sip'e-ent), *a.* having the faculty of perception.  
**Percolate** (per'ko-lât), *v.* to stream through; to filter.  
**Percolation** (per-ko-lâ'shun), *n.* a passing through interstices; filtration.  
**Percussion** (per-kush'un), *n.* the act of striking; the shock produced.  
**Percussive** (per-kus'siv), *a.* striking against.  
**Perdition** (per-dish'un), *n.* ruin; loss; death.  
**Perdu** (per-dû), *ad.* in a state of concealment.  
**Peregrinate** (per'e-grin-â), *v.* to travel from place to place.  
**Perigration** (per'e-grin-â'shun), *n.* a traveling; a wandering about.  
**Peremptorily** (per'emp-to-re-le), *ad.* positively.  
**Peremptory** (per'emp-to-re), *a.* positive; absolute.  
**Perennial** (per-en'ne-al), *a.* lasting through the year; durable; perpetual.  
**Perfect** (per'fekt), *a.* complete; finished;—*v.* to finish; to complete.  
**Perfectible** (per-fekt'e-bl), *a.* that may be perfected.  
**Perfection** (per-fek'shun), *n.* state of being perfect.  
**Perfectional** (per-fek'shun-al), *a.* made complete.  
**Perfidious** (per-fid'e-us), *a.* false to trust; base.  
**Perfidy** (per-fe-de), *n.* violation of faith; treachery.  
**Perforate** (per-fô-rât), *v.* to pierce through.  
**Perforation** (per-fô-râ'shun), *n.* a boring through; a hole bored.  
**Perforce** (per-fôrs'), *ad.* by force; by constraint.  
**Perform** (per-form'), *v.* to do thoroughly.  
**Performable** (per-form'a-bl), *a.*



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## PERFORMANCE

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## PERSPECTIVE

that can be done.  
**Performance** (per-form'ans), *n.* that which is done; composition; work.  
**Performer** (per-form'er), *n.* one who performs.  
**Perfume** (per-fū'm'), *v.* to scent: —*n.* a fragrant scent; pleasant odor.  
**Perfumery** (per-fū'm'e-re), *n.* perfumes in general.  
**Perfunctory** (per-funk'to-re), *a.* done carelessly.  
**Perhaps** (per haps'), *ad.* by chance; it may be; possibly.  
**Peri** (pē're), *n.* a fairy.  
**Pericardium** (per-e-kār'de-um), *n.* the membrane inclosing the heart.  
**Periderm** (per'e-derm), *n.* the outer layer of bark.  
**Perigee** (per'e-jē), *n.* that point in the moon's orbit nearest to the earth.  
**Perihelion** (per-e-hē'le-on), *n.* the point in a planet's orbit nearest the sun.  
**Peril** (per'il), *n.* danger; risk; —*v.* to hazard.  
**Perilous** (per'il-us), *a.* full of danger.  
**Perimeter** (pe-rim'e-ter), *n.* the circumference of a figure.  
**Period** (pē're-ud), *n.* a circuit; time of a revolution; series of years; end; full sentence, or point.  
**Periodical** (pe-re-od'ik-al), *a.* regularly returning; —*n.* a periodical publication.  
**Periodically** (pe-re-od'ik-al-le), *ad.* at stated periods.  
**Peripatetic** (per-e-pa'tet'ik), *n.* a great walker.  
**Periphery** (pe-rife-rē), *n.* circumference of a circle.  
**Periphrase** (per'e-frāz), *n.* a roundabout mode of expression.  
**Periphrastic** (per-e-frast'ik), *a.* expressed in many words.  
**Peripneumony** (per-ip-nū me-nē), *n.* inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.  
**Peripolygonal** (per-e-po-lig'o-nal), *a.* having many sides.  
**Peripteral** (pe-rip'ter-al), *a.* having columns all around.  
**Periscian** (pe-rish'e-an), *a.* having the shadow move all around.  
**Perish** (per'ish), *v.* to decay; to die; to go to ruin.  
**Perishable** (per'ish-a-bl), *a.*

liable to decay or destruction.  
**Perispherie** (per-e-sfer'ik), *a.* having the form of a ball.  
**Peristaltic** (per-e-stal'tik), *a.* spiral; worm-like.  
**Peristyle** (per'e-stil), *n.* a range of pillars round an edifice.  
**Periwig** (per'e-wig), *n.* a small wig; cap of false hair.  
**Periwinkle** (per'e-wink-l), *n.* a small shell-fish.  
**Perjure** (per'jur), *v.* to make oath falsely.  
**Perjury** (per'ju-re), *n.* the crime of swearing a false oath.  
**Perjurer** (per'jur-er), *n.* one who swears falsely.  
**Perk** (perk), *a.* smart; trim.  
**Persistence** (per-ma-nens), *n.* continuance; duration.  
**Permanent** (per'ma-nent), *a.* constant; durable; lasting; without change.  
**Permeable** (per'me-a-bl), *a.* that may be passed through.  
**Permeate** (per'me-āt), *v.* to pass through the pores.  
**Permeation** (per'me-ā'shun), *n.* the act of passing through pores or interstices.  
**Permissible** (per-mis'e-bl), *a.* that may be mixed.  
**Permissible** (per-mis'e-bl), *a.* that may be allowed.  
**Permission** (per-mish'ən), *n.* act of permitting; allowance.  
**Permissive** (per-mis'iv), *a.* granting liberty.  
**Permit** (per-mit'), *v.* to give permission; to license; —*n.* a warrant in writing.  
**Permute** (per-mūt'), *v.* to change the order of.  
**Permutation** (per-mu-tā'shun), *n.* act of changing one thing for another.  
**Pericious** (per-nish'us), *a.* tending to injure.  
**Peroration** (per-o-rā'shun), *n.* closing part of an oration.  
**Perpendicular** (per-pen-dik'ū-lr), *a.* upright; crossing at right angles; —*n.* anything at right angles.  
**Perpetrate** (per'pe-trāt), *v.* to do or commit; to perform.  
**Perpetration** (per-pe-trā'shun), *n.* commission of wrong.  
**Perpetrator** (per'pe-tra-ter), *n.* one who perpetrates.  
**Perpetual** (per-pe-tū-āl), *a.*

never ceasing; continual.  
**Perpetuate** (per-pet'ū-āt), *v.* to make perpetual.  
**Perpetuity** (per-pe-tū'e-te), *n.* endless duration.  
**Perplex** (per-pleks'), *v.* to puzzle; to vex; to confuse.  
**Perplexing** (per-pleks'ing), *a.* troublesome.  
**Perplexity** (per-pleks'e-te), *n.* intricacy; embarrassment; anxiety.  
**Perquisite** (per-kwe'sit), *n.* fee; gift; allowance.  
**Perry** (per're), *n.* a beverage made of pears.  
**Persecute** (per-se-kūt), *v.* to pursue with enmity; to harass; to annoy.  
**Persecution** (per-se-kū'shun), *n.* state of being persecuted; act of persecution.  
**Persecutor** (per-se-kū-ter), *n.* one who persecutes.  
**Perseverance** (per-se-vē'rans), *n.* a persisting in what is commenced.  
**Persevere** (per-se-vēr'), *v.* to persist; to continue.  
**Pessimism** (per-sim'un), *n.* a tree and its fruit.  
**Persist** (per-sist'), *v.* to persevere steadily and firmly.  
**Persistence** (per-sist'ens), *n.*  
**Persistency** (per-sist'en-se), *n.* perseverance; obstinacy.  
**Person** (per'sun), *n.* a man, woman, or child; a body.  
**Personable** (per'sun-a-bl), *a.* good appearance.  
**Personage** (per'sun-aj), *n.* a person of distinction.  
**Personal** (per'sun-al), *a.* relating to a person.  
**Personality** (per'sun-al'e-te), *n.* direct application to a person; that which constitutes a person.  
**Personalize** (per'sun-al-iz), *v.* to make personal.  
**Personate** (per'sun-āt), *v.* to represent a person.  
**Personation** (per'sun-ā'shun), *n.* act of personating.  
**Personator** (per'sun-a-ter), *n.* one who personates.  
**Personification** (per-mon-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* a representation of inanimate things as living beings.  
**Personify** (per-son'e-fi), *v.* to speak of inanimate objects as though they were persons.  
**Perspective** (per-spek'tiv), *a.*

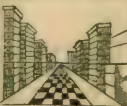
# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## PERSPICACIOUS

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## PHASIS

relating to vision; — *n.* a drawing on a plain surface:



a pocket-telescope.

**Perspicacious** (per-spe-kā'shus), *a.* quick-sighted; keen; discerning.

**Perspicacity** (per-spe-kas'e-te), *n.* acuteness of sight or discernment.

**Perspicuity** (per-spe-kū'e-te), *n.* clearness; plainness.

**Perspicuous** (per-spik'u-us), *a.* clear; plain; evident.

**Perspiration** (per-spe-rā'shun), *n.* excretion through the pores; sweat.

**Perspire** (per-spīr'), *v.* to sweat.

**Persuade** (per-swād'), *v.* to induce by argument.

**Persuadable** (per-swā'ze-bl), *a.* may be persuaded.

**Persuasive** (per-swā'siv), *a.* tending to persuade.

**Persuasion** (per-swā'zhun), *n.* act of persuading; settled opinion; creed.

**Persuatory** (per-swā'so-re), *a.* having the power to persuade.

**Pert** (pert), *a.* smart; brisk; saucy; lively; forward.

**Pertain** (per-tān'), *v.* to belong; to relate; to concern.

**Pertinacious** (per-te-nā'shus), *a.* holding firmly to any opinion, purpose, or design.

**Pertinacity** (per-te-nas'e-te), *n.* adherent obstinacy.

**Pertinence** (per-te-neus), *n.* fitness; suitableness.

**Pertinent** (per-te-nent), *a.* adapted to the case; relevant.

**Pertness** (pert'nes), *n.* smartness; sauciness.

**Perturb** (per-turb'), *v.* to disturb the mind; to agitate.

**Perturbation** (per-tur-bā'shun), *n.* disturbance of the mind; disquiet; confusion.

**Pertused** (per-tūzd'), *a.* perforated irregularly; punched.

**Pertusion** (per-tū'zhun), *n.* a perforation.

**Perusal** (per-rūz'al), *n.* act of reading or examining.

**Peruse** (pe-rūz'), *v.* to read with attention.

**Pervade** (per-vād'), *v.* to permeate; to pass through.

**Pervasion** (per-vā'zhun), *n.* act of pervading.

**Pervasive** (per-vā'siv), *a.* tending or able to pervade.

**Perverse** (per-vers'), *a.* obstinate in the wrong; petulant.

**Perverseness** (per-vers'nes), *n.* state of being perverse.

**Perversion** (per-ver'shun), *n.* a diverting from the true intent or object.

**Perversity** (per-ver'se-te), *n.* disposition to thwart or cross.

**Perversive** (per-ver'siv), *a.* tending to pervert.

**Pervert** (per-vert'), *v.* to turn from true use, end, or purpose; to corrupt.

**Pervertible** (per-vert'e-bl), *a.* capable of being perverted.

**Pervious** (per've-us), *a.* that may be penetrated.

**Pessimist** (pes'e-mist), *n.* one who complains that everything is for the worse.

**Pest** (pest), *n.* plague; pestilence; a scourge.

**Pester** (pes'ter), *v.* to disturb; to perplex; to harass.

**Pest-house** (pest'hous), *n.* a hospital for pestilential diseases.

**Pestiferous** (pes-tifer-us), *a.* pestilential; malignant.

**Pestilence** (pes'te-lens), *n.* any contagious disease.

**Pestilent** (pes'te-lent), *a.* producing disease and injury.

**Pestilential** (pes-te-len'shal), *a.* producing pestilence; infectious; pernicious.

**Pestle** (pes'tl), *n.* an instrument for pounding things in a mortar.

**Pet** (pet), *n.* a fit of peevishness; any creature petted; — *v.* to treat as a pet; to fondle.

**Petal** (pet'al), *n.* a flower-leaf.

**Petard** (pē-tārd'), *n.* a piece of ordnance for blowing up works. [utive; mean.]

**Petit** (pet'e), *a.* small; diminutive.

**Petition** (pe-tish'un), *n.* request; prayer; — *v.* to solicit earnestly; to supplicate.

**Petitioner** (pe-tish'un-er), *n.* one who offers a petition.

**Petrescent** (pe-tres'ent), *a.* becoming stone.

**Petrifaction** (pet-re-fak'shun), *n.* the act of turning into stone.

**Petrify** (pet're-fī), *v.* to become stone.

**Petroleum** (pe-trō'le-um), *n.* rock-oil.

**Petrous** (pē'trus), *a.* hard; stony.

**Petticoat** (pet'e-kōt), *n.* a woman's garment.

**Pettifogger** (pet'e-fog-er), *n.* a petty lawyer.

**Pettifoggery** (pet'e-fog-er-e), *n.* mean business of a lawyer; quibbles; tricks.

**Pettish** (pet'ish), *a.* fretful; peevish.

**Petty** (pet'e), *a.* small; trifling; trivial; inferior.

**Petulance** (pet'u-lans), *n.* peevishness.

**Petulant** (pet'u-lant), *a.* peevish; fretful; saucy.

**Pew** (pū), *n.* an inclosed seat in a church.

**Pewit** (pē'wit), *n.* a bird.

**Pewter** (pū'ter), *n.* a compound of tin, lead, &c.

**Phaeton** (fā'e-tun), *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage.

**Phalanx** (fā'lanks, fal'anks), *n.* a compact body of soldiers.

**Phantasm** (fan'tazm), *n.* image of an object; a spectre; a vision.

**Phantasmagoria** (fan-tas-mā-gō're-a), *n.* a gathering of figures on a flat surface by a magic lantern.

**Phantom** (fan'tom), *n.* an apparition; a specter.

**Pharisaical** (far-e-sā'ik-al), *a.* like the Pharisees.

**Pharisaism** (far-e-sā-izm), *n.* great show of religion.

**Pharisee** (far'e-se), *n.* one of a Jewish sect strict in the externals of religion.

**Pharmaceutic** (fār-ma-sū'tik), *n.*

**Pharmaceutical** (fār-ma-sū'te-kal), *a.* pertaining to pharmacy.

**Pharmaceutics** (fār-ma-sū'tiks), *n. pl.* the science of preparing medicines.

**Pharmacopœia** (fār-ma-kō-pē'i-a), *n.* a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

**Pharmacy** (fār'ma-se), *n.* preparation of medicines.

**Pharos** (fā'ros), *n.* a lighthouse; a beacon.

**Phase** (fāz), *n.* appearance.

**Phasis** (fā'sis), *n.* an appear-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## PHENIX

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## PIACULAR

ance;—*pl.* phases.  
**Phoenix** (fē'nix), *n.* a fabulous bird.  
**Phenomenon** (fē-nom'e-non), *n.* an appearance; anything remarkable; *pl.* phenomena.  
**Phial** (fi'āl), *n.* a small glass vessel.  
**Philanthropic** (fil-an-throp'ik), *a.* possessing general benevolence.  
**Philanthropist** (fil-an-thro-pist), *n.* one who loves and serves mankind.  
**Philanthropy** (fil-an-thro-pe), *n.* good-will toward all.  
**Philharmonic** (fil-har-mon'ik), *a.* loving harmony.  
**Philippic** (fil-ip'ik), *n.* an invective declamation.  
**Philological** (fil-o-loj'e-kal), *a.* relating to philology.  
**Philologist** (fil-o-loj'ist), *n.* one versed in philology.  
**Philology** (fil-o-loj'e), *n.* the science of the origin, construction, and history of language.  
**Philomath** (fil'o-math), *n.* a lover of learning.  
**Philomel** (fil'o-mel), *n.* the nightingale; a lover of song.  
**Philoprogenitiveness** (fil-o-pro-jen'e-tiv-nes), *n.* the love of offspring.  
**Philosopher** (fil-os'o-fer), *n.* one skilled in the science of nature.  
**Philosophism** (fil-os'o-fizm), *n.* unsound or shallow philosophy.  
**Philosophic** (fil-o-sof'ik), }  
**Philosophical** (fil-o-sof'e-kal) }  
*a.* pertaining to philosophy; rational; cool.  
**Philosophize** (fil-os'o-fiz), *v.* to reason like a philosopher.  
**Philosophy** (fil-os'o-fe), *n.* general laws or principles of science and morals; reasoning.  
**Pilifer** (pil'iter), *n.* a potion to excite love.  
**Pix** (fiz), *n.* the face.  
**Phlebotomist** (fle-bot'o-mist), *n.* one who lets blood with a lancet.  
**Phlebotomy** (fle-bot'o-me), *n.* act of opening a vein.  
**Phlegm** (flem), *n.* viscid matter; indifference.  
**Phlegmatic** (fleg-mat'ik), *a.* abounding with phlegm; frigid; dull; sluggish.  
**Phonantograph** (fo-nau'to-

graf), *n.* an instrument to locate or detect sound.  
**Phonetic** (fo-net'ik), *a.* the representation of sounds by characters.  
**Phonocamptie** (fo-no-kam'tik), *a.* having power to inflict sound.  
**Phonograph** (fō'no-graf), *n.* a machine for repeating vocal sounds; a letter or mark indicating a distinct sound.  
**Phonographer** (fo-nog'ra-fer), *n.* one versed in phonography.  
**Phonographie** (fō-no-grafik), *a.* representing sounds.  
**Phonography** (fo-nog'ra-fe), *n.* art of representing sounds by characters; a system of short-hand.  
**Phonology** (fo-nol'o-je), *n.* the science of sounds.  
**Phonotype** (fo'no-tip), *n.* a printed character representing a sound of speech.  
**Phosgene** (fos'gēn), *a.* producing light.  
**Phosphoresce** (fos-for-es'), *v.* to shine as phosphorus.  
**Phosphorescence** (fos-for-es'-ens), *n.* state of being luminous without heat.  
**Phosphoric** (fos-for'ik), *a.* containing phosphorus.  
**Phosphorus** (fos'for-us), *n.* a very combustible substance, exhibiting a faint light in the dark.  
**Photogenic** (fo-to-jen'ik), *a.* produced or created by light.  
**Photograph** (fō'to-graf), *n.* a picture obtained by fixing the images of the camera obscura on a coating of silver.  
**Photographer** (fō-tox'ra-fer), *n.* one skilled in photography.  
**Photology** (fo-to'l'o-je), *n.* the science of light.  
**Photophobia** (fo-to-fō'be-a), *n.* dread, fear, or intolerance of light.  
**Photosphere** (fō'to-sfēre), *n.* the luminous envelope of the sun.  
**Phototype** (fō'to-tip), *n.* a process of producing plates for printing; the plate so produced.  
**Phrase** (frāz), *n.* a sentence; mode of speech; style;—*v.* to name.  
**Phraseology** (frā-ze-ol'o-je), *n.* style or manner of expression.  
**Phrasing** (frāz'ing), *n.* employ-

ing peculiar expressions.  
**Phrenetic** (fre-net'ik), *a.* mad; frantic;—*n.* a mad person.  
**Phrenology** (fre-nol'o-je), *n.* science of the functions of the brain and its different parts.  
**Phrensy** (fren'ze), *n.* delirium.  
**Phthisic** (tiz'ik), *n.* a wasting away.  
**Phthisical** (tiz'e-kal), *a.* consumptive; breathing hard.  
**Phthisis** (thi'sis), *n.* pulmonary consumption.  
**Phylactery** (fi-lak'ter-e), *n.* a parchment with Scriptures written on it.  
**Phylloid** (fil'loyd), *a.* like a leaf.  
**Phyllophagous** (fil-lof'a-gus), *a.* leaf-eating.  
**Phyllorhous** (fil-lof'o-rus), *a.* leaf-bearing.  
**Physic** (fiz'ik), *n.* art of healing; medicine;—*v.* to purge.  
**Physical** (fiz'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to nature; external.  
**Physician** (fe-zish'an), *n.* a medical man.  
**Physicist** (fiz'e-sist), *n.* a student of nature.  
**Physics** (fiz'iks), *n.* *pl.* science of nature or natural objects; natural philosophy.  
**Physiognomist** (fiz-e-og-nomist), *n.* one who is skilled in physiognomy.  
**Physiognomy** (fiz-e-og'no-me), *n.* the art of knowing the character or disposition from the face.  
**Physiography** (fiz-e-og'ra-fe), *n.* physical geography.  
**Physiological** (fiz-e-ol'o-je-kal), *a.* relating to physiology.  
**Physiologist** (fiz-e-ol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in physiology.  
**Physiology** (fiz-e-ol'o-je), *n.* the science of the different organs in animals and plants.  
**Physique** (fe-zēk'), *n.* the appearance of a person to the eye.  
**Phytogeny** (fi-toj'e-ne), *n.* doctrine of the generation of plants.  
**Phytography** (fi-tog'ra-fe), *n.* scientific description of plants.  
**Phytoid** (fi'toyd), *a.* resembling plants.  
**Piacular** (pi-ak'ū-lar), *a.* requiring atonement; expia-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## PIANIST

**Pianist** (pe-an'ist), *n.* one who plays on the pianoforte.  
**Pianoforte** (pe-an'fo-for-ta), *n.* a musical stringed instrument.  
**Piazza** (pe-az'za), *n.* a walk under a roof.  
**Pica** (pi'ka), *n.* a kind of type; a magpie, a depraved appetite.  
**Pick** (pik), *v.* to pluck; to choose; to gather.  
**Pickaxe** (pik'aks), *n.* an axe with a sharp point.  
**Picked** (pikt), *a.* selected.  
**Picket** (pik'et), *n.* a sharpened stake; a small outpost or guard.  
**Pickle** (pik'l), *n.* brine; embarrassment; thing pickled; —*v.* to preserve in salt, vinegar, &c.  
**Pickpocket** (pik'pok-et), *n.* one who steals from other people's pockets.  
**Pleale** (pik'nik), *n.* a pleasure party visiting the country.  
**Pictorial** (pik-tó're-al), *a.* illustrated by pictures.  
**Picture** (pik'túr), *n.* a resemblance in colors; a drawing; —*v.* to draw; to represent.  
**Picturesque** (pik-tú'resk'), *a.* like a picture; romantic.  
**Pie** (pi), *n.* a baked article of food; confused or mixed type.  
**Piebird** (pi'bawld), *a.* diversified in color.  
**Piece** (pés), *n.* a part; a play; a patch; —*v.* to patch.  
**Piecemeal** (pés'mé), *a.* single; —*ad.* in or by parts.  
**Pied** (pid), *a.* spotted.  
**Pier** (pér), *n.* support of an arch; a projection into the sea; a wharf.  
**Pier-glass** (pér'glas), *n.* a glass between windows.  
**Pierce** (pérs), *v.* to penetrate; to enter; to force a way into; to touch, as the passions.  
**Piercing** (pérs'ing), *a.* keen; sharp; penetrating.  
**Pieté** (pi'e-te), *n.* reverence for the Deity; filial duty.  
**Pig** (pig), *n.* a young swine; a lump of metal; —*v.* to farrow.  
**Pigeon** (pi'jun), *n.* a dove.  
**Pigmean** (pig-mé'an), *a.* very small; like a pigmy.  
**Pigment** (pig'ment), *n.* a color for painting; a paint.  
**Pigmy** (pig'me), *n.* a dwarf;

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## PISTIL

—also written Pygmy.  
**Pike** (pik), *n.* a lance; a fish.  
**Piked** (pikt), *a.* sharp-pointed.  
**Pilaster** (pe-las'ter), *n.* a square pillar or column.  
**Pile** (pil), *n.* a large stake; a heap; an edifice; —*v.* to drive piles; to collect; to accumulate.  
**Piles** (pilz), *n. pl.* a disease.  
**Pilfer** (pil'fer), *v.* to steal trifling things; to rob.  
**Pilferer** (pil'fer-er), *n.* one guilty of petty theft.  
**Pilgrim** (pil'grim), *n.* one who travels to sacred places; a wanderer.  
**Pilgrimage** (pil'grim-aj), *n.* a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.  
**Piliform** (pil'e-form), *a.* resembling hairs.  
**Pill** (pil), *n.* a medicine like a small ball.  
**Pillage** (pil'aj), *n.* plunder; spoil; —*v.* to plunder; to strip.  
**Pillar** (pil'lar), *n.* a column; anything that supports.  
**Pillion** (pil'yun), *n.* a cushion for a female to ride on.  
**Pillory** (pil'lo-re), *n.* a frame to confine criminals by the neck, head, or hands.  
**Pillow** (pil'ló), *n.* a cushion for the head; —*v.* to lay on for support.  
**Pillow-case** (pil'ló-kás), *n.* a case for a pillow.  
**Pilese** (pil'lós), *a.* abounding with hairs.  
**Pilot** (pi'lut), *n.* one who conducts a ship; a guide; —*v.* to steer; to direct; to guide.  
**Pilotage** (pi'lut-aj), *n.* the fee of a pilot; act of piloting.  
**Pimple** (pim'pl), *n.* a pustule on the skin.  
**Pin** (pin), *n.* a pointed instrument; a peg; —*v.* to fasten with a pin; to make fast.  
**Pinafore** (pin'a-fór), *n.* a little apron.  
**Pinch** (pinsh), *v.* to nip; to squeeze; —*n.* a squeezing.  
**Pinchbeck** (pinsh'bek), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc.  
**Pineers** (pin'serz), *n. pl.*  
**Pinchers** (pinsh'erz), *n.* an instrument for drawing.  
**Pine** (pin), *n.* a forest tree; —*v.* to languish.  
**Pin-money** (pin'mun'e), *n.* a wife's pocket-money.  
**Pinnacle** (pin'nás), *n.* a small

vessel; a boat.  
**Pine-apple** (pin'ap-pl), *n.* a tropical plant and its fruit.  
**Pinion** (pin'yun), *n.* a quill; a small toothed wheel; a fetter; —*v.* to bind the wings or arms; to shackle.  
**Pink** (pink), *n.* a flower; a small eye; a reddish color; to work in eyelid holes; to cut in small scoops or angles.  
**Pinnacle** (pin'na-kl), *n.* a turret; highest point.  
**Pint** (pint), *n.* half a quart.  
**Pintle** (pin'tl), *n.* a little pin; a long iron bolt.  
**Pioneer** (pi-o-nér), *n.* one who goes before to clear the way.  
**Pious** (pi'us), *a.* religious; godly; holy; devout.  
**Pip** (pip), *v.* to chirp; —*n.* the seed of an apple, orange, &c.; a disease of fowls.  
**Pipe** (pip), *n.* a tube; a musical instrument; a cask; —*v.* to play on a pipe.  
**Pipkin** (pip'kin), *n.* a small earthen boiler or pot.  
**Pippin** (pip'in), *n.* a species of apple.  
**Piquaney** (pik'an-se), *n.* sharpness; severity.  
**Piquant** (pik'ant), *a.* pricking; pungent.  
**Pique** (pék), *n.* offence taken; —*v.* to offend; to nettles; to stimulate.  
**Piquet** (pe-ke't), *n.* a game at cards.  
**Piracy** (pi'ra-se), *n.* robbery on the seas; literary theft.  
**Pirate** (pi'rat), *n.* a robber on the seas; —*v.* to rob; to take by robbery.  
**Piratical** (pi-rat'e-kal), *a.* robbing; plundering.  
**Pirogue** (pe-róg'), *n.* a narrow ferry-boat.  
**Pirouette** (pi-roo-et), *n.* a turning on the toes.  
**Piscatorial** (pis-ka-tó're-al), *a.* relating to fishing.  
**Piscatory** (pis'ka-to-re), *a.* relating to fishes.  
**Pisciculture** (pis'se-kul-túr), *n.* the artificial breeding of fish.  
**Pisiform** (pi'se-form), *a.* pea-shaped.  
**Pistil** (pis'til), *n.* the seed-bearing organ of a plant.





# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

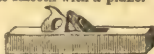
## PISTOL

**Pistol** (pis'tol), *n.* the smallest of firearms;—*v.* to shoot with a pistol.  
**Pistole** (pis'tol), *n.* a Spanish coin, value \$3.60.  
**Piston** (pis'tun), *n.* a short, solid cylinder, fitted to a hollow one, within which it moves.  
**Pit** (pit), *n.* a deep hole; the seed of certain fruits; the lower part of a theater;—*v.* to sink in hollows.  
**Pitch** (pich), *n.* a resin; boiled tar; degree; height; inclination;—*v.* to fix; to cast; to smear with pitch; to fall headlong; to rise and fall, as a ship.  
**Pitcher** (pitch'er), *n.* a water-pot with a handle and spout.  
**Pitchfork** (pitch'fork), *n.* a fork to throw hay, straw, &c.  
**Pitch-pipe** (pitch'pip), *n.* a small pipe to give the key-note.  
**Piteous** (pit'e-us), *a.* that may excite pity; sorrowful.  
**Pitfall** (pit'fawl), *n.* a pit covered as a trap.  
**Pith** (pith), *n.* the marrow of plants; strength, or force.  
**Pithy** (pith'e), *a.* consisting of pith; forcible; energetic.  
**Pitiable** (pit'e-a-bl), *a.* deserving pity; wretched.  
**Pitiful** (pit'e-ful), *a.* compassionate; palsy.  
**Pitiless** (pit'e-less), *a.* hard-hearted; cruel; merciless.  
**Pittance** (pit'tans), *n.* a trifle; a small allowance of money.  
**Pituitous** (pit-u'e-tus), *a.* relating to phlegm.  
**Pity** (pit'e), *n.* sympathy for another's distresses; commiseration;—*v.* to sympathize with.  
**Pity-rod** (pit'e-royd), *a.* bran-like.  
**Pivot** (piv'ut), *n.* a pin on which anything turns.  
**Placability** (pla-ka-bil'e-te), *n.* the quality of being appeasable.  
**Placable** (plá'ka-bl), *a.* that may be appeased or pacified.  
**Placard** (pla-kárd'), *n.* a written or printed paper posted in a public place;—*v.* to notify publicly; to post.  
**Place** (plás), *n.* a portion of space; rank; office; room;—*v.* to locate; to fix.  
**Placeman** (plás'mau), *n.* one

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## PLAUDIT

holding a public office.  
**Placer** (plá'ser), *n.* a place where gold is found.  
**Placid** (plás'id), *a.* calm; quiet; mild; tranquil.  
**Placidity** (plá-sid'e-te), *n.* mildness; unruffled state.  
**Plagiarism** (plá'je-a-rizm), *n.* literary theft.  
**Plagiarist** (plá'je-a-rist), *n.* one who steals the writings of another.  
**Plagiarize** (plá'je-a-riz), *v.* to steal from the writings of another.  
**Plague** (plág), *n.* a contagious disease; vexation;—*v.* to trouble; to vex; to harass.  
**Plaguy** (plág'e), *a.* vexatious; troublesome.  
**Plais** (plás), *n.* a flat fish.  
**Plaid** (plád), *n.* a long loose garment made of variegated woolen cloth.  
**Plain** (plán), *a.* flat; evident; homely;—*n.* a level ground;—*v.* to make level.  
**Plainness** (plán'nes), *n.* flatness; clearness; rough sincerity; want of ornament.  
**Plaintiff** (plán'tif), *n.* one who begins a lawsuit.  
**Plaintive** (plán'tiv), *a.* mournful; touching; sad.  
**Plait** (plát), *n.* a fold, as of cloth;—*v.* to fold or double.  
**Plan** (plan), *n.* anything devised; a scheme; model;—*v.* to scheme; to contrive.  
**Plane** (plán), *n.* a level surface; a joiner's tool;—*v.* to level; to smooth with a plane.



**Planet** (plan'et), *n.* a celestial body revolving about another larger body.  
**Planetary** (plan'et-ar-e), *a.* pertaining to planets.  
**Planimetry** (pla-nim'e-tre), *n.* mensuration of plane surfaces.  
**Plانش** (plan'ish), *v.* to polish; to smooth.  
**Planisphere** (plan'is-fér), *n.* a sphere projected on a plane, as a map.  
**Plank** (plank), *n.* a thick, strong board;—*v.* to cover with planks.  
**Plant** (plant), *n.* any vegetable production; an herb; a

tree;—*v.* to set in the earth.  
**Plantain** (plan'tán), *n.* a tree and its fruit; an herb.  
**Plantar** (plant'ár), *a.* pertaining to the sole of the foot.  
**Plantation** (plan-tá'shun), *n.* a place planted; a colony; a cultivated estate.  
**Planter** (plant'er), *n.* one owning a plantation; a cultivator.  
**Plash** (plash), *n.* a puddle of water;—*v.* to dabble in water; to interweave branches.  
**Plasm** (plazm), *n.* a mould.  
**Plaster** (plas'ter), *n.* a composition of lime, sand, and water; an adhesive salve;—*v.* to cover with plaster.  
**Plastic** (plas'tik), *a.* capable of being moulded; giving form.  
**Plasticity** (plas-tis'e-te), *v.* the quality of giving form.  
**Plastography** (plas-tog'ra-fe), *n.* art of forming figures, &c., in plaster.  
**Plat** (plat), *v.* to interweave;—*n.* a level piece of ground.  
**Plate** (plát), *n.* a flat piece of metal; wrought silver; a shallow utensil; impression from an engraving; a casting from metal;—*v.* to coat with metal.  
**Plateau** (pla-tó'), *n.* a broad, flat space of elevated land; a tray, or large dish.  
**Platen** (plat'n), *n.* the part of a press which makes the impression.  
**Platform** (plat'form), *n.* horizontal delineation; floor of boards or planks; a terrace; plan; scheme; system.  
**Platinum** (plat'i-num), *n.* a very hard metal.  
**Platitude** (plat'e-túd), *n.* dullness; insipidity.  
**Platitudes** (plat'e-túdz), *n. pl.* weak, empty, or stupid remarks.  
**Platonic** (pla-ton'ik), *a.* relating to Plato or his philosophy; pure; spiritual.  
**Platonism** (plá-to-nizm), *n.* the doctrines of Plato.  
**Platoon** (pia-toon'), *n.* a small body of soldiers.  
**Platter** (plat'er), *n.* a large flat dish.  
**Platyrhine** (plat'e-rin), *a.* broad nosed.  
**Plaudit** (plaw'dit), *n.* praise; approbation; applause.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## PLAUSIBILITY

**Plausibility** (plaw-ze-bil'e-te), *n.* speciousness.  
**Plausible** (plaw'ze-bl), *a.* adapted to convince.  
**Play** (plā), *v.* to sport; to gamble; to trifle; to perform; to act;—*n.* sport; jest; recreation; game.  
**Player** (plā'er), *n.* an actor; a musician.  
**Playfellow** (plā'fel-lo), *n.* a companion in sports.  
**Playful** (plā'ful), *a.* full of play; sportive.  
**Playfulness** (plā'ful-nes), *n.* sportiveness.  
**Playmate** (plā'māt), *n.* a companion of childhood; a playfellow.  
**Plaything** (plā'thing), *n.* a toy for amusement.  
**Plea** (plē), *n.* something alleged in defence or justification; an excuse.  
**Plead** (plēd), *v.* to urge; to supplicate; to vindicate.  
**Pleader** (plēd'er), *n.* one who pleads.  
**Pleasant** (plez'ant), *a.* gratifying; cheerful; delightful.  
**Pleasantry** (plez'ant-re), *n.* gayety; cheerfulness; good humor.  
**Please** (plēz), *v.* to delight or gratify; to choose; to like.  
**Pleasing** (plēz'ing), *a.* giving pleasure; agreeable.  
**Pleasurable** (plezh'ūr-a-bl), *a.* delightful; gratifying.  
**Pleasure** (plezh'ūr), *n.* gratification; delight; choice.  
**Plebeian** (ple-bē'yan), *a.* low; vulgar;—*n.* one of the common people.  
**Pledge** (plej), *n.* a pawn; a deposit; security;—*v.* to deposit as security; to pawn; to warrant.  
**Pledget** (plej'et), *n.* a small mass of lint.  
**Pleiades** (plē'ya-dēz), *n. pl.* a cluster of seven stars in Taurus.  
**Pleistocene** (plis'to-sēn), *n.* the most recent of the tertiaries.  
**Plenary** (plē'na-re, plen'a-re), *a.* full; entire; complete.  
**Plenipotence** (ple-nip'o-tens), *n.* possession of full power.  
**Plenipotent** (ple-nip'o-tent), *a.* possessing full power.  
**Plenipotentiary** (plen-e-poten'sha-re), *n.* one having full power; an ambassador.

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## PNEUMATIC

**Plenitude** (plen'e-tūd), *n.* fullness; completeness.  
**Plenteous** (plen'te-us), *a.* copious; abundant.  
**Plentiful** (plen'te-ful), *a.* giving ample supply.  
**Plenty** (plen'te), *n.* full or sufficient supply; abundant.  
**Pleonasm** (plē'o-nazm), *n.* an over-fullness of words.  
**Pleonastic** (plē'o-nas'tik), *a.* redundant.  
**Plethora** (pleth'o-ra), *n.* fullness of blood; repletion.  
**Plethoric** (ple-thor'ik), *a.* having excess of blood.  
**Pleura** (plū'ra), *n.* a delicate serous membrane that covers the lungs, &c.  
**Pleurisy** (plū're-se), *n.* inflammation of the pleura.  
**Plexiform** (pleks'e-form), *a.* complicated; entangled.  
**Plexus** (pleks'us), *n.* a network of vessels or nerves.  
**Pliability** (pli-a-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being flexible.  
**Pliable** (pli'a-bl), *a.* easily bent or folded; flexible.  
**Pliancy** (pli'an-se), *n.* easiness to be bent; flexibility.  
**Pliant** (pli'ant), *a.* flexible; easily bent; tractable.  
**Plicated** (pli'kā-ted), *a.* plaited; folded like a fan.  
**Pliers** (pli'erz), *n. pl.* a kind of small pinchers.  
**Plight** (plit), *v.* to pledge, as one's faith;—*n.* pledge; distressed state.  
**Plinth** (plinth), *n.* the lower projecting base of a column, pedestal, or wall.  
**Pliocene** (plio-sēn), *n.* the upper tertiary deposits.  
**Plod** (plod), *v.* to toll; to drudge; to study closely.  
**Plodder** (plod'der), *n.* a dull but laborious man.  
**Plodding** (plod'ding), *n.* slow motion or study.  
**Plot** (plot), *n.* conspiracy; a secret scheme;—*v.* to plan or devise; to project.  
**Plover** (pluv'er), *n.* a bird.  
**Plough** (plow), *n.* an instrument for turning up the soil;—*v.* to turn up the earth with a plough.  
**Ploughman** (plow'man), *n.* one who holds a plough.  
**Ploughshare** (plow'shār), *n.* the iron that cuts the ground.  
**Pluck** (pluk), *v.* to pull out, off,

or up; to snatch;—*n.* the heart, liver, and lights of an animal; courage.  
**Plug** (plug), *n.* a stopper of a hole;—*v.* to stop with a plug.  
**Plum** (plum), *n.* a fruit.  
**Plumage** (plūm'aj), *n.* feathers that cover a bird.  
**Plumb** (plum), *n.* a weight hung to a line;—*a.* perpendicular;—*v.* to adjust by a plumb-line.  
**Plumbago** (plum-bā'go), *n.* black-lead; graphite.  
**Plumbeous** (plum-be-us), *a.* consisting of lead.  
**Plumber** (plum'er), *n.* a worker in lead.  
**Plumbiferous** (plum-bifer-us), *a.* producing lead.  
**Plumb-line** (plum'lin), *n.* a perpendicular line.  
**Plume** (plūm), *n.* a feather worn as an honor; pride;—*v.* to pick and adjust feathers; to boast; to value.  
**Plumped** (plūm'e-ped), *a.* having feathered feet.  
**Plummet** (plum'et), *n.* a piece of lead for sounding, or to draw lines with.  
**Plump** (plump), *a.* fat; sleek; full; blunt;—*v.* to fatten; to dilate; to fall;—*ad.* with a sudden fall.  
**Plumpness** (plump'nes), *n.* fatness; fullness.  
**Plunder** (plun'der), *v.* to pillage; to rob;—*n.* spoils of war; booty.  
**Plunderer** (plun'der-er), *n.* a robber; a pillager.  
**Plunge** (plunj), *v.* to cast suddenly into any fluid; to dive;—*n.* act of plunging.  
**Plural** (plū'rai), *a.* expressing more than one.  
**Plurality** (plu-ral'e-te), *n.* a number consisting of more than one; majority.  
**Plus** (plus), *n.* more; a mark [+], noting addition.  
**Plush** (plush), *n.* a kind of cloth with shaggy surface.  
**Plutonian** (plu-tō'ne-an), *a.* }  
**Plutonic** (plu-ton'ik), *a.* }  
 formed by the agency of fire; infernal; dark.  
**Pluvial** (plū've-ai), *a.* pertaining to rain; wet; humid.  
**Ply** (pli), *v.* to work at steadily; to urge;—*n.* a fold.  
**Pneumatic** (nū-mat'ik), *a.* consisting of or moved by air.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## PNEUMATICS

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## POLYTHEISM

**Pneumatics** (nū-mat'iks), *n. pl.* the science of air and gases.  
**Pneumatology** (nū-ma-toi'o-je) *n.* the science of elastic fluids or spiritual substances.  
**Pneumonia** (nū-mō-ne-a), *n.* inflammation of the lungs.  
**Poach** (pōsh), *v.* to boil slightly, as eggs; to steal game.  
**Poacher** (pōsh'er), *n.* one who steals game.  
**Pock** (pok), *n.* a pustule or pimple on the skin.  
**Pocket** (pok'et), *n.* a small bag in a garment;—*v.* to put or conceal in the pocket.  
**Pocket-book** (pok'et-book), *n.* a book or case carried in the pocket.  
**Poculiform** (pok'ū-le-form), *a.* cup-shaped.  
**Pod** (pod), *n.* the seed-vessel of some plants;—*v.* to produce pods, as the pea, &c.  
**Podded** (pod'ded), *a.* having pods formed.  
**Poem** (pō'em), *n.* a composition in blank verse or rhyme.  
**Poesy** (pō'e-se), *n.* art of composing verses; poetry.  
**Poet** (pō'et), *n.* the author of a poem.  
**Poetaster** (pō'et-as-ter), *a.* a pitiful rhymist; a petty poet.  
**Poetess** (pō'et-es), *n.* a female poet.  
**Poetic** (po-et'ik), *a.* expressed in or relating to poetry.  
**Poetical** (po-et'e-kal), *a.* pressed in or relating to poetry.  
**Poetry** (pō'e-tre), *n.* metrical composition; rhyme.  
**Poignancy** (poy'nan-se), *n.* sharpness; pointedness.  
**Poignant** (poy'nant), *a.* keen; sharp; satirical; severe.  
**Point** (point), *n.* a sharp end; a peculiarity; a stop;—*v.* to aim; to punctuate; to sharpen.  
**Pointal** (point'al), *n.* a pistil of a plant.  
**Polated** (pōlat'ed), *a.* keen; sharp; direct; satirical.  
**Pointer** (pōint'er), *n.* that which points; a kind of dog.  
**Poise** (poiz), *n.* a balancing weight; gravity;—*v.* to balance.  
**Poison** (poi'zn), *n.* anything having an injurious or deadly effect; venom;—*v.* to infect with poison.



**Poisonous** (poi'zn-us), *a.* containing poison; deadly.  
**Poke** (pōk), *n.* a pocket; a machine to check cattle from leaping fences; a thrust;—*v.* to thrust; to grope.  
**Poker** (pō'ker), *n.* an iron rod to stir a fire.  
**Polar** (pō'lar), *a.* pertaining to the poles.  
**Polarity** (po-lar'e-te), *n.* tendency to the pole.  
**Polarization** (po-lar-e-zā'shun), *n.* act of polarizing; state of polarity.  
**Polarize** (pō'lar-iz), *v.* to give polarity to.  
**Pole** (pōl), *n.* a long piece of wood; the end of an axis; a rod or perch.  
**Polemic** (po-lem'ik), *n.* a disputant;—*a.* controversial.  
**Polemics** (po-lem'iks), *n. pl.* controversy on religious subjects.  
**Pole-star** (pōl'stār), *n.* a star near the pole of the heavens.  
**Pollee** (pō-lēs'), *n.* civil officers for preserving order, &c.; government of a town.  
**Polley** (pō'le-se), *n.* art or manner of government; prudence; cunning; contract of insurance.  
**Polish** (pol'ish), *v.* to make smooth or glossy; to refine;—*n.* artificial gloss; refinement.  
**Polite** (po-lit'), *a.* polished; refined; well-bred; obliging.  
**Politeness** (po-lit'nes), *n.* good breeding; elegance of manners; courtesy.  
**Politic** (pō'le-tik), *a.* wise; prudent; judicious; cunning.  
**Political** (po-lit'e-kal), *a.* relating to politics.  
**Politician** (pō'le-tish'an), *n.* one skilled in politics.  
**Politics** (pō'le-tiks), *n. pl.* the art of government.  
**Polity** (pō'le-te), *n.* constitution of civil government.  
**Polka** (pōl'ka), *n.* a dance.  
**Poll** (pōl), *n.* the head; a register of persons;—*v.* to lop the tops of trees; to clip; to register the names of voters.  
**Pollard** (pōl'ård), *n.* a tree lopped; cattle without horns.  
**Pollen** (pōl'en), *n.* the fecundating powder of plants.  
**Poll-tax** (pōl'taks), *n.* a tax levied by the head.

**Pollute** (pōl-lūt'), *v.* to make foul or unclean; to defile.  
**Pollution** (pōl-lū'shun), *n.* defilement; uncleanness.  
**Polonaise** (pōl-o-nāz'), *n.* the Polish language; a kind of dress; a dance.  
**Poltroon** (pol-troon'), *n.* a coward; a dastard.  
**Polyacoustic** (pol-e-a-kow'stik), *a.* that magnifies or multiplies sound.  
**Polyandry** (pol-e-an'dre), *n.* the practice of women having more than one husband at the same time.  
**Polyarchy** (pol-e-ar'ke), *n.* the government by many.  
**Polyarcy** (po-lik'tra-se), *n.* government by many rulers.  
**Polygamist** (po-lig'a-mist), *n.* one who practises polygamy.  
**Polygamy** (po-lig'a-me), *n.* the state of having several wives at the same time.  
**Polygenous** (po-lif'e-nus), *a.* consisting of many kinds.  
**Polyglot** (pōl'e-glot), *a.* having or containing many languages.  
**Polygon** (pōl'e-gon), *n.* a figure of many sides and angles.  
**Polygonal** (po-lig'o-nal), *a.* of many angles.  
**Polygram** (pōl'e-gram), *n.* a figure consisting of many lines.  
**Polygraph** (pōl'e-graf), *n.* an instrument for producing several copies at one writing.  
**Polygraphy** (po-lig'ra-fe), *n.* art of writing in various ciphers.  
**Polyhedron** (pōl-e-hē'dron), *n.* a body having many sides.  
**Polythy** (pō-lim'a-the), *n.* varied knowledge.  
**Polyphagous** (pō-lif'a-gus), *a.* omnivorous.  
**Polyphonus** (pō-lif'o-nus), *a.* having many echoes.  
**Polypus** (pōl'e-pus), *n.* an animal with many feet; a tumor in the nose, &c.  
**Polsyllable** (pōl'e-sil-a-bl), *n.* a word of more than three syllables.  
**Polsynthetic** (pōl-e-sin-thet'ik), *a.* applied to the structure of the native languages of America.  
**Polytechnic** (pōl-e-tek'nik), *a.* comprehending many arts.  
**Polytheism** (pōl-e-the-izm), *n.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## POLYTHEIST

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## POSSESS

- the doctrine of a plurality of gods.
- Polytheist** (pol'e-the-ist), *n.* one who believes in a plurality of gods.
- Polytheistic** (pol-e-the-is'tik), *a.* relating to polytheism.
- Pomace** (pum'as), *n.* refuse of cider-grindings.
- Pomaceous** (po-mā'shus), *a.* consisting of or like apples.
- Pomade** (po-mād'), *n.* an unguent for the hair.
- Pomegranate** (pum'gran-et), *n.* a tree and its fruit.
- Pommel** (pum'el), *n.* a knob; a protuberance:—*v.* to beat; to thump; to knock.
- Pomology** (po-mol'o-je), *n.* the art of raising fruit.
- Pomp** (pomp), *n.* ostentation; splendor; parade.
- Pomposity** (pom-pos'e-te), *n.* ostentation; boastfulness.
- Pompous** (pom'pus), *a.* showy; ostentatious.
- Pond** (pond), *n.* a small body of water.
- Ponder** (pon'der), *v.* to weigh in the mind; to consider.
- Ponderable** (pon'der-a-bl), *a.* that may be weighed.
- Ponderosity** (pon-der-os'e-te), *n.* weight; gravity.
- Ponderous** (pon'der-us), *a.* heavy; massy.
- Poniard** (pon'yārd), *n.* a small dagger.
- Pontiff** (pon'tif), *n.* a high priest; the pope.
- Pontifical** (pon-tif-e-kal), *a.* belonging to a high priest:—*n.* a book of rites and forms; *pl.* the full dress of a pontiff.
- Pontificate** (pon-tif-e-kāt), *n.* office of a high priest.
- Pontoon** (pon-toon'), *n.* a float used by armies for making bridges.
- Pony** (pō'ne), *n.* a small horse.
- Poodle** (poo'dl), *n.* a lap-dog.
- Pool** (pool), *n.* a small pond; the stakes in certain games.
- Poop** (poop), *n.* the stern of a ship.
- Poor** (poor), *a.* lean; indigent; mean; unfruitful.
- Poorness** (poor'nes), *n.* poverty; want.
- Pop** (pop), *n.* a small, smart, quick sound:—*v.* to dart suddenly in or out.
- Pope** (pōp), *n.* the head of the Roman Catholic church.
- Popery** (pō'pe-re), *n.* the Roman Catholic religion.
- Popinjay** (pop'in-jā), *n.* a parrot; a woodpecker; a fop; a coxcomb.
- Poplin** (pop'lin), *n.* a stuff of silk and worsted.
- Poppy** (pop'pe), *n.* a soporific plant and flower.
- Populace** (pop'u-lās), *n.* the people; the multitude.
- Popular** (pop'u-lar), *a.* pleasing to the people; prevailing; general.
- Popularity** (pop-u-lar'e-te), *n.* favor of the people.
- Popularize** (pop'u-lar-iz), *v.* to make suitable to the people.
- Populate** (pop'u-lāt), *v.* to people; to furnish with inhabitants.
- Population** (pop-u-lā'shun), *n.* the whole people of a country or of a place.
- Populous** (pop'u-lus), *a.* full of people.
- Populousness** (pop'u-lus-nes), *n.* state of being populous.
- Porcate** (por'kāt), *a.* formed in ridges.
- Porcelain** (pōr'se-lān), *n.* a fine semi-transparent species of earthenware.
- Porch** (pōrch), *n.* a covered entrance to a building; a portico.
- Porcine** (pōr'sin), *a.* relating to swine.
- Pore** (pōr), *n.* a passage in the skin:—*v.* to look or examine steadily.
- Pork** (pōrk), *n.* the flesh of pigs or swine.
- Porker** (pōrk'er), *n.* a young hog; a pig.
- Porosity** (po-ros'e-te), *n.* the quality of having pores.
- Porous** (pōr'us), *a.* having pores; light and spongy.
- Porphyry** (por'fe-re), *n.* a fine speckled stone.
- Porpoise** (por'pus), *n.* a cetaceous fish; the sea-hog.
- Porraceous** (por-rā'shūs), *a.* greenish.
- Porrige** (por'ij), *n.* a mixture of meal and water boiled; a thick broth.
- Porringer** (por'in-je), *n.* a small metal vessel.
- Port** (port), *n.* a harbor; gate; carriage; wine.
- Portable** (pōrt'a-bl), *a.* that may be carried.
- Portal** (pōrt'al), *n.* a gate or entrance.
- Portcullis** (pōrt-kul'is), *n.* a sliding framework of crossed timbers to obstruct a passage.
- Porte** (pōrt), *n.* the Turkish government.
- Porte-monnaie** (port-mon'nā), *n.* a small pocket-book for money.
- Portend** (por-tend'), *v.* to presage; to forebode; to foretoken.
- Portent** (por-tent'), *n.* an omen of ill.
- Portentous** (por-ten'tus), *a.* ominous; foreshowing ill.
- Porter** (pōrt'er), *n.* a doorkeeper; a carrier; a kind of liquor.
- Porterage** (por'ter-aj), *n.* money for carriage.
- Portfolio** (port-fō'le-o), *n.* a portable case for papers; the office and functions of a minister of state.
- Port-hole** (pōrt'hōl), *n.* an opening in a vessel's side for cannon.
- Portico** (pōr'te-ko), *n.* a piazza, or covered walk.
- Portion** (pōr'shun), *v.* to divide; to allot; to endow;—*n.* part assigned; lot; fortune.
- Portliness** (pōr'tle-nes), *n.* corpulence; dignity of mien.
- Portly** (pōrt'le), *a.* of noble personal appearance.
- Portmanteau** (port-man'to), *n.* a bag to carry clothes in.
- Portrait** (pōr'trāt), *n.* a picture from life.
- Portraiture** (pōr'tra-tūr), *n.* the art of drawing portraits.
- Portray** (pōr-trā'), *v.* to paint the likeness of; to describe.
- Portrayal** (pōr-trā'al), *n.* the art of portraying.
- Portrayer** (pōr-trā'er), *n.* one who paints or describes.
- Pose** (pōz), *v.* to puzzle;—*n.* an attitude; position assumed.
- Poser** (pō'zer), *n.* that which puzzles or perplexes.
- Posit** (poz'it), *v.* to dispose; to range; to lay down.
- Position** (po-zish'un), *n.* state of being placed; situation; principle laid down.
- Positive** (poz'e-tiv), *a.* certain; real; confident; absolute.
- Posse** (pos'e), *n.* persons called on to attend a civil officer.
- Possess** (poz-zes'), *v.* to have



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## POSSESSION

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## PRANK

as one's own; to occupy.  
**Possession** (poz-zesh'un), *n.* the state of possessing; the thing possessed.

**Possessive** (poz-zesh'iv), *a.* relating to possession.

**Possessor** (poz-zesh'er), *n.* the person who possesses.

**Possset** (pos'set), *n.* milk curdled with wine, &c.

**Possibility** (pos-e-bil'e-te), *n.* the power of existing.

**Possible** (pos'e-bl), *a.* that may be; that may happen.

**Post** (póst), *n.* a messenger; office; place; a timber;—*v.* to station; to travel in haste; to fix; to carry to a ledger; in compound words, it signifies *after*.

**Postage** (póst'aj), *n.* money paid for conveyance of letters, papers, &c.

**Postal** (póst'al), *a.* belonging to the post-office or mail.

**Post-date** (póst-dát'), *v.* to date later than the true time.

**Post-diluvian** (póst-de-lú've-an), *a.* living or being after the deluge.

**Poster** (post'er), *n.* one who posts; a large printed bill.

**Posterior** (pos-té-re-or), *a.* after; later in time or order; subsequent.

**Posterioria** (pos-té-re-ors), *n. pl.* the hinder parts of an animal.

**Posterity** (pos-ter'e-te), *n.* offspring; descendants.

**Postern** (póst'tern), *n.* a small back gate. [at the end.]

**Postfix** (póst-fiks'), *v.* to annex

**Post-haste** (póst-hást') *ad.* with great haste.

**Posthumous** (póst'a-mus), *a.* issued or done after one's decease.

**Postillion** (pós-tíl'yun), *n.* one who rides a coach-horse.

**Postman** (póst'man), *n.* a courier; a letter-carrier.

**Postmark** (póst'mark), *n.* the post-office stamp.

**Postmaster** (póst'mas-ter), *n.* the man who has charge of a post-office.

**Post-meridian** (póst-me-rid'e-an), *a.* being in the afternoon

**Post-mortem** (póst-mor'tem) *a.* after death.

**Post-nuptial** (póst-nup'shal) *a.* happening after marriage.

**Post-office** (póst'of-is) *n.* a place

where letters, papers, &c., are received and delivered.

**Postpone** (póst-pón'), *v.* to put off; to delay; to adjourn.

**Postponement** (póst-pón'ment) *n.* a putting off.

**Postprandial** (post-pran'de-al) *a.* occurring after dinner.

**Postscript** (póst'skript), *n.* a part added to a writing; later news.

**Postulant** (pos'tu-lant), *n.* one who makes a demand.

**Postulate** (pos'tu-lát), *n.* supposition; anything assumed without proof;—*v.* to solicit.

**Postulation** (pos-tu-lá'shun), *n.* an assumption without proof

**Postulatory** (pos'tu-lá-to-re), *a.* assuming without proof.

**Posture** (pos'túr), *n.* attitude; situation; state.

**Posey** (pó'ze) *n.* a motto on a ring; a nosegay.

**Pot** (pot), *n.* a deep vessel;—*v.* to preserve in pots.

**Potable** (pó'ta-bl), *a.* drinkable.

**Potash** (pót'ash), *n.* an alkaline salt obtained from ashes.

**Potation** (po-tá'shun), *n.* a drinking; excessive draught.

**Potato** (po-tá'to), *n.* a plant and esculent root.

**Potency** (pó'ten-se), *n.* ability; power; efficacy.

**Potent** (pó'tent), *a.* powerful; strong; efficacious.

**Potentate** (pó'ten-tát), *n.* a monarch; a prince.

**Potential** (po-ten'shal), *a.* a mood; existing in possibility, not in act.

**Pother** (póth'er), *n.* confusion; stir; bustle.

**Potion** (pó'shun), *n.* a dose; a draught; a liquid medicine.

**Potsherd** (pót'sherd), *n.* a piece of a broken pot.

**Pottage** (pót'taj), *n.* a kind of broth or soup.

**Potter** (pót'ter), *n.* one who makes earthen vessels;—*v.* to work in a trifling manner.

**Pottery** (pót'er-e), *n.* workshop or wares of a potter.

**Pouch** (pouch), *n.* a small bag;—*v.* to pocket.

**Poudrette** (poo-dret'), *n.* a manure made from human dung.

**Poultice** (pólt'is) *n.* a composition to be applied to sores.

**Poultry** (pólt're), *n.* domestic fowls.

**Pounce** (pouns), *n.* the claw of a bird; a fine powder;—*v.* to sting or prick; to sprinkle with pounce; to fall on and seize.

**Pound** (pound), *n.* weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 of troy; a pinfold; twenty English shillings;—*v.* to beat; to confine in a pen.

**Poundage** (pound'aj), *n.* charge for the care of stray cattle; duty rated on the pound.

**Pour** (pór), *v.* to issue in a continuous stream; to flow; to utter; to send forth.

**Point** (pont), *n.* a sullen look; a fish;—*v.* to push out the lips.

**Pouting** (pout'ing), *n.* childish sullenness.

**Poverty** (pov'er-te), *n.* want of riches; defect.

**Powder** (pow'der), *n.* a fine dust; composition for firing guns;—*v.* to sprinkle with powder.

**Power** (pow'er), *n.* ability to do or endure; force; strength; influence; a state; legal authority.

**Powerful** (pow'er-ful), *a.* having power; strong.

**Powerless** (pow'er-less), *a.* without power; weak.

**Pox** (poks), *n.* an eruptive disease, with pustules.

**Practicability** (prak-te-ka-bil'e-te), *n.* the state of being practicable.

**Practicable** (prak'te-ka-bl), *a.* that can be done.

**Practical** (prak'te-kal), *a.* relating to practice.

**Practically** (prak'te-kal-le), *ad.* by use; in fact.

**Practice** (prak'tis), *n.* customary use; habit; practise;—*v.* to do habitually; to try.

**Practitioner** (prak-tish'un-er), *n.* one engaged in the practice of any art.

**Pragmatic** (prag-mat'ik), *a.* very meddlesome.

**Prairie** (prá're), *n.* an extensive tract of meadow land.

**Praise** (práiz), *n.* commendation; object or ground of praise;—*v.* to commend; to applaud.

**Prance** (prans), *v.* to spring; to leap.

**Prank** (prangk), *v.* to dress; to

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## PRASINOUS

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## PREDISPOSITION

adorn; —*n.* a frolic.  
**Prasinous** (pras'e-nus), *a.* grass-green.  
**Prate** (prat), *v.* to utter foolishly; —*n.* idle talk.  
**Pratique** (prat'ek), *n.* a license to a vessel to land and trade after performing quarantine.  
**Prattle** (prat'tl), *n.* childish talk; —*v.* to talk as a child.  
**Prattler** (prat'ler), *n.* one that prattles.  
**Prawn** (prawn), *n.* a small crustaceous fish.  
**Praxis** (praks'is), *n.* an example for exercise.  
**Pray** (pra), *v.* to ask with reverence; to supplicate; to entreat.  
**Prayer** (pra'er), *n.* a petition; supplication to God.  
**Prayer-book** (pra'er-book), *n.* a book containing a formula of prayers.  
**Prayerful** (pra'er-ful), *a.* devout; given to prayer.  
**Preach** (prech), *v.* to discourse publicly on sacred subjects.  
**Preacher** (prech'er), *n.* one who preaches; a clergyman.  
**Preamble** (pre'am-bl), *n.* a prefatory writing; something previous.  
**Prebend** (preb'end), *n.* the stipend of a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral.  
**Prebendal** (pre-ben'dal), *a.* relating to a prebend.  
**Prebendary** (preb'en-da-re), *n.* the stipendiary of a cathedral.  
**Precautions** (pre-ka're-us), *a.* uncertain; dependent; dubious.  
**Precaive** (prek'a-tiv), *a.* suppliant; beseeching.  
**Precaution** (pre-kaw'shun), *n.* previous care.  
**Precautionary** (pre-kaw'shun-a-re), *a.* implying previous caution.  
**Precautious** (pre-kaw'shus), *a.* taking preventive measures.  
**Precede** (pre-sed') *v.* to go before.  
**Precedence** (pre-se'dens), *n.* priority; superiority; the act or state of going before.  
**Precedent** (pre-se'dent), *a.* former; going before; anterior.  
**Precedent** (pre-se'dent), *n.* a previous example or rule.

**Precedented** (pres'e-dent-ed), *a.* authorized by example of like kind.  
**Precentor** (pre-sen'ter), *n.* leader of singing in a church.  
**Precept** (pre'sept), *n.* a command, rule, or maxim.  
**Preceptive** (pre-sep'tiv), *a.* containing or giving precepts.  
**Preceptor** (pre-sep'ter), *n.* a teacher; a tutor.  
**Preceptory** (pre-sep'to-ry), *a.* giving precepts.  
**Preceptress** (pre-sep'tres), *n.* a female teacher.  
**Precession** (pre-sesh'un), *n.* a going before.  
**Preclinet** (pre'sinkt), *n.* an outward limit; a boundary; territorial district.  
**Preclious** (pres'h'us), *a.* of great price or worth; highly esteemed.  
**Precliously** (pres'h'us-le), *ad.* estimably; valuably.  
**Preclips** (pres'e-pls), *n.* any steep descent.  
**Precliptance** (pre-sip'e-tans), *n.* rash haste.  
**Precliptant** (pre-sip'e-tant), *a.* rushing hastily, or falling headlong.  
**Precliptate** (pre-sip'e-tat), *v.* to throw headlong; to hasten; to fall or cast to the bottom of a vessel; —*a.* very hasty; rash.  
**Precliptation** (pre-sip'e-ta'shun), *n.* rash haste; headlong hurry; a fall.  
**Precliptous** (pre-sip'e-tus), *a.* very steep; abrupt.  
**Preclise** (pre-sis'), *a.* exact; strict; nice; stiff.  
**Precliseness** (pre-sis'nes), *n.* formality; exactness.  
**Preclision** (pre-sizh'un), *n.* exactness; accuracy.  
**Precllude** (pre-klud'), *v.* to hinder; to prevent.  
**Preclusion** (pre-kluz'hun), *n.* act of precluding.  
**Preclusive** (pre-kluz'iv), *a.* tending to shut out.  
**Preclorious** (pre-kos'shus), *a.* ripe prematurely.  
**Preclocity** (pre-kos'e-te), *n.* premature development.  
**Preclonceive** (pre-kon-sev'), *v.* to conceive beforehand.  
**Preclonception** (pre-kon-sep'shun), *n.* previous thought.  
**Precloncert** (pre-kon-sert'), *v.* to concert beforehand.

**Preclursor** (pre-kur'ser), *n.* one who, or that which, precedes or indicates an event.  
**Preclursory** (pre-kur'so-re), *a.* indicating something coming.  
**Preclaceous** (pre-da'shus), *a.* living by prey.  
**Preclal** (pre'dal), *a.* practicing plunder.  
**Preclatory** (pred'a-to-re), *a.* plundering; rapacious.  
**Precldecessor** (pre-de-ses'or), *n.* one gone before.  
**Preclesign** (pre-de-zin'), *v.* to design or purpose beforehand.  
**Preclestination** (pre-des-ti-nash'un), *n.* a believer in predestination.  
**Precldestinate** (pre-des'ti-nat), *v.* to decree beforehand.  
**Precldestination** (pre-des-ti-nash'un), *n.* the unchangeable purpose of God.  
**Precldestine** (pre-des'tin), *v.* to decree beforehand.  
**Precldetermination** (pre-des-ter-me-nash'un), *n.* previous determination.  
**Precletermine** (pre-de-ter'min), *v.* to determine beforehand.  
**Preclial** (pre'de-al), *a.* belonging to farms or lands.  
**Preclieable** (pre'de-ka-bl), *a.* that may be affirmed of or attributed to.  
**Preclieament** (pre-dik'a-ment), *n.* class; state; particular condition.  
**Preclieant** (pre'de-kant), *n.* one who affirms anything.  
**Precliate** (pre'de-ka't), *n.* what is affirmed or denied; —*v.* to affirm one thing of another.  
**Preclication** (pre-de-ka'shun), *n.* an affirmation or assertion of something.  
**Precliet** (pre-dikt'), *v.* to foretell; to prophesy.  
**Preclicted** (pre-dikt'ed), *a.* told before the event.  
**Precliction** (pre-dik'shun), *n.* a prophecy.  
**Preclictive** (pre-dik'tiv), *a.* foretelling; prophetic.  
**Preclictor** (pre-dik'ter), *n.* one who foretells.  
**Preclilection** (pre-de-lek'shun), *n.* previous liking.  
**Preclispose** (pre-dis-poz'), *v.* to adapt previously.  
**Preclisposition** (pre-dis-pozish'un), *n.* previous disposition or inclination.

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## PREDOMINANCE

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**Predominance** (pre-dom'e-nans), *n.*  
**Predominancy** (pre-dom'e-nan-se), *n.* superiority; ascendancy.  
**Predominant** (pre-dom'e-nant), *a.* prevalent; superior.  
**Predominate** (pre-dom'e-nát), *v.* to prevail; to be superior; to rule over.  
**Pre-eminence** (pre-em'e-nens), *n.* superiority; priority of place or rank.  
**Pre-eminent** (pre-em'e-nent), *a.* surpassing others.  
**Pre-emption** (pre-emp'shun), *n.* act or right of buying before another.  
**Pre-engagement** (pre-en-gáj'ment), *a.* a prior engagement.  
**Pre-exist** (pre-egz-ist'), *v.* to exist beforehand.  
**Pre-existence** (pre-egz-ist'ens), *n.* previous existence.  
**Pre-existent** (pre-egz-ist'ent), *a.* existing in time previous.  
**Preface** (pref'as), *n.* something introductory, spoken or written;—*v.* to introduce by remarks.  
**Prefatory** (pref'a-to-re), *a.* introductory.  
**Prefect** (pre fekt), *n.* a governor or chief officer.  
**Prefer** (pre-fer'), *v.* to regard more highly; to offer; to present.  
**Preferable** (prefer-a-bl), *a.* eligible before another.  
**Preference** (prefer-ens), *n.* estimation above another.  
**Preferential** (prefer-en'shal), *a.* giving or having a preference.  
**Preferment** (pre-fer'ment), *n.* promotion in office.  
**Prefiguration** (pre-fig-u-rá'shun), *n.* antecedent representation.  
**Prefigurative** (pre-fig-u-ra-tív), *a.* showing by previous similitude.  
**Pre-figure** (pre-fig'úr), *v.* to show by an antecedent figure.  
**Prefix** (pre-fiks'), *v.* to settle; to place before.  
**Prefix** (pré'fiks), *n.* a letter, syllable, or word prefixed.  
**Pregnable** (preg-na-bl), *a.* that may be taken.  
**Pregnancy** (preg'nan-se), *n.* a state of being with young; fruitfulness.  
**Pregnant** (preg'nant), *a.* being

with young; fruitful.  
**Prehensible** (pre-hen'se-bl), *a.* that may be seized.  
**Prejudge** (pre-juj'), *v.* to decide beforehand.  
**Prejudgment** (pre-juj'ment), *n.* prior judgment.  
**Prejudicate** (pre-jú'de-kát), *v.* to form a judgment beforehand.  
**Prejudice** (prej'u-dis), *n.* previous judgment; bent or bias; injury;—*v.* to bias unduly.  
**Prejudiced** (prej'u-dis), *a.* prepossessed; biased.  
**Prejudicial** (prej-u-dish'al), *a.* injurious; hurtful.  
**Prelacy** (prel'a-se), *n.* office of a prelate.  
**Prelate** (prel'at), *n.* an ecclesiastic official.  
**Prelatical** (pre-lat'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to prelates or prelacy.  
**Preelection** (pre-lek'shun), *n.* a discourse read in public.  
**Preliminary** (pre-lim'e-na-re), *a.* that precedes; introductory;—*n.* a first step.  
**Prelude** (prel'úd), *n.* a flourish of music, or brief act; something introductory.  
**Prelude** (prel'úd), *v.* to play before, as introducing.  
**Premature** (prem-a-túr'), *a.* ripe too soon; too early; too hasty.  
**Premeditate** (pre-med'e-tár'), *v.* to meditate or contrive beforehand.  
**Premeditated** (pre-med'e-tát-ed), *a.* previously considered; deliberate; wilful.  
**Premeditation** (pre-med'e-tá'shun), *n.* previous deliberation or design.  
**Premier** (pre-mí'er), *n.* first minister of state;—*a.* first, chief.  
**Premise** (prem'is), *n.* a first or antecedent proposition.  
**Premise** (pre-míz'), *v.* to lay down premises.  
**Premises** (prem'is-ez), *n. pl.* propositions admitted; a house or land, with its adjuncts.  
**Premium** (pré'me-um), *n.* reward; advance; profit.  
**Premonition** (pre-mo-nish'un), *n.* previous admonition or warning.  
**Premonitory** (pre-mon'e-to-re)

*a.* giving previous intimation.  
**Preoccupancy** (pre-ok'u-pan-se), *n.* prior possession.  
**Preoccupy** (pre-ok'u-pi), *v.* to have or take possession before another.  
**Preordain** (pre-or-dán'), *v.* to appoint beforehand.  
**Preordination** (pre-or-de-ná'shun), *n.* act of foreordaining.  
**Prepaid** (pre-pád'), *a.* paid in advance.  
**Preparation** (prep-a-rá'shun), *n.* act of making ready.  
**Preparative** (pre-par'a-tív), *a.* adapted to prepare;—*n.* that which prepares.  
**Prepare** (pre-pár'), *v.* to make fit or ready; to qualify.  
**Prepay** (pre-pá'), *v.* to pay beforehand.  
**Prepense** (pre-pens'), *a.* preconceived; premeditated.  
**Prepollence** (pre-pol'ens), *n.* prevaillance.  
**Prepollent** (pre-pol'ent), *a.* having superior power.  
**Preponderance** (pre-pon'der-ans), *n.* superiority of influence, weight, or power.  
**Preponderant** (pre-pon'der-ant), *a.* exceeding in weight or influence.  
**Preponderate** (pre-pon'der-át), *v.* to excel in influence; to outweigh.  
**Preponderation** (pre-pon-der-á'shun), *n.* act or state of outweighing.  
**Preposition** (prep-o-zish'un), *n.* a word put before another to express relation, &c.  
**Prepossess** (pre-poz-zes'), *v.* to preoccupy; to bias.  
**Prepossessing** (pre-poz-zes'ing), *a.* adapted to gain favor.  
**Preposterous** (pre-pos'ter-us), *a.* absurd; perverted.  
**Prerequisite** (pre-rek'we-zít), *a.* previously necessary; *n.* something previously necessary.  
**Prerogative** (pre-rog'a-tív), *n.* a peculiar privilege or right.  
**Prognage** (pré'sáj), *n.* a prognostic of future events.  
**Prognage** (pre-sáj'), *v.* to forebode; to foreshow.  
**Presbyter** (pres'be-ter), *n.* a member of a presbytery; an elder; a priest.  
**Presbyterian** (pres-be-té're-an), *a.* relating to or consisting

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## PRESBYTERIANISM

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## PRIME

of presbyters; — *n.* one belonging to the Presbyterian church; church government by clerical and lay presbyters  
**Presbyterianism** (pres-be-tē-re-an-izm), *n.* principles and government of Presbyterians  
**Prescience** (prē'she-ens), *n.* foreknowledge.  
**Prescient** (prē'she-ent), *a.* foreknowing; prophetic.  
**Prescribe** (pres-skrib'), *v.* to direct; to lay down, as a rule.  
**Prescript** (prē'skript), *n.* an official order, direction.  
**Prescription** (pre-skrip'shun), *n.* medical direction for remedial articles; claim by continued use and possession  
**Prescriptive** (pre-skrip'tiv), *a.* acquired by immemorial use.  
**Presence** (prez'ens), *n.* a being present or in view.  
**Present** (prez'ent), *a.* in company; being now; here; — *n.* something presented as a gift; the present time.  
**Present** (pre-zent'), *v.* to give; to prefer; to exhibit; to indicate.  
**Presentable** (pre-zent'a-bl), *a.* that may be presented.  
**Presentation** (prez-en-ta'shun), *n.* act of presenting; exhibition.  
**Presentment** (pre-zen'te-men), *n.* previous apprehension.  
**Preservation** (prez-er-vā'shun), *n.* act of keeping safe.  
**Preservative** (pre-zerv'a-tiv), *a.* able or tending to preserve.  
**Preserve** (pre-zerv'), *v.* to season, as fruit; to keep safe; to save; to defend; — *n.* fruit preserved in sugar.  
**Preside** (pre-zid'), *v.* to superintend, direct, or control.  
**Presidency** (prez-e-den-se), *n.* superintendency; office of president.  
**President** (prez'e-dent), *n.* one presiding over a society or corporation; chief magistrate of a republic.  
**Presidential** (prez-e-den'shal), *a.* relating to a president.  
**Presignify** (pre-sig-ne-fi), *v.* to signify beforehand.  
**Pressing** (pres'ing), *a.* urgent; squeezing.  
**Pressman** (pres'man), *n.* one who works a printing-press; one who presses.

**Press** (pres), *v.* to squeeze; to crowd; — *n.* a machine for pressing and printing; urgency; literature; crowd; publications.



**Press-gang** (pres'gang), *n.* a detachment that forces men to naval or military service.

**Pressure** (presh'ūr), *n.* act of pressing; weight.

**Prestige** (pres'tij), *n.* influence arising from past conduct.

**Presto** (pres'to), *n.* in music, quick time.

**Presumable** (pre-zūm'a-bl), *a.* that may be presumed.

**Presume** (pre-zūm'), *v.* to suppose to be true without proof.

**Presumption** (pre-zump'shun), *n.* blind confidence.

**Presumptive** (pre-zump'tiv), *a.* rashly confident.

**Presumptuous** (pre-zump'tu-us), *a.* rashly bold.

**Presuppose** (pre-sup-pōz'), *v.* to suppose as previous.

**Preterence** (pre-tens'), *n.* a show of what is not real; pretext.

**Pretend** (pre-tend'), *v.* to affect to feel; to claim; to use pretence.

**Pretender** (pre-tend'er), *n.* one who lays claim.

**Pretensious** (pre-ten'shun), *n.* claim; false appearance.

**Pretentions** (pre-ten'shus), *a.* presuming.

**Preterit** (pret'er-it), *a.* perfectly past; — *n.* the past tense.

**Pretention** (pret'er-ish'un), *n.* act of going past.

**Pretermitt** (pre-ter-mit'), *v.* to pass by; to omit.

**Preternatural** (pre-ter-nat'ū-ral), *a.* beyond what is natural; extraordinary.

**Pretext** (pre-tekst'), *n.* a pretence; an assumed reason.

**Pretty** (pret'te), *a.* neat; tasteful; handsome; — *ad.* in some degree.

**Pretypify** (pre-tip'e-fi), *v.* to prefigure.

**Prevail** (pre-vāl'), *v.* to have influence; to overcome.

**Prevailing** (pre-vāl'ing), *a.* prevalent; efficacious.

**Prevalence** (prev'a-lens), *n.* predominance; influence.

**Prevalent** (prev'a-lent), *a.* predominant; most common

**Prevaricate** (pre-var'e-kāt), *v.* to shuffle; to cavil.

**Prevarication** (pre-var-e-ka-shun), *n.* a quibbling.

**Prevenient** (pre-vên'e-ent), *a.* going before.

**Prevent** (pre-vent'), *v.* to hinder; to stop; to obviate.

**Prevention** (pre-ven'shun), *n.* hinderance; obstruction.

**Preventional** (pre-ven'shun-al), *a.* tending to prevent.

**Preventive** (pre-ven'tiv), *a.* tending to hinder; — *n.* that which prevents.

**Previous** (prē've-us), *a.* going before; prior; preceding

**Prey** (prā), *n.* spoil; booty; — *v.* to feed by violence.

**Price** (pris), *n.* what is paid for anything; reward.

**Priceless** (pris'les), *a.* invaluable; beyond price.

**Prick** (prik), *v.* to pierce; to spur; to incite; to sting.

**Prickle** (prik'l), *n.* a sharp point; a thorn.

**Prickliness** (prik'le-nes), *n.* fullness of prickles.

**Pride** (prid), *n.* great self-esteem; haughtiness; dignity; — *v.* to be proud of.

**Priest** (prést), *n.* a clergyman.

**Priestcraft** (prést'kraft), *n.* religious trickery or fraud.

**Priesthood** (prést'hood), *n.* the office of a priest.

**Priestliness** (prést'le-nes), *n.* manners of a priest.

**Priestly** (prést'le), *a.* relating to or becoming a priest.

**Prig** (prig), *n.* a conceited fellow; a thief; — *v.* to steal.

**Prim** (prim), *a.* affectedly nice; precise; — *v.* to deck with nicety.

**Primacy** (pri'ma-se), *n.* office or dignity of an archbishop.

**Primage** (pri'māj), *n.* allowance made to a captain of a ship.

**Primal** (pri'mal), *a.* first; early; the earliest, or original.

**Primary** (pri'ma-re), *a.* original; first in time, formation, rank, or importance.

**Primate** (pri'māt), *n.* an archbishop.

**Primalial** (pri-mā'shal), *a.* relating to a primate.

**Prime** (prim), *a.* first; origi-



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## PRIMER

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## PRODIGALITY

nal; excellent; early; — *n.* early morning; a ring; the best part; — *v.* to put powder in the pan; to lay on the first color in painting.  
**Primer** (prim'er), *n.* a first book for children; a kind of type.  
**Primeval** (prim-é'val), *a.* being of the earliest age.  
**Primigenous** (pri mij'en-us), *a.* first born; first formed.  
**Priming** (prim'ing), *n.* powder in the pan; first coating of color.  
**Primitive** (prim'e-tiv), *a.* first; original; ancient; — *n.* an original word.  
**Primes** (prim'nes), *n.* affected formality.  
**Primogenial** (pri-mo-jé'ne-al), *a.* first born; original.  
**Primogeniture** (pri-mo-gen'e-tür), *n.* first birth; the right of inheritance of the eldest born.  
**Primordial** (pri-mer'de-al), *a.* original; first principle.  
**Prince** (prins), *n.* a king's son; a ruler; a sovereign.  
**Princedom** (prins'dum), *n.* the dignity of a prince.  
**Princely** (prins'le), *a.* royal; grand; august.  
**Princess** (prin'ses), *n.* wife of a prince; a king's daughter.  
**Principal** (prin'se-pal), *a.* chief; capital; — *n.* a head or chief; capital, or money at interest.  
**Principality** (prin'se-pal'e-te), *n.* a prince's domain.  
**Principia** (prin-sipe-a), *n. pl.* first principles.  
**Principle** (prin'se-pl), *n.* an element; motive; fundamental truth; opinion; tenet; rule.  
**Print** (print), *v.* to mark by pressure; to publish; — *n.* a mark by impression; copy.  
**Printer** (prin'er), *n.* one who prints on paper.  
**Printing** (print'ing), *n.* the art of a printer.  
**Prior** (pri'or), *a.* former; antecedent; — *n.* the head of a priory.  
**Prioress** (pri'or-es), *n.* the female superior of a convent.  
**Priority** (pri-or'e-te), *n.* state of being first.  
**Priory** (pri-o-re), *n.* a convent under a prior.  
**Prism** (prizm), *n.* a solid, whose ends and bases are similar, equal, parallel, and

whose sides are parallelograms.  
**Prismatic** (priz-mat'ik), *a.* formed by prisms.  
**Prison** (priz'n), *n.* a jail.  
**Prisoner** (priz'u-er), *n.* one who is arrested.  
**Pristine** (prist'in), *a.* former; ancient; original.  
**Prithee** (prith'e), *ad.* I pray thee.  
**Privacy** (pri'va-se, priv'a-se), *n.* retreat; retirement; seclusion.  
**Private** (pri'vát), *a.* peculiar to one's self; not public; alone; — *n.* a common soldier.  
**Privateer** (pri-va-tér'), *n.* a private ship of war commissioned to seize enemy's ships; — *v.* to cruise in a privateer.  
**Privation** (pri-vá'shun), *n.* act of depriving; destitution; absence; loss.  
**Privative** (priv'a-tiv), *a.* causing privation; — *n.* a prefix denoting absence or the opposite.  
**Privet** (priv'et), *n.* a shrub.  
**Privilege** (priv'e-lej), *v.* to grant exemption or peculiar rights; — *n.* peculiar advantage; immunity.  
**Privily** (priv'e-le), *ad.* secretly.  
**Privacy** (priv'e-te), *n.* private knowledge; secrecy.  
**Privy** (priv'e), *a.* knowing secretly and consenting; — *n.* a necessary house.  
**Prize** (priz), *n.* a reward; capture from an enemy; premium; — *v.* to esteem; to rate or value highly.  
**Probability** (prob-a-bil'e-te), *n.* appearance of truth; likelihood; chance.  
**Probable** (prob'a-bl), *a.* likely to be, or to be true.  
**Probate** (pró'bát), *n.* proof of a will.  
**Probation** (pro-bá'shun), *n.* a proof; moral trial.  
**Probationary** (pro-bá'shun-a-ri), *a.* serving for trial.  
**Probationer** (pro-bá'shun-er), *n.* one upon trial.  
**Probe** (prób), *n.* a surgeon's instrument; — *v.* to try with a probe; to search thoroughly.  
**Probity** (prob'e-te), *n.* uprightness; integrity; honesty.  
**Problem** (pro'blem), *n.* a question for solution.

**Problematical** (prob-le-mat'e-kal), *a.* questionable.  
**Probores** (pro-bos'is), *n.* the snout or trunk of an elephant, &c.  
**Procedure** (pro-sé'dür), *n.* act or manner of proceeding; progress.  
**Proceed** (pro-séd'), *v.* to go forward.  
**Proceeding** (pro-séd'ing), *n.* a transaction.  
**Proceeds** (pro-sédz', pró'sedz), *n. pl.* issues; rents.  
**Process** (pros'es), *n.* a proceeding; method; operation.  
**Procession** (pro-sesh'un), *n.* the act of proceeding; a train of persons in march.  
**Prochronism** (pró kron-izm), *n.* dating an event before the time it happened.  
**Prociduous** (pro-sid'u-us), *a.* that falls from its place.  
**Proclaim** (pro-klam'), *v.* to promulgate; to publish.  
**Proclamation** (prok-la-má'shun), *n.* a publication by authority.  
**Proclivity** (pro-kliv'e-te), *n.* natural inclination; steep descent; proneness; tendency.  
**Proclivous** (pro-kliv'us), *a.* inclining forward.  
**Procrastinate** (pro-kras'te-nát), *v.* to put off from day to day; to postpone.  
**Procrastination** (pro-kras'te-ná'shun), *n.* delay.  
**Procreate** (pró'kre-át), *v.* to generate and produce.  
**Procreation** (pro-kre-á'shun), *n.* generation and production.  
**Procreant** (pró'kre-ant), *a.* generating; productive.  
**Proctor** (prok'tor), *n.* an attorney; manager of a university.  
**Procumbent** (pro-kum'bent), *a.* lying down; prostrate.  
**Procurable** (pro-kúr'a-bl), *a.* obtainable.  
**Procurator** (prok-u-rá'shun), *n.* act of procuring.  
**Procure** (pro-kúr'), *v.* to obtain; to acquire; to attract.  
**Procurement** (pro-kúr'ment), *n.* act of obtaining.  
**Prodigal** (prod'e-gal), *a.* lavish; wasteful; profuse; — *n.* a spendthrift.  
**Prodigality** (prod'e-gal'e-te), *n.* wasteful expenditure;

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## PRODIGIOUS

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## PROMULGATE

prodigousness; extravagance.  
**Prodigious** (pro-dij'us), *a.* enormous; astonishing.  
**Prodigy** (prod'e-j), *n.* anything extraordinary; a wonder.  
**Produce** (pro-dûs), *v.* to bring forth; to yield.  
**Produce** (prod'ûs), *n.* that which is produced; profit.  
**Producible** (pro-dûs'e-bl), *a.* that may be produced.  
**Product** (produkt), *n.* thing produced; performance; effect; result; sum.  
**Productile** (pro-duk'til), *a.* that may be extended.  
**Production** (pro-duk'shun), *n.* act of producing; fruit; product; work.  
**Productiveness** (pro-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being productive.  
**Proemial** (pro-ê-me-al), *a.* introductory; prefatory.  
**Profanation** (prof-a-nâ'shun), *n.* act of profaning; desecration.  
**Profane** (pro-fân'), *a.* irreverent; secular; — *v.* to put to a wrong use; to pollute.  
**Profanity** (pro-fan'e-ty), *n.* quality of being profane; irreverence.  
**Profess** (pro-fes'), *v.* to declare; to avow; to own.  
**Profession** (pro-fesh'un), *n.* act of professing; open declaration; vocation.  
**Professional** (pro-fesh'un-al), *a.* pertaining to a profession.  
**Professor** (pro-fes'er), *n.* one who declares his faith; a teacher of learning.  
**Proffer** (proffer), *v.* to propose; to tender; — *n.* an offer; attempt.  
**Proficiency** (pro-fish'en-se), *n.* progress in learning.  
**Proficient** (pro-fish'ent), *n.* one advanced in knowledge; an adept.  
**Profile** (prôfil), *n.* outline; side face; — *v.* to draw with a side view.  
**Profit** (profit), *n.* gain; advantage; — *v.* to benefit; to improve.  
**Profitable** (profit-a-bl), *a.* advantageous; lucrative.  
**Profitless** (profit-less), *a.* void of gain.  
**Profligacy** (profl'e-ga-se), *n.* a vicious course of life.

**Profligate** (profl'e-gât), *a.* lost to virtue; — *n.* a dissolute person.  
**Profound** (pro-found'), *a.* deep; thorough; learned; — *n.* the sea; the abyss.  
**Profundity** (pro-fun'de-te), *n.* depth of knowledge or skill.  
**Profuse** (pro-fûs'), *a.* lavish; extravagant.  
**Profusion** (pro-fû'zhun), *n.* profuseness; extravagance.  
**Progenitor** (pro-jen'e-ter), *n.* an ancestor; a forefather.  
**Progeny** (pro-jen'e), *n.* offspring; race; descendants.  
**Prognathous** (prog-na'thus), *a.* having prominent jaws.  
**Prognosis** (prog-no'sis), *n.* foreknowledge; foretelling the course of a disease by its symptoms.  
**Prognostic** (prog-nos'tik), *a.* foreshowing; — *n.* an omen; a symptom; a token.  
**Prognostication** (prog-nos-te-ka'shun), *n.* the act of predicting or foretelling.  
**Prognosticator** (prog-nos-te-ka-ter), *n.* one who prognosticates.  
**Programme** (prô'gram), *n.* preliminary sketch; public notice; outline of a public performance.  
**Progress** (prog'res), *n.* advance onwards; improvement.  
**Progress** (pro-gres'), *v.* to advance; to improve.  
**Progression** (pro-gresh'un), *n.* a moving forward.  
**Progressional** (pro-gresh'un-al), *a.* advancing.  
**Progressive** (pro-gres'iv), *a.* going onward; improving.  
**Prohibit** (pro-hib'it), *v.* to forbid; to hinder; to debar.  
**Prohibition** (pro-he-bish'un), *n.* act of forbidding.  
**Prohibitive** (pro-hib'e-tiv), *a.* forbidding.  
**Project** (pro-jekt'), *v.* to jut; to form a plan; to contrive.  
**Project** (projekt), *n.* a plan; scheme; contrivance.  
**Projectile** (pro-jek'til), *a.* impelling forward; — *n.* a body projected.  
**Projection** (pro-jek'shun), *n.* act of projecting; plan; delineation.  
**Projector** (pro-jek'tor), *n.* one who plans.  
**Prolapse** (pro-laps'), *v.* to fall

down or out.  
**Prolate** (prô'lât), *a.* produced; extended.  
**Prolelogomena** (prole-e-gom'e-na), *n.* preliminary observations.  
**Proletarian** (pro-le-târ'e-an), *a.* mean; vulgar; — *n.* one of the lowest of the people.  
**Prolific** (pro-lif'ik), *a.* fruitful; productive.  
**Prolix** (pro-lik's'), *a.* long; tedious; protracted; diffuse.  
**Prolixity** (pro-lik's'e-te), *n.* great length; tediousness.  
**Prolocator** (prol-o-kû'ter), *n.* the chairman of a convocation.  
**Prologue** (prô'log), *n.* a preface to a play.  
**Prolong** (pro-long'), *v.* to lengthen out; to extend.  
**Prolongation** (pro-lon-gâ'shun), *n.* extension in time or space.  
**Prolusion** (pro-lû'zhun), *n.* preliminary trial.  
**Promenade** (prom-e-nâd'), *n.* a walk for amusement.  
**Prominence** (prom'e-nens), *n.* conspicuousness.  
**Prominent** (prom'e-nent), *a.* projecting; eminent.  
**Promiscuous** (pro-mis'ku-us), *a.* mingled; indiscriminate; confused; common.  
**Promise** (prom'is), *n.* a declaration which binds the person making it; — *v.* to assure by declaration.  
**Promising** (prom'is-ing), *a.* affording just ground for expectation.  
**Promissory** (prom'is-so-re), *a.* containing a promise.  
**Promontory** (prom'on-to-re), *n.* a headland.  
**Promote** (pro-môt'), *v.* to forward; to raise; to elevate.  
**Promoter** (pro-môt'er), *n.* an encourager.  
**Promotion** (pro-mô'shun), *n.* advancement; preferment.  
**Promotive** (pro-mô'tiv), *a.* tending to advance.  
**Prompt** (prompt), *a.* ready; quick; — *v.* to incite; to assist.  
**Prompter** (prompt'er), *n.* one who prompts.  
**Promptitude** (prom'te-tûd), *n.* readiness; alacrity.  
**Promulgate** (pro-mul'gât), *v.* to make known; to publish.

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## PRONULGATION

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## PROTECTIVE

**Pronulgation** (pro-mul-gá-shun) *n.* a notice; publication.

**Promulgator** (pró-mul-gá-ter), *n.* one who publishes or makes known.

**Pronc** (prón), *a.* bending forward; inclined; not erect; disposed to.

**Proneness** (prón'nes), *n.* inclination of mind; state of bending forward or downward, or lying at length.

**Prong** (prong), *n.* the tine of a fork.

**Pronominal** (pro-nom'e-nal), *a.* belonging to a pronoun.

**Pronoun** (pró'noun), *n.* a word used for a noun.

**Pronounce** (pro-nouns'), *v.* to speak; to utter.

**Pronounceable** (pro-nouns'a-bl) *a.* that can be pronounced.

**Pronunciation** (pro-nun-se-á-shun), *n.* act or mode of utterance.

**Proof** (proof), *n.* trial; test; trial-sheet for corrections; evidence.

**Prop** (prop), *n.* that on which a body rests; support;—*v.* to support.

**Propagandist** (prop-a-gan'dist), *n.* one who disseminates opinions.

**Propagate** (prop'a-gát), *v.* to generate and produce; to increase; to promote.

**Propagation** (prop-a-gá'shun), *n.* spreading or expansion of anything.

**Propagator** (prop'a-gá-tor), *n.* one who propagates.

**Propel** (pro-pel'), *v.* to drive or urge forward.

**Propeller** (pro-pel'-er), *n.* a screw-wheel for a steam-boat; that which propels.

**Propense** (pro-pens'), *a.* inclined; disposed.

**Propensity** (pro-pen'se-te), *n.* inclination; tendency.

**Proper** (pro-per), *a.* peculiar; fit; just; correct.

**Property** (pro-per-te), *n.* inherent quality; ownership; an estate.

**Prophesy** (pro-fe-se), *n.* prediction; foretelling.

**Prophesy** (pro-fe-si), *v.* to foretell events; to predict.

**Prophet** (profet), *n.* one who

foretells future events; a teacher.

**Prophetic** (profet-es), *n.* a female prophet.

**Prophetical** (pro-fet'e-kal), *a.* relating to prophecy and prophets.

**Prophylactic** (prof-e-lak'tik), *a.* defending from disease.

**Propinquity** (pro-pink'we-te), *n.* nearness of blood, place, or time.

**Propitiate** (pro-pish'e-át), *v.* to conciliate; to atone.

**Propitiation** (pro-plsh'e-á-shun), *n.* act of propitiating.

**Propitiator** (pro-pish'e-a-tor), *n.* one who appeases.

**Propitiatory** (pro-pish'e-a-to-re), *a.* adapted to appease;—*n.* the mercy-seat.

**Propitious** (pro-pish'us), *a.* favorable; kind; merciful.

**Proportion** (pro-pór'shun), *n.* comparative relation; equal share;—*v.* to adjust parts relatively.

**Proportionable** (pro-pór'shun-a-bl), *a.* that may be proportioned.

**Proportionate** (pro-pór'shun-át), *a.* having proportion.

**Proposal** (pro-páz'al), *n.* offer; scheme offered.

**Propose** (pro-póz'), *v.* to bid; to purpose; to offer.

**Proposition** (prop-o-zish'un), *n.* a thing proposed; an offer; a suggestion.

**Propositional** (prop-o-zish'un-al), *a.* relating to a proposition.

**Propound** (pro-pound'), *v.* to propose; to offer.

**Proprietary** (pro-pri'e-ta-re), *n.* an owner;—*a.* belonging to an owner.

**Proprietor** (pro-pri'e-tor), *n.* a possessor in his own right; owner.

**Propriety** (pro-pri'e-te), *n.* fitness; justness.

**Propulsion** (pro-pul'shun), *n.* a driving forward.

**Prorogation** (pro-ro-gá'shun), *n.* continuance by adjournment or temporary dismissal.

**Prologue** (pro-róg'), *v.* to adjourn; to continue from session to session.

**Prosaic** (pro-zá'ik), *a.* belonging to or like prose; dull; uninteresting.

**Proscenium** (pro-sé-ne-um), *n.*

the front part of the stage in a theatre.

**Proscribe** (pro-skríb'), *v.* to denounce; to interdict.

**Proscription** (pro-skríp'shun), *n.* act of proscribing; condemnation.

**Prose** (pröz), *n.* language not in verse;—*v.* to relate tediously.

**Prosecute** (pros'e-kút), *v.* to pursue; to arraign.

**Prosecution** (pros-e-kú'shun), *n.* act of prosecuting.

**Prosecutor** (pros'e-ku-tor), *n.* one who prosecutes.

**Proselyte** (pros'e-lit), *n.* a convert to an opinion;—*v.* to convert.

**Proselytism** (pros'e-lit-izm), *n.* act of proselyting.

**Prosiness** (pró'ze-nés), *a.* tedious dullness.

**Prododist** (pro-dó-dist), *n.* one skilled in prosody.

**Prosody** (pros'o-de), *n.* the part of grammar which treats of syllables, accent, and versification.

**Prospect** (pros'pekt), *n.* a view; object in view; reason to hope; expectation.

**Prospective** (pro-spek'tiv), *a.* looking forward; future.

**Prospectus** (pro-spek'tus), *n.* plan of a proposed literary work.

**Prosper** (pros'per), *v.* to thrive; to succeed.

**Prosperity** (pros-per'e-te), *n.* good fortune; success.

**Prosperous** (pros-per-us), *a.* successful; fortunate.

**Prosthetic** (pros-thet'ik), *a.* prefixed.

**Prostitute** (pros'te-tút), *v.* to debase;—*a.* vicious for hire; a lewd female.

**Prostitution** (pros-te-tú'shun), *n.* act of lewdness.

**Prostrate** (pros'trát), *a.* lying at length;—*v.* to fall flat.

**Prostration** (pros-trá'shun), *n.* act of prostrating; dejection.

**Prostyle** (pró'stíl), *n.* a range of columns.

**Prosy** (pró'ze), *a.* dull; tedious.

**Protean** (pró'te-an), *a.* changing shape readily.

**Protect** (pro-tek't'), *v.* to secure from danger; to defend.

**Protection** (pro-tek'shun), *n.* defence; shelter; passport.

**Protective** (pro-tek'tiv), *a.* de-



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## PROTECTOR

fensive; sheltering.  
 Protector (pro-tek'tor), *n.* a de-  
 fender; a supporter.  
 Protege (pro-ta-zhá'), *n.* one  
 protected and patronized.  
 Protest (pro-test'), *v.* to remon-  
 strate; to affirm solemnly;  
 to declare against.  
 Protest (pró'test), *n.* a formal  
 declaration.  
 Protestant (prot'es-tant) *n.* one  
 who protests: one of the re-  
 formed religion.  
 Protestantism (prot'es-tant-  
 izm), *n.* the principles or re-  
 ligion of Protestants.  
 Protestation (pro-tes-tá'shun),  
*n.* solemn declaration.  
 Prothonotary (pro-thon'o-tar-  
 e), *n.* a register or clerk.  
 Protocol (pró-to-kol), *n.* a regis-  
 try or record; draft of a treaty.  
 Protomartyr (pró-to-mar-ter),  
*n.* the first martyr, Stephen.  
 Protoplasmic (pro-to-plas'mik),  
*a.* pertaining to first growth  
 or formation.  
 Protoplast (pró-to-plast), *n.* the  
 thing first formed.  
 Protoplastic (pro-to-plas'tik),  
*a.* first formed.  
 Prototype (pró-to-tip), *n.* an  
 original model.  
 Protozoa (pro-to-zó'a), *n. pl.*  
 the first or lowest forms of  
 animal life.  
 Protract (pro-trakt'), *v.* to  
 lengthen; to prolong.  
 Protraction (pro-trak'shun), *n.*  
 a lengthening out.  
 Protrude (pro-trúd'), *v.* to ex-  
 tend forward; to thrust out.  
 Protrusion (pro-trú'shun), *n.*  
 act of protruding.  
 Protrusive (pro-trú'shiv), *a.*  
 thrusting outward.  
 Protuberance (pro-tú'ber-ans),  
*n.* prominence.  
 Protuberant (pro-tú'ber-ant),  
*a.* prominent; swelling.  
 Proud (proud) *a.* elated; arrogant;  
 haughty.  
 Provable (proov'a-bl), *a.* that  
 may be proved.  
 Prove (proov), *v.* to show; to  
 demonstrate; to try; to as-  
 certain by experiment; to  
 verify; to experience; to en-  
 dure.  
 Provender (prov'en-der), *n.*  
 food for beasts.  
 Proverb (prov'erb) *n.* a maxim  
 of wisdom; a by-word; an  
 adage.

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Proverbial (pro-ver'be-al), *a.* relating to a proverb.  
Provide (pro-vid'), *v.* to procure beforehand; to prepare.  
Providence (prov'e-dens), *n.* foresight; God's care; prudence.  
Provident (prov'e-dent), *a.* forecasting; frugal.  
Providential (prov'e-den'shal), *a.* effected by providence.  
Province (prov'ins), *n.* a subject country, governed by a delegate.  
Provincial (pro-vin'shal), *n.* an inhabitant of a province; —*a.* belonging to a province.  
Provincialism (pro-vin'shal-izm), *n.* dialect or idiom peculiar to a province.  
Provision (pro-vizh'un), *n.* stipulation; something provided; food; —*v.* to supply with stores of food. &c.  
Provisional (pro-vizh-un'al), *a.* temporary; prepared for the occasion.  
Proviso (pro-vi'zo), *n.* any conditional stipulation.  
Provocation (prov-o-ká'shun), *n.* a cause of anger.  
Provocative (pro-vō-ká-tiv), *a.* that excites.  
Provoke (pro-vōk'), *v.* to irritate; to vex; to excite.  
Provost (prov'ust), *n.* a chief officer of any body; an army executioner.  
Prow (prow), *n.* fore part of a ship.  
Prowess (prow'es), *n.* bravery; valor; boldness.  
Prowl (prowl), *v.* to rove for prey; —*n.* a roving for prey.  
Proximate (proks'e-mát), *a.* nearest; next; closest.  
Proximity (proks'im'e-te), *n.* immediate nearness.  
Proximo (proks'e-mo), *n.* the coming month.  
Proxy (proks'e), *n.* a substitute or deputy.  
Prude (prúd), *n.* a woman who is over-affected.  
Prudence (prü'dens), *n.* wisdom; discretion.  
Prudent (prü'dent), *a.* practically wise.  
Prudential (pru-den'shal), *a.* proceeding from or dictated by prudence.  
Prudery (prü'd'er-e), *n.* affected reserve.  
Prune (prün), *n.* a dried plum.

PUBLICAN

—v. to cut off branches.  
**Pruniferous** (pru-nif-er-us), *a.* plum-bearing.  
**Prurient** (prü're-ent), *a.* uneasy with desire.  
**Pruriency** (prü're-en-se), *n.* an itching; a longing desire for anything.  
**Pruriginous** (pru-rij'e-nus), *a.* itching.  
**Prussian** (prush'an), *a.* from or relating to Prussia;—*n.* a native of Prussia.  
**Fry** (fri), *v.* to inspect curiously; to raise with a lever.  
**Psalm** (sám), *n.* a sacred song or hymn.  
**Psalmist** (sám'ist), *n.* a writer of psalms.  
**Psalmodist** (sal'mo-dist), *n.* one who sings psalms.  
**Psalmody** (sal'mo-de), *n.* the practice of singing psalms and hymns.  
**Psalter** (saw'ter), *n.* the book of psalms.  
**Psaltéry** (saw'ter-e), *n.* an instrument of music.  
**Paellismus** (sel-i'z-mus), *n.* hesitation of speech.  
**Pseudograph** (sü'do-graf), *n.* a piece of false writing.  
**Pseudology** (sü-dol'o-je), *n.* falsehood of speech.  
**Pseudo-martyr** (sü-do-mar'ter), *n.* a false martyr.  
**Pseudonym** (sü'do-nim), *n.* a false name.  
**Pseudonymous** (sü-don'e-mus), *a.* bearing a false name.  
**Pshaw** (süaw), *interj.* expressing contempt.  
**Psychical** (si'ke-kal), *a.* relating to the soul or spirit.  
**Psychologie** (si-ko-loj'ik), *a.* relating to psychology.  
**Psychology** (si-ko-lo'je), *n.* the doctrine of the soul.  
**Ptyalism** (ti'a-lizm), *n.* salivation.  
**Puberty** (pü'ber-te), *n.* ripe age in the sexes.  
**Pubescence** (pu-bes'ens), *n.* state of puberty; downy substance.  
**Pubescent** (pu-bes'ent), *a.* arrived at maturity.  
**Public** (pub'lik), *a.* pertaining to a community; common; open;—*n.* the body of a nation.  
**Publican** (pub'le-kan), *n.* an innkeeper; a collector of toll or taxes.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**Publication** (pub-lic-a-shun), *n.* the act of publishing; thing published.  
**Publisher** (pub-lic-ist), *n.* one skilled in the laws and rights of nations.  
**Publicity** (pub-lic-ite), *n.* state of being public.  
**Publicly** (pub-lic-ly), *adv.* openly.  
**Publish** (pub-lish), *v.* to make known; to announce.  
**Publisher** (pub-lish-er), *n.* one who publishes.  
**Publishing** (pub-lish-ing), *v.* making known; issuing books, &c.  
**Puck** (puk), *n.* a celebrated fairy.  
**Pucker** (puk'er), *v.* to plait; to fold; to wrinkle.  
**Pudding** (pudd-ing), *n.* a food made with meat, eggs, fruit, flour, &c.  
**Puddle** (puddl), *n.* a pool of muddy water:—*v.* to line with clay, sand, &c.  
**Pudency** (pu-den-se), *n.* extreme modesty.  
**Pudicity** (pu-dis-ci-te), *n.* modesty; chastity.  
**Puerile** (pu-er-il), *a.* childish; boyish; trifling.  
**Puerility** (pu-er-il-ite), *n.* childishness; boyishness.  
**Puerperal** (pu-er-per-al), *a.* relating to childbirth.  
**Puff** (puf), *n.* a slight blast of wind:—*v.* to swell with wind; to pant; to praise vainly.  
**Puffery** (puff-er-e), *n.* extravagant praise.  
**Puffy** (puff-ee), *a.* swelled up; windy; bombastic.  
**Pug** (pug), *n.* a monkey; a little lap-dog.  
**Pugh** (poo), *interj.* a word of contempt or disdain.  
**Pugilism** (pu-jil-izm), *n.* art of fighting with the fists.  
**Pugilist** (pu-jil-ist), *n.* a boxer; a prize-fighter.  
**Pugilistic** (pu-jil-is-tik), *a.* pertaining to boxing.  
**Pugnacious** (pug-na-shus), *a.* fond of fighting.  
**Pugnacity** (pug-na-si-te), *n.* inclination to fight.  
**Puise** (pu-ee), *a.* younger, or inferior in rank.  
**Puissance** (pu-is-ans), *n.* power; strength; valor.  
**Puissant** (pu-is-ant), *a.* strong; powerful; mighty.  
**Puke** (puk), *v.* to vomit;—*n.* a

vomit; an emetic.  
**Pulchritude** (pul-kre-tud), *n.* comeliness; moral beauty.  
**Pale** (pul), *v.* to whine like a child, or chicken.  
**Pall** (pul), *v.* to pluck; to draw;—*n.* a pull; a draw.  
**Pullet** (pul-let), *n.* a young hen; a chicken.  
**Pulley** (pul-lee), *n.* a small wheel in a block, for a running cord.  
**Pulmonary** (pul-mo-na-re), *a.* relating to or affecting the lungs.  
**Pulmonie** (pul-mon-ik), *a.* pertaining to the lungs.  
**Pulp** (pulp), *n.* the soft part of fruit;—*v.* to reduce to a soft mass.  
**Pulpit** (pul-pit), *n.* an elevated desk for a preacher.  
**Pulpy** (pul-pe), *a.* like pulp; soft.  
**Puque** (pook-ká), *n.* a Mexican intoxicating drink.  
**Pulsate** (pul-sát), *v.* to beat or throb, as an artery.  
**Pulsatile** (pul-sa-til), *a.* that may be beaten.  
**Pulsation** (pul-sá-shun), *n.* a beating; vibration.  
**Pulsatory** (pul-sa-to-re), *a.* beating; throbbing.  
**Pulse** (puls), *n.* the beating of arteries; peas, &c.  
**Pultaceous** (pul-tá-shus), *a.* minced; soft.  
**Pulverable** (pul-ver-a-bl), *a.* that may be powdered.  
**Pulverization** (pul-ver-e-zá-shun), *n.* the act of reducing to fine powder.  
**Pulverize** (pul-ver-iz), *v.* to reduce to powder.  
**Pulverulent** (pul-ver-e-lent), *a.* consisting of dust.  
**Puma** (pú-ma), *n.* the American lion.  
**Pumice** (pum-is), *n.* a hard, light, spongy, volcanic mineral.  
**Pump** (pump), *n.* a machine for raising water;—*v.* to work a pump.  
**Pumpkin** (pump-kin), *n.* a plant and its fruit.  
**Pun** (pun), *n.* a kind of wit by

quibbling on words;—*v.* to play upon words.  
**Punch** (punsh), *n.* a tool; a blow; a beverage;—*v.* to strike; to thrust; to perforate. [a cask.  
**Puncheon** (punsh'an), *n.* a tool;  
**Punctate** (pungk'tát), *a.* pointed; punctured.  
**Punctile** (pungk-til'e-o), *n.* a nice point; nicety in forms.  
**Punctilious** (pungk-til-yus), *a.* exact in ceremony or behavior; nice.  
**Punctual** (pungk-tu-al), *a.* exact; strict; nice; punctilious.  
**Punctuality** (pungk-tu-al-ite), *n.* scrupulous exactness as to time.  
**Punctuate** (pungk-tu-át), *v.* to mark with pauses.  
**Punctuation** (pungk-tu-á-shun), *n.* the dividing of sentences by points or marks.  
**Puncture** (pungk-túr), *n.* a small point or hole;—*v.* to prick or pierce.  
**Pung** (pung), *n.* a rough one-horse sleigh.  
**Pungency** (pun-jen-se), *n.* acrimoniousness; keenness.  
**Pungent** (pun-jent), *a.* sharp.  
**Punle** (pú-nik), *a.* relating to Carthage; faithless.  
**Puniness** (pú-ne-nes), *n.* littleness; weakness.  
**Punish** (pun-ish), *v.* to inflict pain for an offence.  
**Punishable** (pun-ish-a-bl), *a.* worthy of punishment.  
**Punishment** (pun-ish-ment), *n.* loss or pain inflicted because of a crime.  
**Punitive** (pú-ne-tiv), *a.* that punishes.  
**Punster** (pun-ster), *n.* one who puns; a quibbler.  
**Punt** (punt), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat.  
**Puny** (pú-ne), *a.* small; feeble.  
**Pup** (pup), *n.* a young dog;—*v.* to bring forth puppies.  
**Pupil** (pú-pil), *n.* a scholar.  
**Pupilage** (pú-pil-aj), *n.* the state of being a pupil.  
**Puppet** (pup-pet), *n.* a small doll; wooden image.  
**Puppy** (pup-pe), *n.* a young dog; a conceited young man.  
**Puppyism** (pup-pe-izm), *n.* extreme affectation or conceit.  
**Pur** { (pur), *v.* to murmur, as a  
{ purr } cat;—*n.* a low sound made by cats when pleased.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## PURBLIND

**Purblind** (pur'blind), *a.* near-sighted; seeing obscurely.  
**Purchase** (pur'chas), *v.* to buy; to procure;—*n.* act of buying; thing bought.  
**Purchaser** (pur'chas-er), *n.* one who buys.  
**Pure** (pûr), *a.* clear; unpol-luted; free from guilt.  
**Purgation** (pur-ga'shun), *n.* clearing from guilt.  
**Purgative** (pur'ga-tiv), *a.* cleansing;—*n.* a cathartic.  
**Purgatory** (pur'ga-to-re), *n.* in the Roman Catholic church, a place or state in which souls are purified.  
**Purge** (purj), *v.* to cleanse;—*n.* cathartic medicine.  
**Purification** (pû-re-fe-ka'shun), *n.* act of purifying.  
**Purifier** (pû-re-fi-er), *n.* that which purifies; a refiner.  
**Purify** (pû're-fi), *v.* to free from pollution; to refine.  
**Purist** (pû'rist), *n.* one very nice in the choice of words.  
**Puritan** (pû're-tan), *n.* a dis-senter from the Church of England, in former times.  
**Puritanic** (pu-re-tan'ik), *a.* relat-ing to the Puritans; ex-act; rigid.  
**Puritanism** (pû're-tan-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practice of Puritans.  
**Purity** (pû're-te), *n.* freedom from foulness; chastity.  
**Purl** (purl), *v.* to flow with a murmuring sound;—*n.* a soft, gentle murmur of a stream; a border; lace.  
**Purlien** (pur'lî), *n.* a border; a limited district.  
**Purloin** (pur-loin'), *v.* to steal; to pilfer; to plagiarize.  
**Purloiner** (pur-loin'er), *n.* one who steals; a thief.  
**Purple** (pur'pl), *n.* a color formed by the blending of red and blue; a robe.  
**Purport** (pur'pôrt), *n.* design; meaning; tendency.  
**Purpose** (pur'pus), *n.* end or aim desired; design; inten-tion;—*v.* to intend; to design.  
**Purse** (purs), *n.* a small money-bag or case.  
**Purser** (purs'er), *n.* paymaster of a ship.  
**Pur-suance** (pur-sû'ans), *n.* a following; consequence.  
**Pursue** (pur-sû'), *v.* to follow; to chase; to prosecute.

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**Pursuer** (pur-sû'er), *n.* one that follows or chases.  
**Pursuivant** (pur'swe-vant), *n.* a state messenger.  
**Pussy** (pur'se), *a.* corpulent and short-winded.  
**Purtenance** (pur'te-nans), *n.* the pluck of an animal.  
**Purulent** (pû'ru-lent), *a.* con-sisting of pus or matter.  
**Purvey** (pur-vâ'), *v.* to pro-vide; to procure; to supply.  
**Purveyance** (pur-vâ'ans), *n.* procurement of food.  
**Purveyor** (pur-vâ'er), *n.* one that provides food.  
**Pus** (pus), *n.* the matter of an ulcer.  
**Push** (push), *v.* to urge or im-pel; to drive;—*n.* an urg-ing; a thrust; a shove.  
**Pusillanimity** (pû-sil-la-nim'i-te), *n.* a weakness of mind; want of courage.  
**Pusillanimous** (pû-sil-la-n'e-mus), *a.* cowardly; mean-spirited.  
**Puss** (pus), *n.* a cat; a hare.  
**Pussy** (pus'se), *n.* the diminutive of *Puss*.  
**Pustulate** (pus'tû-lât), *v.* to form into pustules.  
**Pustule** (pus'tûl), *n.* a small pimple containing pus.  
**Put** (put), *v.* to lay; to place; to set; to shoot; to apply; to propose.  
**Putative** (pû'tâ-tiv), *a.* sup-posed; reputed.  
**Putrefaction** (pu-tre-fak'shun), *n.* process of rotting.  
**Putrefy** (pû'tre-fi), *v.* to rot; to make rotten.  
**Putrescence** (pu-tres'ens), *n.* a putrid or rotten state.  
**Putrescible** (pu-tres'se-bl), *a.* liable to grow putrid.  
**Putrid** (pû'trid), *a.* stinking; corrupt; rotten.  
**Putridity** (pu-trid'e-te), *n.* state of being putrid.  
**Putty** (put'te), *n.* a paste of whitening and linseed-oil.  
**Puzzle** (puz'xl), *n.* a riddle; perplexity; an ingenious toy;—*v.* to perplex; to bewilder.  
**Pygmean** (pig-me'an), *a.* very small; dwarfish.  
**Pygmy** (pig me), *n.* a dwarf.  
**Pyreanthous** (pir-akan'thus), *a.* having yellow spines.  
**Pyramid** (pir'a-mid), *n.* a solid figure having a regular base and triangular sides meeting

## QUADRAT

in a point at the top; an Egyptian monument.  
**Pyramidal** (pir-a-mid'e-kal), *a.* having the form of a pyramid.  
**Pyre** (pir), *n.* a funeral pile.  
**Pyrriform** (pir'e-form), *a.* pear-shaped.  
**Pyrogenous** (pir-oj'e-nus), *a.* produced by fire.  
**Pyroigneous** (pir-o-lig'ne-us), *a.* noting an acid obtained by distilling wood.  
**Pyrology** (pir-o'l-o-je), *n.* the science of heat.  
**Pyromancy** (pir'o-man-se), *n.* divination by fire.  
**Pyromania** (pir-o-mâ'ne-a), *n.* insane desire for burning.  
**Pyrometer** (pir-om'e-ter), *n.* an instrument to measure the expansion of bodies by heat.  
**Pyrophaneous** (pir-ô'a-nus), *a.* rendered transparent by heat.  
**Pyrotechnics** (pir-o-tek'niks), *n.* the art of making fire-works.  
**Pyrotechnist** (pir-o-tek'nist), *n.* one skilled in pyrotechny.  
**Pythian** (pith'e-an), *a.* per-taining to the priestess of Apollo, and also to certain games.  
**Pythones** (pith'o-nes), *n.* any female supposed to have a spirit of divination.  
**Pyx** (plks), *n.* the box in which Roman Catholics keep the consecrated host; box in which the compass is kept.

## Q.

**Quack** (kwak), *v.* to cry like a duck; to boast;—*n.* a medi-cal pretender.  
**Quackery** (kwak'er-e), *n.* ig-norant pretension to skill.  
**Quadrangle** (kwod-rang-gl), *n.* a figure of four sides and angles.  
**Quadrangular** (kwod-rang'ga-lar), *a.* having four angles.  
**Quadrant** (kwod-rant), *n.* a quarter part; an arc of 90 degrees; an instrument for taking altitudes.  
**Quadrantal** (kwod-ran'tal), *a.* relating to a quadrant.  
**Quadrat** (kwod'rat), *n.* a piece

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## QUADRATE

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## QUICKSAND

of metal to fill a space, in printing.

**Quadrat** (kwod'ráit), *a.* squared; equal; exact; —*n.* a square; —*v.* to reduce to a square; to suit.

**Quadratic** (kwod-rat'ik), *a.* including a square.

**Quadrature** (kwod'ra-túr), *n.* a square; the act of squaring.

**Quadrennial** (kwod-reu'te-ál), *a.* happening once in four years; comprising four years.

**Quadrille** (kwa-dríl), *n.* a set dance; game at cards.

**Quadrupartite** (kwod-rip'ar-tít), *a.* divided into four parts.

**Quadrissyllable** (kwod-re-síl'la-bl), *n.* a word of four syllables.

**Quadrivial** (kwod-riv'e-ál), *a.* having four ways meeting in a point.

**Quadroon** (kwod'roon), *n.* offspring of a mulatto and white person.

**Quadruped** (kwod'ru-ped), *n.* an animal having four feet.

**Quadruple** (kwod'ru-pl), *a.* fourfold; —*v.* to increase fourfold.

**Quadruplication** (kwod-ru-ple-ká'shun), *n.* a making fourfold. [swallow copiously.]

**Quaff** (kwaf), *v.* to drink; to

**Quaggy** (kwag'ge), *a.* soft, wet, and boggy.

**Quagmire** (kwag'mir), *n.* a bog that shakes under the feet.

**Quail** (kwál), *n.* a bird of the grouse kind; —*v.* to cower.

**Quaint** (kwánt), *a.* scrupulously nice; affectedly odd.

**Quake** (kwák), *v.* to shake; to tremble, as with fear.

**Quaker** (kwá'ker), *n.* one of the Society of Friends.

**Quakerism** (kwá'ker-izm), *n.* tenets of the Quakers.

**Qualifiable** (kwol'e-fi-a-bl), *a.* that may be qualified.

**Qualification** (kwol'e-fe-ká'shun), *n.* talents that fit for an office; legal requisite; endowment; abatement; modification.

**Qualifier** (kwol'e-fi-er), *n.* one who or that which qualifies.

**Qualify** (kwol'e-fi), *v.* to fit; to modify; to soften.

**Qualitative** (kwol'e-ta-tiv), *a.* connected with or relating to quality.

**Quality** (kwol'e-te), *n.* an attribute; character; rank.

**Quaim** (kwám), *n.* nausea.

**Quandary** (kwon'da-re), *n.* perplexity; uncertainty.

**Quantity** (kwon'te-te), *n.* a large extent, number, or portion.

**Quantum** (kwon'tum), *n.* a quantity; amount.

**Quarantine** (kwor'an-tén), *n.* prohibition of a vessel's intercourse with the shore.

**Quarrel** (kwor'el), *n.* a breach of amity; a noisy dispute; —*v.* to dispute; to find fault.

**Quarrelsome** (kwor-el-sum), *a.* inclined to dispute.

**Quarry** (kwor're), *n.* a pit from which stones are dug; —*v.* to dig stones.

**Quart** (kwort), *n.* the fourth part of a gallon; two pints.

**Quartan** (kwor'tan), *a.* designating a fourth; —*n.* a fourth day.

**Quarter** (kwor'ter), *n.* a fourth part of anything; 3 months; 8 bushels; mercy granted; —*v.* to divide into four parts; to locate soldiers; to lodge.

**Quarterage** (kwor'ter-aj), *n.* a quarterly allowance.

**Quarter-day** (kwor'ter-dá), *n.* the day that completes three months.

**Quarterdeck** (kwor'ter-dek), *n.* the upper deck between the mainmast and mizzenmast.

**Quarterly** (kwor'ter-le), *a.* occurring every three months; —*ad.* once in the quarter of a year; —*n.* a work published four times a year.

**Quartermaster** (kwor'ter-master), *n.* an officer who regulates the quarters, forage, food, &c., of an army; a petty officer who attends to a vessel's helm, signals, &c.

**Quartette** (kwor'tet'), *n.* music in four parts.

**Quarto** (kwor'to), *n.* a book in which each leaf is a quarter of a sheet; —*a.* having four leaves to a sheet.

**Quash** (kwosh), *v.* to annul; to crush; to subdue.

**Quasi** (kwá'si), *ad.* as if; just as if; almost.

**Quassia** (kwash'e-a), *n.* a bitter medicinal bark.

**Quaternary** (kwa-ter'na-re), *a.* consisting of fours.

**Quaternion** (kwa-ter'ne-on), *n.*

a set or file of four; the number four.

**Quatrain** (kwot'rán), *n.* a stanza of four lines.

**Quaver** (kwá'ver), *v.* to vibrate; to shake the voice; —*n.* a note in music.

**Quay** (ké), *n.* a wharf; a mole, or bank. [for wharfage.]

**Quayage** (ké'aj), *n.* money paid

**Queasy** (kwé'ze), *a.* squeamish; sick at stomach.

**Queen** (kwén), *n.* the wife of a king; a female sovereign.

**Queer** (kwér), *a.* odd; quaint.

**Quell** (kwel), *v.* to crush; to allay; to appease.

**Quench** (kwensh), *v.* to extinguish; to allay.

**Quercitron** (kwer-sít'ron), *n.* dyer's oak and bark.

**Querimonious** (kwer-e-mó'ne-us), *a.* complaining.

**Querist** (kwér'ist), *n.* one who inquires or questions.

**Quern** (kwern), *n.* a hand-mill.

**Querulous** (kwer'u-lus), *a.* habitually complaining.

**Query** (kwé're), *n.* a question; —*v.* to ask questions.

**Quest** (kwést), *n.* act of seeking; search; request.

**Question** (kwést'yun), *n.* act of asking; inquiry; doubt; —*v.* to ask; to interrogate; to doubt.

**Questionable** (kwést'yun-a-bl), *a.* doubtful; disputable.

**Questioner** (kwést'yun-er), *n.* one who interrogates.

**Questionless** (kwést'yun-less), *a.* doubtless.

**Queu** (ké), *n.* a tie of hair.

**Quibble** (kwib'l), *n.* an evasion; a pun; —*v.* to evade; to pun.

**Quibbler** (kwib'ler), *n.* one who quibbles; a cavalier.

**Quick** (kwik), *a.* done with speed; living; —*ad.* readily; hastily; —*n.* living flesh; any sensible part.

**Quicken** (kwik'en), *v.* to make alive; to hasten.

**Quicklime** (kwik'lím), *n.* lime unslacked.

**Quickly** (kwik'le), *ad.* soon; immediately.

**Quickness** (kwik'nes), *n.* speed; readiness.

**Quicksand** (kwik'sand), *n.* sand easily moved, and yielding to pressure; anything deceptive, treacherous, or dangerous.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## QUICKSET

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## RAGE

**Quickset** (kwik'set), *n.* a living plant set to grow.  
**Quicksilver** (kwik'sil-ver), *n.* mercury.  
**Quiddity** (kwid'e-te), *n.* a trifling nicety; a cavil.  
**Quidnunc** (kwid'nunk), *n.* one curious, and pretending to know everything.  
**Quiesce** (kwí-es'), *v.* to be silent.  
**Quiescence** (kwí-es'sens), *n.* rest; silence.  
**Quiescent** (kwí-es'sent), *a.* quiet; at rest; silent.  
**Quiet** (kwí-et), *a.* calm; gentle; peaceable; — *n.* rest; tranquillity; — *v.* to lull; to allay.  
**Quietism** (kwí-et-izm), *n.* mental tranquillity or inaction.  
**Quietude** (kwí'e-túd), *n.* repose; rest; tranquillity.  
**Quietus** (kwí-e'tus), *n.* final discharge; death.  
**Quill** (kwil), *n.* a strong feather; a piece of reed; — *v.* to plait.  
**Quilt** (kwilt), *n.* a cover of a bed; — *v.* to stretch and sew one cloth over another.  
**Quinary** (kwí'na-re), *a.* consisting of five.  
**Quince** (kwins), *n.* a tree and its fruit.  
**Quinine** (kwín-in'), *n.* an alkaloid obtained from Peruvian bark.  
**Quinquagesima** (kwín-kwa-jes'e-ma), *n.* seventh Sunday before Easter.  
**Quinquangular** (kwín-kwang'-gu-lar), *a.* having five angles or corners.  
**Quinquennial** (kwín-kwen'e-al), *a.* happening once in five years.  
**Quinsy** (kwín'ze), *n.* inflammation and soreness of the throat.  
**Quintal** (kwín'tai), *n.* a weight of 100 or 112 lbs.  
**Quintessence** (kwín-tes'sens), *n.* pure essence of anything.  
**Quintuple** (kwín'tu-pl), *a.* fivefold; — *v.* to make fivefold.  
**Quip** (kwíp), *n.* a sarcastic jest; — *v.* to jeer.  
**Quire** (kwír), *n.* 24 sheets of paper.  
**Quirk** (kwérk), *n.* an artful or smart retort; a quibble.  
**Quit** (kwít), *v.* to leave; to discharge; — *a.* released; free; absolved.  
**Quitclaim** (kwít'klám), *n.* re-

lease by deed; — *v.* to release a claim.  
**Quite** (kwít), *ad.* entirely; wholly; perfectly; very.  
**Quitrent** (kwít'rent), *n.* a rent by which a tenant is freed from other service.  
**Quitance** (kwít'tans), *n.* discharge from a debt.  
**Quiver** (kwí-ver), *n.* a case for arrows; — *v.* to shake; to shiver.  
**Quixotic** (kwíks-ot'ík), *a.* absurdly romantic.  
**Quixotism** (kwíks-ot-izm), *n.* romantic and absurd notions; visionary schemes.  
**Quiz** (kwíz), *n.* a riddle; puzzle; — *v.* to banter; to puzzle.  
**Quoin** (koin), *n.* a corner; an external angle; a wedge.  
**Quoit** (kwóit), *n.* a heavy flat ring for pitching.  
**Quondam** (kwon'dam), *a.* having been formerly.  
**Quorum** (kwó'rum), *n.* a number of the members of any body sufficient to transact business.  
**Quota** (kwó'ta), *n.* the part or share assigned to each.  
**Quotable** (kwó'ta-bl), *a.* that may be quoted.  
**Quotation** (kwó'tá'shun), *n.* that which is quoted.  
**Quote** (kwót), *v.* to repeat the words of any one.  
**Quoth** (kwóth), *v.* to say, — used only in the phrases *quoth I*, *quoth he*.  
**Quotidian** (kwó-tid'e-an), *a.* occurring daily; — *n.* anything returning daily.  
**Quotient** (kwó'shent), *n.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another.  
**Quotum** (kwó'tum), *n.* part or proportion; share.

**Rabbit** (rab'bit), *n.* a small, long-eared quadruped.  
**Rabble** (rab'l), *n.* a crowd of low people; a mob.  
**Rabid** (rab'id), *a.* raving; furious; mad.  
**Raccoon** (rak-koon'), *n.* a badger-like quadruped.  
**Race** (rás), *n.* a running; a breed, or variety; family.  
**Race-horse** (ras'hors), *n.* a horse bred for racing.  
**Rachitic** (ra-kit'ík), *a.* relating to the muscles of the back; rickety.  
**Raciness** (rá'se-nes), *n.* quality of being racy or peculiar.  
**Rack** (rak), *n.* an engine of torture; extreme pain; a grating for hay; — *v.* to torture; to distress; to strain.  
**Racket** (rak'et), *n.* an irregular clattering noise.  
**Rack-rent** (rak'rent), *n.* rent unduly raised.  
**Racy** (rá'se), *a.* pungent; rich; piquant; flavorous; strong.  
**Radial** (rá'de-al), *a.* pertaining to the fore-arm.  
**Radiance** (rá'de-ans), *n.* brilliant brightness; luster.  
**Radiant** (rá'de-ant), *a.* emitting rays; shining; sparkling.  
**Radiate** (rá'de-át), *v.* to emit rays of light; to shine.  
**Radiation** (rá'de-á'shun), *n.* emission and diffusion of rays.  
**Radical** (rad'e-kal), *a.* original; implanted by nature; — *n.* root of a word.  
**Radicalism** (rad'e-kal-izm), *n.* principles of the radicals.  
**Radiation** (rad'e-ká'shun), *n.* the act of taking root.  
**Radius** (rá'de-us), *n.* the semi-diameter of a circle.  
**Radix** (rá'diks), *n.* a root.  
**Raff** (raf), *n.* sweepings of society; the rabble.  
**Raffle** (raf'l), *v.* to cast dice for a prize; *n.* a game of chance.  
**Raft** (raf't), *n.* a float of timbers bound together.  
**Rafters** (raf'terz), *n. pl.* roof-timbers of a building.  
**Rag** (rag), *n.* a torn piece of cloth; a tatter; a fragment.  
**Ragamuffin** (rag'a-muf-in), *n.* a mean fellow.  
**Rage** (raj), *a.* violent anger; fury; — *v.* to be furious.

## R.

**Rabbet** (rab'bet), *v.* to pare down the edge of a board for lapping; — *n.* a groove cut in the edge of a board so that it will lap over.  
**Rabbi** (rab'bi), *n.* a Jewish doctor; chief; master.  
**Rabbinical** (rab-bin'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to the rabbis.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## RAGGED

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## RATHER

**Ragged** (rag'ged), *a.* rent or worn into rags.

**Raging** (raj'ing), *a.* furious.

**Ragout** (ra-goo'), *n.* meat stewed and highly seasoned.

**Raid** (rád), *n.* a hostile incursion; a foray.

**Rail** (ráil), *n.* a bar or strip of wood or iron; a bird;—*v.* to inclose with rails; to scold; to brawl.

**Railing** (ráil'ing), *n.* reproachful or insulting language.

**Raillery** (rál'er-e), *n.* banter; jesting language.

**Railroad** (rái'rod), *n.* a road

**Railway** (rái'wá), *n.* or way laid with iron rails.

**Raiment** (rá'ment), *n.* clothing; garments; dress.

**Rain** (rán), *n.* water falling in drops;—*v.* to fall in drops.

**Rainbow** (rán'bo), *n.* a colored arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays.

**Rainy** (rá'ne), *a.* abounding in rain; wet.

**Raise** (ráz), *v.* to lift; to exhibit; to levy; to produce.

**Raisin** (rá-zin), *n.* a dried grape.

**Raising** (rá'zing), *n.* act of lifting or setting up.

**Rajah** (rá'ja, rá'ja), *n.* a native prince in India.

**Rake** (rák), *n.* a tool with teeth; a libertine;—*v.* to gather with a rake; to fire into lengthwise.

**Rakish** (rák'ish), *a.* loose; wretched; debauched; lewd.

**Rally** (rál'ie), *n.* act of rallying;—*v.* to treat with slight satire; to collect and reduce to order.

**Ram** (ram), *n.* a male sheep;—*v.* to strike with force.

**Ramial** (rá'mal), *a.* belonging to or growing on a branch.

**Ramble** (ram'bl), *n.* a wandering excursion;—*v.* to rove.

**Rambler** (ram'bler), *n.* one who rambles; a rover.

**Rambling** (ram'bling), *a.* wandering; roving.

**Ramification** (ram-e-fe-ká'shun), *n.* a separation into branches; a subdivision.

**Ramify** (ram'e-fi), *v.* to shoot or separate into branches.

**Ramrod** (ram'rod), *n.* a ramrod; an instrument for driving anything down.

**Ramous** (rá'mus), *a.* full of

or producing branches.

**Rampage** (ram'páj), *v.* to romp or prance about.

**Rampancy** (ram'pan-se), *n.* exuberance.

**Rampant** (ram'pant), *a.* exuberant; rearing; rank.

**Rampart** (ram'part), *n.* a wall for defence.

**Ramrod** (ram'rod), *n.* a rod for loading a gun.

**Ranchero** (ran-chá'ro), *n.* a herdsman.

**Rancho** (ran'cho), *n.* a large farming establishment.

**Rancid** (ran'sid), *a.* musty.

**Rancidity** (ran-sid'e-te), *n.* a strong disagreeable smell.

**Rancor** (rang'kur), *n.* malignity; implacable enmity.

**Rancorous** (rang'kur-us), *a.* spiteful; malicious.

**Random** (ran'dum), *n.* want of direction;—*a.* without previous calculation.

**Range** (ranj), *n.* excursion; extent; a cooking-stove; rank;—*v.* to place in order; to rove at large.

**Rank** (rangk), *a.* strong-tasted; rancid; luxuriant;—*n.* a line of men; row; degree; dignity;—*v.* to place in a line.

**Rankle** (rangk'l), *v.* to be inflamed; to fester.

**Rankness** (rangk'nes), *n.* a strong scent; vigorousness.

**Ransack** (ran'sak), *v.* to search for plunder; to pillage.

**Ransom** (ran'sum), *n.* price paid to redeem a person or goods;—*v.* to redeem from bondage by a price.

**Ransomer** (ran'sum-er), *n.* one who redeems.

**Ransomless** (ran'sum-less), *a.* without ransom.

**Rant** (rant), *n.* boisterous language;—*v.* to rave.

**Ranter** (rant'er), *n.* a boisterous preacher.

**Rap** (rap), *n.* a quick blow;—*v.* to strike sharply; to knock.

**Rapacious** (ra-pá'shus), *a.* greedy of prey or plunder.

**Rapacity** (ra-pas'e-te), *n.* excessive greediness.

**Rape** (ráp), *n.* violation of a female; a plant.

**Rapid** (rap'id), *a.* swift; quick; fleet.

**Rapidity** (ra-pid'e-te), *n.* swift-ness; velocity; haste.

**Rapids** (rap'idz), *n. pl.* part of

a river where the current is swift.

**Rapier** (rá'pe-er), *n.* a small sword.

**Rapil** (rap'il), *n.* pulverized volcanic substances.

**Rapine** (rap'in), *n.* act of plundering by violence.

**Rappel** (rap-pel'), *n.* the beat of a drum to call soldiers to

**Rapport** (rap-pórt'), *n.* relation; contact; reference.

**Rapt** (rapt), *a.* raised to rapture; transported.

**Raptorial** (rap-tó're-al), *a.* pertaining to birds of prey.

**Rapture** (rap'tür), *n.* extreme delight; ecstasy.

**Rapturous** (rap'tu-rus), *a.* ecstatic; delightful.

**Rare** (rár), *a.* scarce; uncommon; nearly rare; thin.

**Rarefaction** (rar-e-fak shun), *n.* act of making rare or less dense.

**Rarefy** (rar'e-fi), *v.* to make thin; to expand a body.

**Rarity** (rar'e-te), *n.* uncommonness; thinness; subtlety.

**Rascal** (ras'kal), *n.* a rogue; a knavish person.

**Rascality** (ras-kal'e-te), *n.* villainy; dishonesty.

**Rase** (ráz), *v.* to erase.

**Rash** (rash), *a.* precipitate; hasty;—*n.* a cutaneous eruption.

**Rasher** (rash'er), *n.* a thin cut of bacon.

**Rashly** (rash'le), *ad.* precipitately; hastily.

**Rashness** (rash'nes), *n.* inconsiderate temerity.

**Rasorial** (ra-zó're-al), *a.* pertaining to scraping birds.

**Rasp** (rasp), *n.* a rough file; a grater;—*v.* to rub with a rasp.

**Raspherry** (raz'ber-e), *n.* a shrub and its fruit.

**Rasure** (rá'zür), *n.* a scraping or rubbing out.

**Rat** (rá), *n.* a well known troublesome animal.

**Rateable** (rá'ta-bl), *a.* that may be rated.

**Ratchet** (rach'et), *n.* a piece of mechanism to move or arrest the motion of a toothed wheel.

**Rate** (rát), *n.* a price; degree; value;—*v.* to value; to tax.

**Rather** (ráth'er), *ad.* more wil-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## RATIFICATION

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## REASONER

lingly; especially.  
**Ratification** (rat-e-fe-ká'shun) *n.* act of ratifying.  
**Ratifier** (rat'e-fi-er), *n.* one who ratifies.  
**Ratify** (rat'e-fi), *v.* to confirm; to settle; to establish.  
**Ratio** (rá'she-o), *n.* proportion; rate; relation.  
**Ratiocination** (rash-e-os-e-ná'shun), *n.* act of reasoning.  
**Ratiocinative** (rash-e-os'e-na-tiv), *a.* argumentative.  
**Ration** (rá'shun), *n.* a regular allowance of provisions.  
**Rational** (rash'un-al), *a.* agreeable to reason; sane.  
**Rationale** (rash-un-á-le), *n.* detail of reasons.  
**Rationalist** (rash'un-al-ist), *n.* one who regulates his opinion solely by reason.  
**Rationality** (rash-un'al'e-te), *n.* power of reasoning.  
**Rat-bane** (rats'bán), *n.* poison for rats.  
**Rattan** (rat-fan'), *n.* the stem of the East India cane.  
**Ratten** (rat-tén'), *n.* a thick quilted woolen stuff.  
**Rattling** (rat'tn-ing), *n.* a form of coercion among trade unions.  
**Rattling** (rat'tling), *n.* act of deserting a party.  
**Rattle** (rat'tl), *v.* to clatter;—*n.* a succession of sharp sounds; a toy.  
**Raucily** (raw'se-te), *n.* hoarseness; a rough sound.  
**Raucous** (raw'kus), *a.* hoarse; rough; harsh.  
**Ravage** (rav'áj), *v.* to lay waste;—*n.* waste; plunder.  
**Rave** (ráv), *v.* to be delirious; to talk wildly;—*n.* upper timber of a cart.  
**Ravel** (rav'l), *v.* to entangle; to untwist.  
**Ravelin** (rav'lin), *n.* a detached work in fortification.  
**Raven** (ráv'n), *n.* a bird of the crow family.  
**Raven** (rav'n), *v.* to devour greedily.  
**Ravenous** (rav'en-us), *a.* voracious.  
**Ravine** (ra-rén'), *n.* a deep hollow between hills.  
**Raving** (ráv'ing), *a.* furious.  
**Ravish** (rav'ish), *v.* to seize and transport by force; to greatly delight; to know carnally by force.

**Ravisher** (rav'ish-er), *n.* one who ravishes.  
**Ravishment** (rav'ish-ment), *n.* rapture; ecstasy.  
**Raw** (raw), *a.* not subdued by fire; unwrought; chill and damp; bare of skin.  
**Rawness** (raw'nes), *n.* state of being raw.  
**Ray** (rá), *n.* a line of light;—*v.* to shoot forth.  
**Rayless** (rá'les), *a.* without a ray.  
**Raze** (ráz), *v.* to overthrow; to efface; to ruin utterly.  
**Razor** (rá'zer), *n.* a tool for shaving hair.  
**Re-absorb** (ré-ab-sorb'), *v.* to draw or imbibe again.  
**Reach** (réch), *v.* to extend; to arrive at;—*n.* extent; limit; power.  
**React** (ré-akt'), *v.* to return an impulse.  
**Reaction** (ré-ak'shun), *n.* resistance; counter action.  
**Reactive** (ré-ak'tiv), *a.* able or tending to react.  
**Read** (réd), *v.* to peruse; to inspect and understand words and characters.  
**Readable** (ré'da-bl), *a.* that may be read; legible.  
**Reader** (réd'er), *n.* one who reads or is studious.  
**Readily** (red'e-le), *ad.* quickly; with facility.  
**Readiness** (red'e-nes), *n.* willingness; preparation.  
**Reading** (réd'ing), *n.* perusal; interpretation of a passage; public recital.  
**Re-ad-journ** (ré-ad-jérn'), *v.* to adjourn a second time.  
**Re-adjust** (ré-ad-just'), *v.* to put in order again.  
**Re-admission** (ré-ad-mish'un), *n.* act of re-admitting.  
**Re-admit** (ré-ad-mit'), *v.* to admit again.  
**Re-adopt** (ré-a-dopt'), *v.* to adopt again.  
**Re-adorn** (ré-a-dorn'), *v.* to decorate a second time.  
**Ready** (red'e), *a.* prepared; willing; near; easy.  
**Re-affirm** (ré-af-férn'), *v.* to affirm a second time.  
**Re-agent** (ré-á-jent), *n.* a test.  
**Real** (ré'al), *a.* actual; true; not imaginary; relating to things fixed;—*n.* a small Spanish coin.  
**Reality** (re-al'e-te), *n.* cer-

tainly; truth; fact.  
**Realization** (ré-al-e-zá'shun), *n.* act of realizing.  
**Realize** (ré'al-iz), *v.* to bring into being or act; to know by experience.  
**Re-allege** (ré-al-lej'), *v.* to al-lege again.  
**Realm** (reim), *n.* a kingly government; jurisdiction; a kingdom.  
**Realty** (ré'al-te), *n.* what relates to real property.  
**Ream** (rém), *n.* a bundle of 20 quires, or 480 sheets, of paper;—*v.* to enlarge the size of a hole.  
**Reamer** (rém'er), *n.* a tool for enlarging holes.  
**Reanimate** (ré-an'e-mát), *v.* to restore to life.  
**Re-annex** (ré-an-neks'), *v.* to annex again; to reunite.  
**Re-annexation** (ré-an-neks-á'shun), *n.* act of annexing again.  
**Reap** (rép), *v.* to cut grain with a sickle; to gather.  
**Reaper** (rép'er), *n.* one who or that which reaps.  
**Re-apparel** (ré-ap-par'el), *v.* to clothe again.  
**Re-appear** (ré-ap-pér'), *v.* to appear again.  
**Re-application** (ré-ap-pie-ká'shun), *n.* a second application.  
**Re-apply** (ré-ap-plí'), *v.* to apply again.  
**Re-appoint** (ré-ap-point'), *v.* to appoint again.  
**Re-appointment** (ré-ap-point'ment), *n.* a renewed appointment.  
**Rear** (ré'r), *n.* the hinder troop, class, or part;—*v.* to raise up; to educate; to elevate.  
**Rear-guard** (ré'r-gard), *n.* the guard that marches last.  
**Rearward** (ré'r-ward), *n.* the latter part.  
**Re-ascend** (ré-as-send'), *v.* to ascend again.  
**Reason** (ré'zn), *n.* the faculty of the mind which judges and distinguishes; motive;—*v.* to argue rationally; to debate.  
**Reasonable** (ré'zn-a-bl), *a.* agreeable to reason.  
**Reasonableness** (ré'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* agreeableness to reason; moderation.  
**Reasoner** (ré'zn-er), *n.* one who reasons or argues.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## REASONING

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## RECOLLECTION

**Reasoning** (ré-zn-ing), *n.* act of exercising the faculty of reason; arguments employed.

**Re-assemble** (rê-as-sem-bl), *v.* to assemble again.

**Re-assert** (rê-as-ser-t'), *v.* to assert again.

**Re-assign** (ré-as-sin'), *v.* to assign back or again.

**Re-assume** (ré-as-sum'), *v.* to assume again.

**Re-assure** (ré-a-shûr'), *v.* to assure again.

**Re-attempt** (ré-at-tem't'), *v.* to attempt again.

**Reave** (rêv), *v.* to take away by violence.

**Rebate** (re-bat'), *v.* to deduct from; to blunt.

**Rebatement** (re-bat'ment), *n.* a discount; a diminution.

**Rebel** (reb'el), *n.* one who opposes lawful authority;—*a.* acting in revolt.

**Rebel** (re-bel'), *v.* to rise against lawful authority.

**Rebellion** (re-bel'yun), *n.* open opposition to lawful government.

**Rebellious** (re-bel'yus), *a.* disobedient; resisting.

**Rebound** (re-bound'), *v.* to spring back;—*n.* act of springing back; a recoil.

**Rebreathe** (re-brein'), *v.* to breathe again.

**Rebuff** (re-buf'), *n.* a sudden check;—*v.* to repel.

**Rebuild** (rê-bild'), *v.* to build anew; to renew.

**Rebuke** (re-bûk'), *v.* to reprove;—*n.* reproof; a chiding.

**Rebus** (rê-bus), *n.* a riddle.

**Rebut** (rê-bû'), *v.* to oppose by argument; to repel.

**Recall** (rê-kaw'), *v.* to call back;—*n.* revocation.

**Recalcitrant** (re-kal-se-trant), *a.* kicking back; showing repugnance.

**Recalcitrate** (re-kal'se-trât), *v.* to kick back.

**Recant** (re-kant'), *v.* to retract an opinion; to unsay.

**Recantation** (rê-kan-ta'shun), *n.* a recanting.

**Recapitulate** (rê-ka-pit-û-lât), *v.* to repeat in the way of a summary.

**Recapitulation** (rê-ka-pit-û-lâ'shun), *n.* a distinct repetition.

**Recapture** (rê-kap-tûr), *n.* re-

prisal; act of retaking;—*v.* to retake.

**Recast** (rê-kast'), *v.* to cast or throw again.

**Recede** (re-sêd'), *v.* to draw back; to desist.

**Receipt** (re-sêt'), *n.* reception; a writing that something has been received;—*v.* to give a writing for something received.

**Receivable** (re-sêv'a-bl), *a.* that may be received.

**Receive** (re-sêv'), *v.* to take what is offered; to accept.

**Receiver** (re-sêv'er), *n.* one who receives.

**Recelebrate** (re-sel'e-brât), *v.* to celebrate again.

**Receiv** (rê-sen-se), *n.* late origin; freshness.

**Recession** (re-sen'shun), *n.* a critical review.

**Recent** (rê-sent), *a.* new; late; fresh; modern.

**Receptacle** (re-sêp'ta-kl), *n.* a place to receive things in.

**Reception** (re-sêp'shun), *n.* act of receiving; entertainment.

**Receptive** (re-sêp'tiv), *a.* having the quality of receiving or admitting.

**Receptivity** (re-sêp'tiv-e-te), *n.* the state or quality of being receptive.

**Recess** (re-ses'), *n.* privacy; retirement, or suspension.

**Recession** (re-sesh'un), *n.* act of ceding back.

**Rechange** (rê-chânj'), *v.* to change again.

**Recharge** (rê charj'), *v.* to charge or attack anew.

**Recharter** (rê-char'ter), *n.* a new charter or contract.

**Recherche** (ruh-she-shâ'), *a.* exquisite; well finished; sought out with care.

**Rechoose** (rê-chûz'), *v.* to choose a second time.

**Recipe** (res'e-pe), *n.* medical prescription; a formula.

**Receptiency** (re-sip'e-en-se), *n.* act of receiving.

**Recipient** (re-sip'e-ent), *n.* one who receives.

**Reciprocal** (re-sip'ro-ka), *a.* mutual; acting in return.

**Reciprocate** (re-sip'ro-ka), *v.* to give and receive mutually.

**Reciprocation** (re-sip-ro-ka'shun), *n.* interchange of acts; alternation.

**Reciprocity** (res-e-pros'e-te), *n.*

mutual obligation.

**Reclination** (re-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting off.

**Recital** (re-si'tal), *n.* act of reciting; rehearsal.

**Recitation** (res-e-ta'shun), *n.* a public reading; rehearsal.

**Recitative** (res-e-ta-tiv'), *n.* a kind of chant;—*a.* reciting.

**Recite** (re-sit'), *v.* to repeat aloud; to narrate.

**Reckless** (rek'les), *a.* careless of effect; heedless.

**Recklessness** (rek'les-nes), *n.* heedlessness; negligence.

**Reckon** (rek'n), *v.* to count; to calculate; to esteem.

**Reckoner** (rek'n-er), *n.* one who reckons or computes.

**Reckoning** (rek'n-ing), *n.* act of reckoning; bill of expenses.

**Reclaim** (re-klam'), *v.* to recall; to reform; to recover or regain.

**Reclaimable** (re-klam'a-bl), *a.* that may be reclaimed.

**Reclamation** (rek-la-mâ'shun), *n.* demand; recovery.

**Reclination** (rek-le-nâ'shun), *n.* a leaning.

**Recline** (re-klîn'), *v.* to lean; to rest, or repose.

**Reclose** (re-klôz'), *v.* to close or shut again.

**Recluse** (re-klûs'), *a.* secluded; retired; solitary;—*n.* one who retires from society.

**Reclusion** (re-klû'zhun), *n.* religious retirement.

**Reclusive** (re-klû'siv), *a.* affording retirement.

**Recognition** (rek-og-nish'un), *n.* renewed or revived acknowledgment; avowal.

**Recognizable** (rek-og-ni'za-bl), *a.* that may be known again.

**Recognition** (re-kog-ne-zans), *n.* a legal obligation; a profession; recognition.

**Recognize** (rek'og-niz), *v.* to know again; to recollect; to acknowledge.

**Recoil** (re-kol'), *v.* to move back;—*n.* a movement backward; rebound.

**Recoil** (re-kol'), *v.* to coil over again.

**Recoinage** (re-koln'aj), *n.* a coining again.

**Recollect** (rek-ol-lekt'), *v.* to recall or bring to memory.

**Re-collect** (re-kol-lekt'), *v.* to collect again.

**Recollection** (rek-ol-lek'shun), *n.* a recalling; memory.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## RECOLONIZE

**Recolonize** (re-kol'o-niz), *v.* to colonize anew.  
**Recombine** (rê-kom-bin'), *v.* to combine again.  
**Recommence** (rê-kom-mens'), *v.* to begin again.  
**Recommend** (rek-om-mend'), *v.* to commend to another; to advise.  
**Recommendation** (rek-om-men-da'shun), *n.* act of praising.  
**Recommendatory** (rek-om-men-da-to-re), *a.* that recommends to another.  
**Recommission** (rê-kom-mish'-un), *n.* a new commission.  
**Recommit** (rê-kom-mit'), *v.* to commit again.  
**Recommitment** (rê-kom-mit'-ment), *n.* act of giving back into keeping.  
**Recompact** (rê-kom-pakt'), *v.* to join anew.  
**Recompense** (rek'om-pens), *n.* reward; —*v.* to repay.  
**Recompile** (rê-kom-pil'), *v.* to compile or digest anew.  
**Recompose** (rê-kom-pôz'), *v.* to compose or soothe anew.  
**Reconcilable** (rek-on-sil'a-bl), *a.* that may be adjusted or made to agree.  
**Reconcile** (rek'on-sil), *v.* to reunite; to make agreeable.  
**Reconciliation** (rek-on-sil-e-â'shun), *n.* renewal of friendship; atonement.  
**Recondense** (rê-kon-dens'), *v.* to condense again.  
**Reconfirm** (rê-kon-ferm'), *v.* to confirm anew.  
**Recondite** (rek'on-dit), *a.* abstruse; profound; secret.  
**Reconduct** (rê-kon-duk't'), *v.* to conduct back or again.  
**Reconnaisance** (re-kon'ne-sans), *n.* a survey or examination of a country for warlike purposes.  
**Reconnolter** (rek-on-noi'ter), *v.* to examine or survey the state of an enemy.  
**Reconquer** (rê-kong'ker), *v.* to recover by conquest.  
**Reconsecrate** (re-kon'se-krât), *v.* to consecrate anew.  
**Reconsider** (rê-kon-sid'er), *v.* to consider again.  
**Reconsideration** (rê-kon-sid'er-â'shun), *n.* renewed consideration or review.  
**Reconstruct** (rê-kon-strukt'), *v.* to construct anew.

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## REDESCEND

**Reconvene** (rê-kon-vên'), *v.* to call together again.  
**Reconversion** (rê-kon-ver'-shun), *n.* a second conversion.  
**Reconvert** (rê-kon-vert'), *v.* to convert again.  
**Reconvey** (rê-kon-vâ'), *v.* to transfer back.  
**Reconveyance** (rê-kon-vâ'ans), *n.* a transferring back.  
**Record** (re-kord'), *v.* to register; to enroll; to imprint.  
**Record** (rek'ord), *n.* authentic or official register.  
**Recorder** (re-kor'der), *n.* an officer who registers writings.  
**Recount** (re-kount'), *v.* to tell distinctly; to narrate.  
**Recourse** (re-kôrs'), *n.* a going to for aid or protection.  
**Recover** (re-kuv'er), *v.* to regain what was lost; to cure; to revive; to restore.  
**Recoverable** (re-kuv'er-a-bl), *n.* that may be recovered.  
**Recovery** (re-kuv'er-e), *n.* act of regaining; restoration.  
**Recreancy** (rek're-an-se), *n.* mean-spiritedness.  
**Recreant** (rek're-ant), *a.* false; apostate; —*n.* a renegade.  
**Recreate** (rek're-ât), *v.* to revive or refreshen after toil; to amuse; to cheer.  
**Re-create** (rê-kre'ât), *v.* to create anew.  
**Recreation** (rek-re-â'shun), *n.* diversion; amusement.  
**Recrement** (rek're-ment), *n.* dross; refuse.  
**Recriminalate** (rê-krim'e-nât), *v.* to return an accusation.  
**Recriminalization** (re-krim-e-nâ'shun), *n.* accusation retorted.  
**Recruit** (re-krût'), *v.* to obtain fresh supplies; to enlist new soldiers; —*n.* a new soldier.  
**Reetangle** (rek'tang-gl), *n.* a four-sided figure with right angles.  
**Rectangular** (rek-tang-gû-lar), *a.* right-angled.  
**Rectification** (rek-te-fe-kâ'shun), *n.* act of correcting.  
**Rectify** (rek'te-fî), *v.* to correct; to refine by distillation.  
**Rectilinear** (rek-te-lin'e-al), *a.* right-lined.  
**Rectilinear** (rek-te-lin'e-ar), *a.* bounded by right lines.  
**Rectitude** (rek'te-tüd), *n.* uprightness; integrity.  
**Rector** (rek'tor), *n.* a clergy-

man of a parish; a governor.  
**Rectorship** (rek'tor-ship), *n.* the office of a rector.  
**Rectory** (rek'to-re), *n.* the house of a rector; a church.  
**Rectum** (rek'tum), *n.* last part of the large intestines.  
**Reclumbency** (re-kum'ben-se), *n.* a lying down; rest.  
**Reclumbent** (re-kum'bent), *a.* leaning; reclining; idle.  
**Reclamation** (re-kû-per-â'shun), *n.* recovery.  
**Reclamative** (re-kû-per-a-tiv), *a.* tending to recovery.  
**Recur** (re-kur'), *v.* to resort; to return to the mind.  
**Recurrent** (re-kur'ens), *n.* return; resort.  
**Recurrent** (re-kur'ent), *a.* returning at intervals.  
**Recurvate** (re-kur'vât), *a.* bent backwards; —*v.* to bend back.  
**Recurvature** (re-kur'va-tûr), *n.* act of recurring.  
**Recurvity** (re-kur've-te), *n.* a bending or flexure backwards.  
**Recurrent** (re-kû'zant), *a.* refusing to conform; a non-conformist.  
**Red** (red), *a.* of a color like blood.  
**Redaction** (re-dak'shun), *n.* act of digesting or arranging in order.  
**Redan** (re-dan'), *n.* a kind of rampart or field-work.  
**Redbreast** (red'brest), *n.* the robin.  
**Redden** (red'n), *v.* to make red; to become red; to blush.  
**Reddition** (red-dish'un), *n.* restitution; surrender.  
**Redditive** (red'de-tiv), *a.* returning; answering.  
**Redeem** (re-dêm'), *v.* to ransom; to recover; to save.  
**Redeemable** (re-dêm'a-bl), *a.* that may be redeemed.  
**Redeemer** (re-dêm'er), *n.* a ransom, the Saviour.  
**Redeliberate** (rê-de-lib'er-ât), *v.* to reconsider.  
**Redeliver** (rê-de-liv'er), *v.* to deliver again.  
**Redemand** (rê-de-mand'), *v.* to demand back again.  
**Redemption** (re-dem'shun), *n.* act of redeeming; ransom.  
**Redented** (re-dent'ed), *a.* like a saw; indented.  
**Redescend** (re-de-send'), *v.* to descend again.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## REDINTEGRATE

**Redintegrate** (re-din'te-grát'), *v.* to renew; to renovate.  
**Rediburse** (rè-dis-burs'), *v.* to repay or refund.  
**Rediscover** (rè-dis-kuv'er), *v.* to discover again.  
**Redispose** (rè-dis-póz'), *v.* to dispose or adjust again.  
**Redissolve** (rè-diz-zolv'), *v.* to dissolve again.  
**Redistribute** (rè-dis-trib'út'), *v.* to distribute again.  
**Redness** (red'nes), *n.* the quality of being red.  
**Redolence** (red'o-lens), *n.* fragrant odor; perfume.  
**Redolent** (red'o-lent), *a.* diffusing sweet scent.  
**Redouble** (re-dub'l'), *v.* to double again; to repeat often.  
**Redoubt** (re-dout'), *n.* an inclosed parapet in fortifications.  
**Redoubtable** (re-dout'a-bl), *a.* formidable; valiant.  
**Redound** (re-dound'), *v.* to conduce; to contribute.  
**Redraw** (rè-draw'), *v.* to draw or draft anew.  
**Redress** (re-dres'), *v.* to set right; to relieve from wrongs, &c.;—*n.* remedy for wrong.  
**Reduce** (re-dûs'), *v.* to lower; to subdue.  
**Reducant** (re-dû'sent), *a.* tending to reduce;—*n.* that which reduces.  
**Reducible** (re-dû'se-bl), *a.* that may be reduced.  
**Reduction** (re-duk'shun), *n.* act of reducing; conquest; diminution.  
**Reductive** (re-duk'tiv), *a.* able to reduce.  
**Redundance** (re-dun'dans), *n.* superfluity.  
**Redundant** (re-dun'dant), *a.* superabundant.  
**Reduplicate** (re-dû'ple-kát'), *v.* to double again.  
**Reduplication** (re-dû'ple-ká'shun), *n.* the act of doubling.  
**Re-echo** (rè-ek'o), *v.* to echo back again;—*n.* a redoubled echo.  
**Reed** (rèd), *n.* a plant with a hollow knotted stalk; a small pipe.  
**Reef** (rèf), *v.* to draw in, reduce, and secure sails;—*n.* folded portion of a sail; a mass of rocks near the surface of water.  
**Reek** (rèk'), *n.* smoke; vapor;

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## REFORMER

—*v.* to eject smoke or vapor; to exhale.  
**Reeky** (rèk'e), *a.* smoky.  
**Reel** (rèl), *n.* a frame to wind yarn, &c., on;—*v.* to wind; to stagger.  
**Re-elect** (rè-e-lekt'), *v.* to elect again.  
**Re-election** (rè-e-lek'shun), *n.* a repeated election.  
**Re-eligible** (rè-el'e-je-bl), *a.* that may be re-elected.  
**Re-embark** (rè-em-bark'), *v.* to embark again.  
**Re-embody** (rè-em-bod'e), *v.* to embody again.  
**Re-embrace** (rè-em-brás'), *v.* to embrace again.  
**Re-emerge** (rè-e-merj'), *v.* to appear again.  
**Re-enact** (rè-en-akt'), *v.* to enact again, or anew.  
**Re-enactment** (rè-en-akt'ment), *n.* second enactment of a law.  
**Re-enforce** (rè-en-fors'), *v.* to strengthen; to enforce anew.  
**Re-enforcement** (rè-en-fors'ment), *n.* fresh assistance, as troops or ships.  
**Re-engage** (rè-en-gáj'), *v.* to engage again.  
**Re-enjoy** (rè-en-joy'), *v.* to enjoy anew.  
**Re-kindle** (re-kin'dl'), *v.* to kindle again.  
**Re-enlist** (rè-en-list'), *v.* to enlist again.  
**Re-enter** (rè-en'ter), *v.* to enter again.  
**Re-entrance** (rè-en'trans), *n.* act of entering again.  
**Re-establish** (rè-es-tab'lish), *v.* to establish again.  
**Re-establishment** (rè-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* a re-establishing; restoration.  
**Reeve** (rèv), *v.* to pass the end of a rope through a hole in a block, &c.  
**Re-examine** (rè-egz-am'in), *v.* to examine again.  
**Re-exchange** (rè-eks-chánj'), *v.* to exchange again.  
**Re-exhibit** (rè-eks-hib'it), *v.* to exhibit again.  
**Re-expel** (rè-eks-pel'), *v.* to expel again.  
**Re-export** (rè-eks-port'), *v.* to export what has been imported.  
**Refection** (re-fek'shun), *n.* refreshment; a repast.  
**Refectory** (re-fek'to-re), *n.* a place for refreshment.  
**Refer** (re-fer'), *v.* to send to another; to allude; to bear, bring, or give back.  
**Referable** (refer-a-bl), *a.* that may be referred.  
**Referee** (ref-er-é'), *n.* one to whom anything is referred; an arbitrator.  
**Reference** (ref-er-ens), *n.* act of referring; allusion to.  
**Referential** (ref-er-en'shal), *a.* that points to something else.  
**Referrible** (ref-er'e-bl), *a.* that may be referred.  
**Refine** (re-fin'), *v.* to purify; to clear from dross.  
**Refined** (re-find'), *a.* cleared; purified; polished.  
**Refinement** (re-fin'ment), *n.* purity; polish.  
**Refiner** (re-fin'ner), *n.* one who refines; a purifier.  
**Refinery** (re-fin'ner-e), *n.* a place or article for refining.  
**Refit** (re-fit'), *v.* to prepare again; to repair; to restore.  
**Refix** (re-fiks'), *v.* to establish anew.  
**Reflect** (re-flekt'), *v.* to throw back light or heat; to cogitate or ponder; to cast censure.  
**Reflecting** (re-flekt'ing), *a.* thoughtful; throwing back, as light.  
**Reflection** (re-flek'shun), *n.* the rebound of light, &c.; contemplation; censure, or reproach.  
**Reflexive** (re-flek'tiv), *a.* meditative; throwing back images.  
**Reflector** (re-flek'ter), *n.* that which reflects.  
**Reflex** (rè'fleks), *a.* thrown or bent backwards.  
**Reflexibility** (re-fleks-e-bil'ite), *n.* capability of being reflected.  
**Refluent** (ref'lü-ent), *a.* flowing or running back; ebbing.  
**Refux** (rè'fleks), *n.* a flowing back of liquids; ebb.  
**Reform** (rè-form'), *v.* to form or shape anew.  
**Reform** (re-form'), *v.* to amend; to correct;—*n.* a reformation; a change.  
**Reformation** (ref-or-má'shun), *n.* amendment.  
**Reformation** (rè-for-má'shun), *n.* formation anew.  
**Reformer** (re-form'er), *n.* a

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## REFOUND

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## REIGNING

promoter of reform.  
**Refound** (ré-found'), *v.* to found or cast anew.  
**Refract** (re-frakt'), *v.* to break, as the natural course of rays of light.  
**Refraction** (re-frak'shun), *n.* variation from a direct course.  
**Refractive** (re-frak'tiv), *a.* that has power to refract.  
**Refractoriness** (re-frak'to-ness), *n.* wilful obstinacy.  
**Refractory** (re-frak'to-re), *a.* perverse; obstinate.  
**Refrangible** (ref-ra-ga-bl), *a.* capable of refutation.  
**Reframe** (ré-frame'), *v.* to frame anew.  
**Refrain** (re-frán'), *v.* to abstain; to forbear; —*n.* a musical repetition.  
**Refrangibility** (re-fran-je-bil'i-te), *n.* state of being refrangible.  
**Refrangible** (re-fran'je-bl), *a.* that may be refracted.  
**Refresh** (re-fresh'), *v.* to revive; to cool; to invigorate.  
**Refreshing** (re-fresh'ing), *a.* cooling; invigorating.  
**Refreshment** (re-fresh'ment), *n.* act of refreshing; food; rest; relief.  
**Refrigerant** (re-frij'er-ant), *a.* cooling; allaying heat; —*n.* a cooling medicine.  
**Refrigerate** (re-frij'er-át), *v.* to cool; to refresh.  
**Refrigerator** (re-frij'er-á-tor), *n.* a receptacle for keeping articles cool.  
**Refrigeratory** (re-frij'er-á-to-re), *n.* a vessel or apartment for cooling liquids or condensing vapors; —*a.* cooling.  
**Refuge** (réf'uj), *n.* a shelter from danger; expedient.  
**Refugee** (ré-fu-jé'), *n.* one who seeks safety or shelter in another country.  
**Refulgence** (re-ful'jens), }  
**Refulgency** (re-ful'jen-se), } *n.* brightness; splendor.  
**Refulgent** (re-ful'jent), *a.* bright; splendid; glittering.  
**Refund** (re-fund'), *v.* to pay back; to restore; to return.  
**Refurbish** (re-fur'bish), *v.* to furnish a second time.  
**Refurnish** (re-fur'nish), *v.* to supply or provide anew.  
**Refusal** (re-fu'zal), *n.* denial; right of choice; option.

**Refuse** (ré-fút'), *v.* to deny; to reject; not to accept or comply with.  
**Refuse** (réf'ús), *n.* worthless remains; —*a.* worthless.  
**Refutable** (re-fú'ta-bl), *a.* that may be refuted.  
**Refutation** (ref-u-tá'shun), *n.* act of refuting.  
**Refute** (ré-fút'), *v.* to disprove; to confute; to repel.  
**Regain** (re-gán'), *v.* to obtain again; to recover.  
**Regal** (ré'gal), *a.* royal; kingly.  
**Regale** (re-gál'), *v.* to refresh; to furnish something that delights; to gratify.  
**Regalment** (re-gál'ment), *n.* refreshment; entertainment.  
**Regalia** (re-gá'le-a), *n. pl.* ensigns and insignia of an office or order of royalty.  
**Regard** (re-gárd'), *v.* to observe; to heed; to esteem; —*n.* attention; esteem.  
**Regardful** (re-gárd'ful), *a.* attentive; taking notice.  
**Regardless** (re-gárd'les), *a.* heedless; inattentive.  
**Regards** (re-gárdz'), *n. pl.* respects; good wishes.  
**Regather** (re-gath'er), *v.* to collect a second time.  
**Regatta** (re-gat'ta), *n.* a sailing or rowing match.  
**Regency** (ré'jen-se), *n.* government by a regent.  
**Regenerate** (re-jen'er-át), *v.* to renew; to make anew; —*a.* renewed.  
**Regeneration** (re-jen'er-á'shun), *n.* the new birth; change of past; new life.  
**Regenerative** (re-jen'er-a-tiv), *a.* tending to regenerate.  
**Regent** (ré'jent), *n.* a king's substitute; a ruler.  
**Regeminate** (re-jerm'in-át), *v.* to germinate anew.  
**Regicide** (ré'je-sid), *n.* the murderer or murder of a king.  
**Regild** (ré-gild'), *v.* to gild anew.  
**Regime** (rá-zhém'), *n.* mode of living; government.  
**Regimen** (ré'je-men), *n.* a rule of diet or habit.  
**Regiment** (ré'je-ment), *n.* a body of troops under a colonel.  
**Regimental** (ré'je-ment'al), *a.* belonging to a regiment.  
**Regimentals** (ré'je-ment'alz),

*n. pl.* military uniforms.  
**Region** (ré'jun), *n.* a tract of land; district; country.  
**Register** (ré'jis-ter), *v.* to enter in a book; to enroll; to record; —*n.* a list; a keeper of records.  
**Registrar** (ré'jis-trär), *n.* one who keeps a register; an official custodian of public records.  
**Registration** (ré'jis-trä'shun), *n.* act of registering.  
**Registry** (ré'jis-tre), *n.* a place for registering; facts recorded; a register.  
**Reglet** (reg'let), *n.* narrow moulding; thin strips of wood.  
**Regrant** (ré-grant'), *v.* to grant back.  
**Regnant** (reg'nant), *a.* reigning; prevalent.  
**Regrate** (re-grát'), *v.* to forestall or engross.  
**Regress** (ré'gres), *n.* return; a passing back.  
**Regression** (re-gresh'un), *n.* act of passing back.  
**Regressive** (re-gres'iv), *a.* passing back.  
**Regret** (reg'ret'), *n.* grief; concern for something past; —*v.* to grieve at; to lament.  
**Regular** (reg'u-lar), *a.* agreeable to rule; exact; orderly; —*n.* a soldier of a permanent army.  
**Regularity** (reg-u-lar'i-te), *n.* order; method.  
**Regulate** (reg'u-lát), *v.* to adjust by rule or plan.  
**Regulation** (reg-u-lá'shun), *n.* act of regulating; method.  
**Regurgitate** (re-gur-je-tát), *v.* to throw or pour back.  
**Rehabilitate** (ré-ha-bil'i-tát), *a.* to restore to former rights, rank, or privileges.  
**Rehash** (re-hash'), *v.* to hash over again.  
**Rehearing** (ré-hêr'ing), *n.* another hearing or trial.  
**Rehearsal** (re-hers'al), *n.* act of rehearsing; recital; a repetition.  
**Rehearse** (re-hers'), *v.* to relate; to repeat before exhibition.  
**Reign** (rán), *n.* time of a king's government; dominance; controlling influence; —*v.* to rule; to prevail.  
**Reigning** (rán'ing), *a.* predomi-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## REILLUMINATE

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## REMARK

<p><b>nant</b>; ruling.</p> <p><b>Reilluminate</b> (rè-il-lû'mé-nât), <i>v.</i> to enlighten again.</p> <p><b>Reimburse</b> (rè-im-burs'), <i>v.</i> to repay; to refund.</p> <p><b>Reimbursement</b> (rè-im-burs'-ment), <i>n.</i> repayment; the act of refunding.</p> <p><b>Reimport</b> (rè-im-port'), <i>v.</i> to import again.</p> <p><b>Reimpress</b> (rè-im-pres'), <i>v.</i> to impress anew.</p> <p><b>Reimprison</b> (rè-im-priz'n), <i>v.</i> to imprison again.</p> <p><b>Rein</b> (rân), <i>n.</i> strap of a bridle; restraint;—<i>v.</i> to govern by a bridle; to control.</p> <p><b>Reincorporate</b> (rè-in-kor'-porat), <i>v.</i> to embody anew.</p> <p><b>Reindeer</b> (rân-dêr), <i>n.</i> the arctic deer. [duce again.]</p> <p><b>Reinduce</b> (rè-in-dûs'), <i>v.</i> to induce again.</p> <p><b>Reinforce</b> (rè-in-fôrs'), <i>v.</i> to strengthen with new force.</p> <p><b>Reinforcement</b> (rè-in-fôrs'-ment), <i>n.</i> additional force.</p> <p><b>Reins</b> (rânz), <i>n. pl.</i> the kidneys.</p> <p><b>Reinform</b> (rè-in-form'), <i>v.</i> to inform anew.</p> <p><b>Reinhabit</b> (rè-in-hab'it), <i>v.</i> to inhabit again.</p> <p><b>Reinsert</b> (rè-in-ser't'), <i>v.</i> to insert again.</p> <p><b>Reinspection</b> (rè-in-spek'shun), <i>n.</i> a second inspection.</p> <p><b>Reinstall</b> (rè-in-staw'), <i>v.</i> to install again.</p> <p><b>Reinstate</b> (rè-in-stât'), <i>v.</i> to replace in the former state.</p> <p><b>Reinstatement</b> (rè-in-stât'-ment), <i>n.</i> a restoration.</p> <p><b>Reinstruct</b> (rè-in-strukt'), <i>v.</i> to instruct anew.</p> <p><b>Reinsurance</b> (rè-in-shûr'ans), <i>n.</i> insurance of property already insured.</p> <p><b>Reinsure</b> (rè-in-shûr'), <i>v.</i> to insure again.</p> <p><b>Reinter</b> (rè-in-ter'), <i>v.</i> to inter again.</p> <p><b>Reinterrogate</b> (rè-in-ter'o-gât'), <i>v.</i> to question again.</p> <p><b>Reintroduce</b> (rè-in-tro-dûs'), <i>v.</i> to introduce again.</p> <p><b>Reinvest</b> (rè-in-vest'), <i>v.</i> to invest again.</p> <p><b>Reinvestment</b> (rè-in-vest'-ment), <i>n.</i> a new investment.</p> <p><b>Reinvigorate</b> (rè-in-vig'o-rât'), <i>v.</i> to revive.</p> <p><b>Reinvolve</b> (rè-in-voiv'), <i>v.</i> to involve anew.</p> <p><b>Reissue</b> (re-ish'shû), <i>v.</i> to issue again.</p>	<p><b>Reiterate</b> (re-it'er-ât), <i>v.</i> to repeat again and again.</p> <p><b>Iteration</b> (re-it'er-a'shun), <i>n.</i> repetition again.</p> <p><b>Rejest</b> (re-jekt'), <i>v.</i> to cast off; to renounce; to discard.</p> <p><b>Rejection</b> (re-jeh'shun), <i>n.</i> act of throwing away.</p> <p><b>Rejoice</b> (re-jois'), <i>v.</i> to be glad; to exult; to delight.</p> <p><b>Rejoicing</b> (re-jois'ing), <i>n.</i> expression of joy and gladness.</p> <p><b>Rejoin</b> (re-join'), <i>v.</i> to unite again; to answer.</p> <p><b>Rejoinder</b> (re-join'der), <i>n.</i> an answer or reply.</p> <p><b>Rejoint</b> (rè-joint'), <i>v.</i> to reunite the joints of.</p> <p><b>Rejudge</b> (re-juj'), <i>v.</i> to re-examine.</p> <p><b>Rejuvenescence</b> (re-ju-ve-nes'-sens), <i>n.</i> youth renewed.</p> <p><b>Rekindle</b> (rè-kin'dl), <i>v.</i> to set on fire anew.</p> <p><b>Reland</b> (rè-land'), <i>v.</i> to put or go on shore again.</p> <p><b>Relapse</b> (re-laps'), <i>v.</i> to slip or fall back; to return to a former state;—<i>n.</i> a falling back.</p> <p><b>Relate</b> (re-lât'), <i>v.</i> to tell; to report; to rehearse; to recite.</p> <p><b>Relation</b> (re-lâ'shun), <i>n.</i> kindred; recital; account.</p> <p><b>Relationship</b> (re-lâ'shun-ship), <i>n.</i> state of being related.</p> <p><b>Relative</b> (rel'a-tiv), <i>a.</i> having relation;—<i>n.</i> one allied by blood; that which has a relation to something else.</p> <p><b>Relax</b> (re-laks'), <i>v.</i> to slacken; to abate; to divert.</p> <p><b>Relaxation</b> (re-laks-a'shun), <i>n.</i> a slackening; abatement of vigor or severity.</p> <p><b>Relaxative</b> (re-laks'a-tiv), <i>a.</i> tending to relax.</p> <p><b>Relay</b> (re-lâ'), <i>n.</i> a supply of horses to relieve others.</p> <p><b>Release</b> (re-lêa'), <i>v.</i> to free from obligation or penalty; to let go; to quit claim;—<i>n.</i> liberation; a quit-claim.</p> <p><b>Relegate</b> (rel'e-gât'), <i>v.</i> to dispatch; to banish.</p> <p><b>Relegation</b> (rel'e-gâ'shun), <i>n.</i> exile; judicial banishment.</p> <p><b>Relent</b> (re-lent'), <i>v.</i> to soften in temper; to grow tender.</p> <p><b>Relentless</b> (re-lent'les), <i>a.</i> destitute of pity; unmerciful.</p> <p><b>Relet</b> (re-let'), <i>v.</i> to let again, as a house.</p> <p><b>Relevancy</b> (rel'e-van-se), <i>n.</i> state of being relevant.</p>	<p><b>Relevant</b> (rel'e-vant), <i>a.</i> relieving; suitable; pertinent.</p> <p><b>Reliable</b> (re-li'a-bl), <i>a.</i> that may be relied on or trusted.</p> <p><b>Reliance</b> (re-li'ans), <i>n.</i> trust; confidence; dependence.</p> <p><b>Reliant</b> (re-li'ant), <i>a.</i> confident; trusting.</p> <p><b>Relic</b> (rel'ik), <i>n.</i> remains; a corpse; memorial.</p> <p><b>Relict</b> (rel'ikt), <i>n.</i> a widow.</p> <p><b>Relief</b> (re-lêf'), <i>n.</i> help; succor; aid; alleviation; prominence in sculpture.</p> <p><b>Relievable</b> (re-lêv'a-bl), <i>a.</i> that may be relieved.</p> <p><b>Relieve</b> (re-lêv'), <i>v.</i> to alleviate; to ease; to help; to release.</p> <p><b>Relievo</b> (re-lê'vo), <i>n.</i> the projection of a figure in sculpture.</p> <p><b>Relight</b> (re-lit'), <i>v.</i> to light anew; to rekindle.</p> <p><b>Religion</b> (re-lij'un), <i>n.</i> any system of faith and worship; piety; godliness.</p> <p><b>Religious</b> (re-lij'us), <i>a.</i> pious; devout.</p> <p><b>Relinquish</b> (re-ling'kwish), <i>v.</i> to abandon; to give up.</p> <p><b>Relinquishment</b> (re-ling'kwish-ment), <i>n.</i> abandonment.</p> <p><b>Reliquary</b> (rel'e-kwar-e), <i>n.</i> a depositary for relics.</p> <p><b>Reliquidate</b> (re-lik'we-dât'), <i>v.</i> to liquidate anew.</p> <p><b>Relish</b> (rel'ish), <i>n.</i> an agreeable taste; flavor; sauce;—<i>v.</i> to have an agreeable taste.</p> <p><b>Relishable</b> (rel'ish-a-bl), <i>a.</i> that may be relished.</p> <p><b>Reload</b> (re-lôd'), <i>v.</i> to load again, as a gun.</p> <p><b>Reloan</b> (re-lôn'), <i>v.</i> to lend a second time.</p> <p><b>Reluctance</b> (re-luk'tans), <i>n.</i> unwillingness; aversion.</p> <p><b>Reluctant</b> (re-luk'tant), <i>a.</i> unwilling; averse to.</p> <p><b>Rely</b> (re-li'), <i>v.</i> to rest or repose in; to depend on.</p> <p><b>Remain</b> (re-mân'), <i>v.</i> to continue; to stay; to be left.</p> <p><b>Remainder</b> (re-man'der), <i>n.</i> that which is left.</p> <p><b>Remains</b> (re-mânz'), <i>n. pl.</i> a dead body; relics; remnants.</p> <p><b>Remake</b> (re-mâk'), <i>v.</i> to make anew.</p> <p><b>Remand</b> (re-mand'), <i>v.</i> to order or send back.</p> <p><b>Remark</b> (re-mârk'), <i>n.</i> an observation; notice;—<i>v.</i> to ob-</p>
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# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## REMARKABLE

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## REPAY

serve; to express.  
**Remarkable** (re-mark'a-bl), *a.*  
 worthy of particular notice;  
 wonderful; famous; notable.  
**Remarry** (re-mar re), *v.* to mar-  
 ry a second time.  
**Remasticate** (re-mas'te-kât), *v.*  
 to chew over again.  
**Re measure** (re-mezh'ur), *v.* to  
 measure again.  
**Remediable** (re-mê'de-a-bl), *a.*  
 that may be cured.  
**Remedial** (re-mê'de-al), *a.* tend-  
 ing to remedy.  
**Remediless** (rem'e-de-less), *a.*  
 incurable.  
**Remedy** (rem'e-de), *n.* that  
 which cures or restores; that  
 which counteracts an evil;—  
*v.* to cure; to heal; to re-  
 move; to repair.  
**Remelt** (re-melt'), *v.* to melt a  
 second time.  
**Remember** (re-mem'ber), *v.* to  
 keep in mind.  
**Remembrance** (re-mem'brans)  
*n.* keeping in mind.  
**Remembrancer** (re-mem'-  
 bran-ser), *n.* something that  
 reminds; a memento.  
**Remiges** (ren'e-jê), *n. pl.* the  
 large quills of the wings of  
 birds.  
**Remind** (re-mind'), *v.* to put  
 in remembrance.  
**Reminiscence** (rem-e-nis'ens),  
*n.* recollection.  
**Remiped** (rem'e-ped), *n.* an  
 aquatic animal whose feet  
 serve as oars.  
**Remise** (re-mis'), *v.* to give or  
 grant back; to resign.  
**Remiss** (re-mis'), *a.* slack;  
 slothful; negligent; careless.  
**Remissible** (re-mis'e-bl), *a.*  
 that may be remitted.  
**Remission** (re-mish'un), *n.*  
 abatement; release; pardon.  
**Remissness** (re-mis'nes), *n.*  
 want of attention; negligence.  
**Remit** (re-mit'), *v.* to send  
 money; to forgive; to relax.  
**Remittal** (re-mit'tal), *n.* a  
 giving back; a surrender.  
**Remittance** (re-mit'tans), *n.*  
 act of remitting money in  
 payment; sum remitted.  
**Remittent** (re-mit'tent), *a.*  
 ceasing for a time.  
**Remix** (re-miks'), *v.* to mix  
 again or repeatedly.  
**Remnant** (rem'nant), *n.* what  
 is left; residue.  
**Remodel** (rê-mod'el), *v.* to

model or fashion anew.  
**Remonstrance** (re-mon'strans)  
*n.* expostulation.  
**Remonstrate** (re-mon'strât), *v.*  
 to expostulate.  
**Remorse** (re-mors'), *n.* pain  
 from a guilty conscience.  
**Remorseful** (re-mors'ful), *a.*  
 full of remorse.  
**Remorseless** (re-mors'les), *a.*  
 without remorse; cruel.  
**Remote** (re-môt'), *a.* distant;  
 not immediate or proximate;  
 foreign.  
**Remoteness** (re-môt'nes), *n.*  
 state of being remote.  
**Remould** (re-môld'), *v.* to mould  
 or shape anew.  
**Remount** (re-mount'), *v.* to  
 mount again.  
**Removable** (re-moov'a-bl), *a.*  
 that may be removed.  
**Removal** (re-moov'al), *n.* act of  
 moving from a place; dis-  
 placement.  
**Remove** (re-moov'), *v.* to change  
 place; to take or carry away.  
**Remunerate** (re-mû'ner-ât), *v.*  
 to reward; to repay.  
**Remuneration** (re-mû'ner-â'-  
 shun), *n.* requital; reward.  
**Remunerative** (re-mû'ner-a-  
 tiv), *a.* profitable.  
**Remurmur** (re-mer'mer), *v.* to  
 utter back in murmurs.  
**Renal** (rê'nal), *a.* relating to the  
 reins or kidneys.  
**Renascent** (re-nas'ent), *a.* rising  
 into being again.  
**Renascible** (re-nas'se-bl), *a.* that  
 may spring again into being.  
**Renavigate** (re-nav'e-gat), *v.* to  
 navigate again.  
**Reencounter** (ren-koun'ter), *n.*  
 a sudden combat;—*v.* to meet  
 with.  
**Rend** (rend), *v.* to tear or sun-  
 der with violence.  
**Render** (ren'der), *v.* to return;  
 to translate.  
**Rendering** (ren'der-ing), *n.* act  
 of returning; a version.  
**Revervous** (ren'de-voo), *n.* a  
 place of meeting.  
**Rendition** (ren-dish'un), *n.* act  
 of yielding; surrender.  
**Renegade** (ren'e-gâd), *n.* an  
 apostate; a deserter.  
**Re nerve** (re-nerv'), *v.* to give  
 new vigor to.  
**Renew** (re-nû'), *v.* to make new;  
 to begin again.  
**Renewal** (re-nû'al), *n.* act of  
 renewing; renovation.

**Renewal** (re-nû'er), *n.* one who  
 renovates or renews.  
**Rennet** (ren'net), *n.* prepared  
 inner membrane of a calf's  
 stomach.  
**Renounce** (re-nouns'), *v.* to dis-  
 own; to disclaim.  
**Renouncement** (re-nouns'-  
 ment), *n.* act of renouncing.  
**Renovate** (ren'o-vât), *v.* to re-  
 new; to restore; to refresh.  
**Renovation** (ren-o-vâ'shun), *n.*  
 renewal.  
**Renown** (re-nown'), *n.* fame;  
 distinction.  
**Renowned** (re-nownd'), *a.* cel-  
 ebrated; eminent; famous.  
**Rent** (rent), *n.* place torn or  
 slit; a fissure; money paid  
 for lease of property;—*v.* to  
 hold by lease; to lease.  
**Rentable** (rent'a-bl), *a.* that  
 may be rented.  
**Rental** (rent'al), *n.* the whole  
 rents of an estate.  
**Rent-roll** (rent'rôl), *n.* an ac-  
 count or list of rents.  
**Reenumerate** (re-nû'mer-ât), *v.*  
 to recount.  
**Renunciation** (re-nun-se-â'-  
 shun), *n.* denial; disavowal.  
**Reoccupy** (re-ok'u-pi), *v.* to  
 occupy again.  
**Reopen** (re-o'pn), *v.* to open  
 again.  
**Reordain** (rê-or-dân'), *v.* to of-  
 dain again.  
**Reorder** (re-o'r'der), *v.* to order  
 a second time.  
**Reorganization** (rê-or-gan-e-  
 zâ'shun), *n.* organization  
 anew.  
**Reorganize** (rê-ôr'gan-iz), *v.*  
 to organize anew.  
**Rep** (rep), *n.* a fabric having a  
 ribbed appearance.  
**Repack** (rê-pak'), *v.* to pack a  
 second time.  
**Repair** (re-pâr'), *v.* to mend;  
 to refit; to go; to resort.  
**Reparable** (rep'a-ra-bl), *a.*  
 that may be repaired.  
**Reparation** (rep-a-râ'shun), *n.*  
 restitution; amends.  
**Reparative** (rep-ar'a-tiv), *a.*  
 that amends defects.  
**Repartee** (rep-ar-tê'), *n.* a  
 smart or witty reply.  
**Repass** (re-pas'), *v.* to pass or  
 travel back.  
**Repast** (re-past'), *n.* a meal;  
 food taken; victuals.  
**Repay** (re-pâ'), *v.* to pay back;  
 to refund; to reimburse.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## REPAYMENT

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## REQUEST

**Repayment** (re-pá'ment), *n.* act of repaying.  
**Repeal** (re-pél'), *v.* to make void;—*n.* abrogation.  
**Repealable** (re-pél'a-bl), *a.* that may be repealed.  
**Repeater** (re-pé'ter), *n.* one who abrogates.  
**Repeat** (re-pét'), *v.* to do or try again; to quote or recite.  
**Repeater** (re-pé'ter), *n.* one who repeats; a kind of watch.  
**Repel** (re-pel'), *v.* to drive back; to resist.  
**Repellency** (re-pel'ten-se), *n.* the principle of repulsion.  
**Repellent** (re-pel'lent), *a.* tending to repel.  
**Repent** (re-pent'), *v.* to feel regret for something done or omitted; to change from past evil.  
**Repentance** (re-pent'ans), *n.* sorrow for sins; penitence.  
**Repeople** (ré-pé'pl), *v.* to people anew.  
**Repercussion** (ré-per-kush'un), *n.* act of driving back; rebound; reverberation.  
**Repertory** (rep'er-to-re), *n.* a book of records; treasury.  
**Repetition** (rep-e-tish'un), *n.* act of repeating; recital.  
**Repetitive** (re-pet'e-tiv), *a.* containing repetition; repeating.  
**Repine** (re-pin'), *v.* to fret one's self; to murmur.  
**Replace** (re-plás'), *v.* to put again in its place.  
**Replant** (re-plant'), *v.* to plant again.  
**Replead** (re-pléd'), *v.* to plead again.  
**Replenish** (re-plen'ish), *v.* to fill again; to stock.  
**Replete** (re-plet'), *a.* full; completely filled.  
**Repletion** (re-ple'shun), *n.* fullness; surfeit; plethora.  
**Repletive** (re-plet'iv), *a.* replenishing.  
**Replevable** (re-plev'e-a-bl), *a.* that may be replenished.  
**Replevin** (re-plev'in), *n.* writ; a recovery of goods.  
**Replevy** (re-plev'e), *v.* to take back by a legal writ.  
**Replication** (rep-le-ká'shun), *n.* a rejoinder; a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea.  
**Replier** (re-plí'er), *n.* one who answers.

**Reply** (re-plí'), *v.* to answer;—*n.* answer made.  
**Repolish** (re-pol'ish), *v.* to polish again.  
**Report** (re-pórt'), *v.* to relate; to return as an answer; to circulate publicity.  
**Reporter** (re-pór'ter), *n.* one who reports.  
**Repose** (re-póz'), *v.* to rest; to lie quiet; to deposit;—*n.* sleep; harmony; rest.  
**Reposit** (re-poz'it), *v.* to lodge for safety; to lay up.  
**Repository** (re-poz'e-to-re), *n.* a place for storage.  
**Repossess** (ré-poz-zes'), *v.* to possess again.  
**Repossession** (ré-poz-zesh'un), *n.* the act of possessing again.  
**Reprehend** (rep-re-hend'), *v.* to reprove; to blame.  
**Reprehensible** (rep-re-hen'se-bl), *a.* deserving censure.  
**Reprehension** (rep-re-hen'shun), *n.* reproof; blame.  
**Reprehensive** (rep-re-hen'siv), *a.* containing reproof.  
**Represent** (rep-re-zent'), *v.* to show; to personate.  
**Representation** (rep-re-zen-tá'shun), *n.* act of representing; exhibition; body of representatives.  
**Representative** (rep-re-zen'ta-tiv), *a.* likeness;—*n.* one who represents; a substitute; a deputy.  
**Repress** (re-pres'), *v.* to crush; to curb; to subdue.  
**Repressive** (re-pres'siv), *a.* tending to repress.  
**Reprove** (re-prév'), *v.* to reprove;—*n.* delay in executing a sentence, temporary intermission.  
**Reprimand** (rep're-mand), *n.* reproof; reprehension;—*v.* to chide; to reprove.  
**Reprint** (ré-print), *n.* a new or second edition.  
**Reprint** (ré-print'), *v.* to print a new edition.  
**Reprisal** (re-priz'al), *n.* anything seized in retaliation.  
**Reproachful** (re-proch'ful), *a.* upbraiding; abusive.  
**Reproach** (re-proch'), *v.* to upbraid;—*n.* censure.  
**Reproachable** (re-proch'a-bl), *a.* deserving reproach.  
**Reprobate** (rep'ro-bat), *a.* lost to virtue;—*n.* one depraved and abandoned;—*v.* to disal-

low; to reject.  
**Reprobation** (rep-ro-bá'shun), *n.* act of reprobating.  
**Reproduce** (re-pro-dús'), *v.* to produce anew.  
**Reproduction** (ré-pro-duk'shun), *n.* act of producing anew.  
**Reproductive** (re-pro-duk'tiv), *a.* tending to reproduce.  
**Repromulgate** (ré-pro-mul'gát), *v.* to promulgate again.  
**Reproof** (re-proof'), *n.* rebuke; censure.  
**Reprovable** (re-proof'a-bl), *a.* deserving reproof.  
**Reprove** (re-proof'), *v.* to censure; to blame.  
**Reprover** (re-proof'er), *n.* one who reproves.  
**Reprune** (re-prún'), *v.* to prune again.  
**Reptant** (rep'tant), *a.* creeping or rooting.  
**Reptile** (rep'til), *a.* creeping; groveling;—*n.* a creeping animal; a serpent.  
**Republic** (re-pub'lik), *n.* a form of government by which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people.  
**Republicanism** (re-pub'le-kan), *a.* relating to a republic.  
**Republicanism** (re-pub-le-kan-izm), *n.* system of republican government.  
**Republication** (re-pub-le-ká'shun), *n.* a second publication.  
**Republish** (re-pub'lish), *v.* to publish anew.  
**Repudiate** (re-pú'de-át), *v.* to divorce; to reject.  
**Repudition** (re-pu-de-á'shun), *n.* disavowal; rejection.  
**Repugnance** (re-pug'nans), *n.* unwillingness; aversion.  
**Repulse** (re-puls'), *n.* the act of repelling; refusal;—*v.* to repel.  
**Repulsive** (re-pul'siv), *a.* repelling; cold; forbidding.  
**Repurchase** (re-pur'chas), *v.* to buy back.  
**Reputable** (rep'u-ta-bl), *a.* honorable; of good repute.  
**Reputation** (rep-u-tá'shun), *n.* credit; good name; honor.  
**Repute** (re-pút'), *v.* to esteem; to think;—*n.* reputation.  
**Reputed** (re-pé'ted), *a.* having repute; esteemed.  
**Request** (re-kwest'), *n.* an en-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## REQUIEM

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## RESTIVE

treaty; a petition; —*v.* to solicit.  
**Requiem** (re'kwe-em), *n.* a hymn of prayer for the dead.  
**Requirable** (re-kwir'a-bl), *a.* that may be required.  
**Require** (re-kwir'), *v.* to demand; to make necessary.  
**Requirement** (re-kwir'ment), *n.* demand; thing required.  
**Requisite** (rek'we-zit), *a.* anything necessary.  
**Requisition** (rek-we-zish'un), *n.* act of requiring.  
**Requisitive** (re-kwiz'e-tiv), *a.* expressing demand.  
**Requit** (re-kwit'), *n.* recompense; reward.  
**Requite** (re-kwit'), *v.* to pay in return; to reward.  
**Resail** (re-sail'), *v.* to sail back.  
**Resale** (re'sal), *n.* a second sale.  
**Rescind** (re-sind'), *v.* to repeal; to annul; to revoke.  
**Rescission** (re-sizh'un), *n.* abrogation.  
**Rescript** (re'skript), *n.* answer of a pope or an emperor.  
**Rescue** (res'kù), *v.* to set free from danger or confinement; —*n.* deliverance from restraint or danger.  
**Research** (re-serch'), *n.* careful scrutiny; investigation.  
**Reseat** (re-séf'), *v.* to seat again.  
**Resection** (re-sek'shun), *n.* act of cutting off.  
**Reseek** (re-sék'), *v.* to seek again.  
**Reseize** (re-séz'), *v.* to seize again.  
**Resell** (re-sel') *v.* to sell again.  
**Resemblance** (re-zem'blans), *n.* likeness; similarity.  
**Resemble** (re-zem'bl), *v.* to be like; to compare.  
**Resend** (re-send'), *v.* to send again.  
**Resent** (re-zent'), *v.* to take as an affront.  
**Resentful** (re-zent'ful), *a.* easily provoked.  
**Resentment** (re-zent'ment), *n.* displeasure; anger; wrath.  
**Reservation** (rez'er-vá'shun), *n.* act of reserving; something kept back.  
**Reserve** (re-zerv'), *v.* to keep in store; to retain; —*n.* exception; modesty.  
**Reserved** (re-zervd'), *a.* shy; cautious.

**Reservoir** (rez'er-vwor'), *n.* a place where water is collected for use; a basin.  
**Reset** (re-set'), *v.* to set over again, as a jewel.  
**Resettle** (re-set'l), *v.* to settle again.  
**Reship** (re-ship'), *v.* to ship what has been imported.  
**Reside** (re-zid'), *v.* to dwell.  
**Resident** (rez'e-dent), *a.* dwelling; —*n.* an agent; one who resides.  
**Residual** (re-zid'u-al), *n.* left after a part is taken.  
**Residuary** (re-zid'u-a-re), *a.* entitled to the residuc.  
**Residue** (rez'e-du), *n.* remainder, or what is left.  
**Resign** (re-zin'), *v.* to yield or give up; to submit.  
**Resignation** (rez-ig-ná'shun), *n.* act of resigning; submission.  
**Resile** (re-zil'), *v.* to start back; to recede.  
**Resilience** (re-zil'e-ens), *n.* a recoil; a springing back.  
**Resin** (rez'in), *n.* an inflammable substance.  
**Resinous** (rez'in-us), *a.* containing or yielding resin.  
**Resist** (re-zist'), *v.* to strive against; to oppose.  
**Resistance** (re-zist'ans), *n.* act of resisting; hinderance.  
**Resistible** (re-zist'e-bl), *a.* that may be resisted.  
**Resoluble** (rez'o-lu-bl), *a.* that may be dissolved.  
**Resolute** (rez'o-lút), *a.* having a fixed purpose.  
**Resolution** (rez'o-lút'shun), *n.* fixed determination; steadiness of purpose; that which is resolved.  
**Resolve** (re-zolv'), *v.* to separate into parts; to analyze; to explain; to determine; —*n.* resolution.  
**Resolvent** (re-zolv'ent), *a.* having the power to dissolve.  
**Resonance** (rez'o-nans), *n.* the returning of sound.  
**Resonant** (rez'o-nant), *a.* echoing back.  
**Resort** (re-zort'), *v.* to apply; to frequent; to repair; to go; —*n.* concourse; a haunt.  
**Resound** (re-zound'), *v.* to send back sound; to echo; to praise; to celebrate.  
**Resource** (re-sórs), *n.* means of supply.

**Resow** (re-só'), *v.* to sow anew.  
**Respect** (re-spekt'), *v.* to esteem for merit; to relate to; —*n.* regard; deference.  
**Respectability** (re-spekt-a-bil'e-te), *n.* the quality of being respectable.  
**Respected** (re-spekt'ed), *a.* held in great esteem.  
**Respectful** (re-spekt'ful), *a.* full of respect; civil.  
**Respective** (re-spekt'iv), *a.* having reference to; relative.  
**Respirable** (re-spir'a-bl), *a.* that may be breathed.  
**Respiration** (res-pe-rá'shun), *n.* the act of breathing.  
**Respirator** (res'pe-ra-ter), *n.* an instrument of wire for the mouth, to protect the lungs from cold.  
**Respire** (re-spir'), *v.* to breathe; to breathe out; to rest.  
**Respite** (res'pit), *n.* delay; suspension of punishment; —*v.* to delay execution.  
**Resplendent** (re-splen'dent), *a.* bright; splendid.  
**Resplit** (re-splít'), *v.* to split or rend again.  
**Respond** (re-spond'), *v.* to rejoin; to answer; to reply.  
**Respondent** (re-spon'dent), *n.* one who answers.  
**Respondentia** (re-spon-dea'she-a), *n.* a kind of marine contract.  
**Response** (re-spons'), *n.* an answer; reply; rejoinder.  
**Responsibility** (re-spon-se-bil'e-te), *n.* state of being accountable or answerable.  
**Responsible** (re-spon'se-bl), *a.* answerable; amenable.  
**Responsive** (re-spon'siv), *a.* answering; corresponding.  
**Responsory** (re-spon'so-re), *a.* containing an answer.  
**Rest** (rest), *n.* quiet; peace; trust; sleep; a pause; that which is left; —*v.* to be quiet; to sleep; to recline; to lean on.  
**Restate** (re-stát'), *v.* to state anew.  
**Restaurant** (res'to-rant), *n.* a place for refreshment.  
**Retiform** (res'te-form), *a.* like a cord.  
**Retipulate** (re-stip'u-lát), *v.* to stipulate anew.  
**Restitution** (res-te-tú'shun), *n.* act of restoring; amends.  
**Restive** (res'tiv), *a.* unwilling

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## RESTIVENESS

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## REVENGER

to stir; stubborn; uneasy.  
**Restiveness** (res'tiv-nēs), *n.*  
 obstinate unwillingness.  
**Restless** (res'tles), *a.* not still;  
 unsettled; inquiet; roving.  
**Restoration** (res-to-rā'shun),  
*n.* replacement; renewal.  
**Restorative** (res-tōr'a-tiv), *a.*  
 having power to renew.  
**Restore** (res-tōr'), *v.* to return;  
 to replace; to heal.  
**Restrain** (res-trān'), *v.* to curb;  
 to repress; to hold back.  
**Restraint** (res-trānt'), *n.* limita-  
 tion; that which restrains.  
**Restrict** (res-strict'), *v.* to limit;  
 to confine; to repress.  
**Restriktion** (res-strik'shun), *n.*  
 limitation; confinement.  
**Restrictive** (res-strik'tiv), *a.*  
 imposing restraint.  
**Restricting** (res-strin'jent), *a.*  
 tending to contract.  
**Result** (re-zult'), *v.* to fly back;  
 to arise or proceed, as a con-  
 sequence; to issue.  
**Resumable** (re-zūm'a-bl), *a.*  
 that may be resumed.  
**Resume** (re-zūm'), *v.* to take  
 back; to begin again.  
**Resume** (ra-zū-mā'), *n.* a sum-  
 ming up; a recapitulation.  
**Resummon** (re-sum'mun), *v.*  
 to summon or call again.  
**Resupine** (re-su-pin'), *a.* lying  
 on the back.  
**Resupply** (re-sup'plī'), *v.* to  
 supply again.  
**Resumption** (re-zūm'shun), *n.*  
 act of resuming.  
**Resurrection** (rez-ur-rek'shun)  
*n.* revival from the grave.  
**Resurgent** (re-ser'jent), *a.* ris-  
 ing again; swelling.  
**Resuscitate** (re-sus'e-tāt), *v.* to  
 revive; to revivify.  
**Resuscitative** (re-sus'e-tā-tiv),  
*a.* revivifying.  
**Retail** (re-tāl'), *v.* to sell in  
 small quantities.  
**Retail** (rē-tāl), *n.* the sale of  
 goods in small quantities.  
**Retailer** (re-tāl'er), *n.* one who  
 sells in small lots.  
**Retain** (re-tān'), *v.* to keep; to  
 hire; to continue.  
**Retainer** (re-tā'ner), *n.* one  
 who retains; a dependent;  
 a fee to retain a lawyer.  
**Retake** (re-tak'), *v.* to take  
 again.  
**Retaliate** (re-tāl'e-āt), *v.* to re-  
 turn like for like.  
**Retaliative** (re-tāl'e-a-tiv), *a.*

giving like for like.  
**Retard** (re-tārd'), *v.* to hinder;  
 to delay.  
**Retch** (rech), *v.* to strain in  
 the effort to vomit.  
**Retecious** (re-tē'shus), *a.* re-  
 sembling network.  
**Retention** (re-ten'shun), *n.*  
 act of retaining; restraint.  
**Retentive** (re-ten'tiv), *a.* hav-  
 ing power to retain.  
**Retentiveness** (re-ten'tiv-nēs),  
*n.* power of retaining.  
**Reticence** (ret'e-sens), *n.* con-  
 cealment by silence.  
**Reticent** (ret'e-sent), *a.* silent;  
 reserved; taciturn.  
**Reticular** (re-tik'u-lēr), *a.* hav-  
 ing the form of a net.  
**Reticulate** (re-tik'u-lāt), *a.* re-  
 sembling network.  
**Reticule** (ret'e-kūl), *n.* a small  
 net or bag.  
**Retina** (ret'e-nā), *n.* one of the  
 coats of the eye resembling  
 network.  
**Retinue** (ret'e-nū), *n.* a train  
 of attendants.  
**Retire** (re-tīr'), *v.* to retreat;  
 to withdraw.  
**Retirement** (re-tīr'ment), *n.*  
 private abode or manner of  
 life.  
**Retort** (re-tort'), *n.* censure re-  
 turned; a vessel for distil-  
 ling;—*v.* to throw back.  
**Retouch** (re-tuch'), *v.* to im-  
 prove by new touches.  
**Retrace** (re-trās'), *v.* to trace  
 back; to renew the outline.  
**Retract** (re-trakt'), *v.* to take  
 back; to recall; to recant.  
**Retractable** (re-trakt'a-bl), *a.*  
 that may be retracted.  
**Retraction** (re-trak'shun), *n.*  
 recantation.  
**Retractive** (re-trakt'iv), *a.*  
 withdrawing.  
**Retreat** (re-trēt'), *n.* a retiring;  
 place of seclusion;—*v.* to  
 withdraw.  
**Retrench** (re-trensh'), *v.* to cut  
 off; to lessen.  
**Retrenchment** (re-trensh'-  
 ment), *n.* a reduction.  
**Retribution** (ret-re-bū'shun),  
*n.* repayment; requital.  
**Retributive** (re-trib'u-tiv), *a.*  
 rewarding or punishing.  
**Retrievable** (re-trév'a-bl), *a.*  
 that may be retrieved.  
**Retrieve** (re-trév'), *v.* to recov-  
 er; to regain.  
**Retriever** (re-trév'er), *n.* a dog

that picks up game.  
**Retroaction** (re-tro-ak'shun),  
*n.* action in return.  
**Retrocede** (rē'tro-séd), *v.* to go  
 back; to cede back.  
**Retrocession** (re-tro-sesh'un),  
*n.* act of going back, or of  
 ceding back.  
**Retroduction** (re-tro-duk'shun),  
*n.*—a leading or bringing  
 back.  
**Retroflex** (ret'ro-fleks), *a.* bent  
 backward.  
**Retrograde** (ret'ro-grád), *a.*  
 going backward;—*v.* to go or  
 move backward.  
**Retrogression** (ret-ro-gresh'-  
 un), *n.* the act of going back-  
 ward.  
**Retroimingent** (ret-ro-min'-  
 jent), *a.* discharging the  
 urine backward.  
**Retropulsive** (ret-ro-pul'siv),  
*a.* driving back.  
**Retrospect** (ret'ro-spekt), *n.*  
 a view of things past.  
**Retrospective** (ret-ro-spek'tiv),  
*a.* looking backward.  
**Return** (re-tūrn'), *v.* to come or  
 go back; to send back; to  
 repay;—*n.* act of coming or  
 going back; profit; restitu-  
 tion; relapse.  
**Returnable** (re-tūrn'a-bl), *a.*  
 that may be returned.  
**Reunion** (re-ūn'yūn), *n.* act of  
 reuniting or rejoining.  
**Reunite** (re-ūn'it), *v.* to unite  
 things disjoined.  
**Reurge** (re-erj'), *v.* to urge again.  
**Revalue** (re-val'ū), *v.* to value a  
 second time.  
**Reveal** (re-vél'), *v.* to make  
 known; to disclose.  
**Revealer** (re-vél'er), *n.* one who  
 reveals.  
**Revel** (rev'el), *v.* to carouse;—  
*n.* a disorderly feast.  
**Revelation** (rev-e-lā'shun), *n.*  
 act of revealing; sacred com-  
 munication.  
**Reveille** (re-vál'yā), *n.* the morn-  
 ing call to awaken soldiers  
 by drum or bugle.  
**Revelry** (rev'el-re), *n.* loose or  
 noisy jollity; festive mirth.  
**Revenge** (re-venj'), *n.* spiteful  
 return of an injury;—*v.* to in-  
 flict pain in return for injury  
 received.  
**Revengeful** (re-venj'ful), *a.* vin-  
 dictive; cruel.  
**Revenger** (re-venj'er), *n.* one  
 who revenges.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## REVENUE

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## RICK

**Revenue** (rev'e-nū), *n.* income of a state or an individual; annual profits.

**Reverberate** (re-ver'ber-āt), *v.* to resound; to echo.

**Reverberatory** (re-ver'ber-a-to-re), *a.* beating back.

**Revere** (re-vēr'), *v.* to regard with reverence.

**Reverence** (rev'er-ens), *n.* veneration; respect;—*v.* to regard with much respect.

**Reverend** (rev'er-end), *a.* deserving reverence; a title.

**Reverie** (rev'er-ē), *n.* loose or irregular thought.

**Reversal** (re-ver'sal), *n.* change of sentence.

**Reverse** (re-vers'), *v.* to change; to invert; to make void;—*n.* opposite side; vicissitude.

**Reversible** (re-ver'se-bl), *a.* that may be reversed.

**Reversion** (re-ver'shun), *n.* returning; the right to future possession.

**Reversionary** (re-ver'shun-a-re), *a.* that may be enjoyed in succession.

**Revert** (re-vert'), *v.* to return; to fall or refer back.

**Revertible** (re-vert'e-bl), *a.* that may revert or return.

**Revibrate** (re-vi-brāt), *v.* to vibrate back.

**Revictual** (re-vit'l), *v.* to furnish again with provisions.

**Review** (re-vū'), *v.* to reconsider; to inspect;—*n.* careful examination; a critique; inspection of troops.

**Reviewer** (re-vū'er), *n.* one who reviews; a critic.

**Reville** (re-vil'), *v.* to abuse; to calumniate; to vilify.

**Reviler** (re-vil'er), *n.* one who reviles.

**Revisal** (re-vi'zal), *n.* act of revising; review.

**Revisé** (re-viz'), *v.* to review and amend;—*n.* a review; a second proof.

**Reviser** (re-viz'er), *n.* one who revises.

**Revision** (re-vizh'un), *n.* act of examining for correction.

**Revisional** (re-vizh'un-al), *a.* containing revision.

**Revisit** (re-viz'it), *v.* to visit again.

**Revival** (re-vi'val), *n.* renewed life; an awakening.

**Revivalist** (re-vi'val-ist), *n.* a promoter of revivals.

**Revive** (re-viv'), *v.* to recover new life; to restore to life; to reanimate.

**Revivification** (re-viv-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* restoration of life.

**Revivify** (re-viv'e-fl), *v.* to give new life and vigor.

**Reviviscent** (rev-e-vis'ent), *a.* regaining or restoring life.

**Revocation** (rev-o-kā'shun), *n.* act of recalling; repeal.

**Revoke** (re-vōs'), *v.* to repeal; to annul; to reverse.

**Revolt** (re-volt'), *v.* to renounce allegiance; to shock;—*n.* insurrection; rebellion.

**Revolution** (rev-o-lū'shun), *n.* circular motion; a change in the government of a country; a revolt.

**Revolutionary** (rev-o-lū'shun-a-re), *a.* pertaining to a revolution, or producing one.

**Revolutionist** (rev-o-lū'shun-ist), *n.* one who promotes or favors a revolution.

**Revolutionize** (rev-o-lū'shun-iz), *v.* to effect an entire change of anything.

**Revolve** (re-volv'), *v.* to roll in a circle; to turn round; to consider.

**Revolvency** (re-volv'en-se), *n.* the act of revolving.

**Revolver** (re-volv'er), *n.* a revolving barrel pistol.

**Revulsion** (re-vul'shun), *n.* act of turning back.

**Revulsive** (re-vul'siv), *a.* tending to cause revulsion.

**Reward** (re-wawrd'), *v.* to requite; to recompense;—*n.* compensation; pay.

**Rewardable** (re-wawrd'a-bl), *a.* deserving to be rewarded.

**Rewarder** (re-wawrd'er), *n.* one who recompenses.

**Rewrite** (rē-rīt'), *v.* to write a second time.

**Reynard** (ren'ārd), *n.* a fox.

**Rhapsodist** (rap-so-dist), *n.* one who sings or writes verses extempore.

**Rhapsody** (rap-so-del), *n.* an unconnected writing or discourse; a jumble.

**Rhatany** (rat'a-ne), *n.* the root of a Peruvian plant.

**Rhenish** (ren'ish), *a.* relating to the river Rhine.

**Rheophore** (rē-o-for), *n.* the

connecting wire of a galvanic apparatus.

**Rhetoric** (ret'o-rik), *n.* art of prose composition; criticism; persuasion; oratory; eloquence.

**Rhetorical** (re-tor'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to rhetoric.

**Rhetorician** (ret-o-rish'an), *n.* one who teaches rhetoric.

**Rheum** (rūm), *n.* a thin fluid secreted by the glands.

**Rheumatic** (rū-mat'ik), *a.* affected with rheumatism.

**Rheumatism** (rū'ma-tizm), *n.* a painful disease of the joints and muscles.

**Rhinoceros** (ri-nos'er-os), *n.* a large animal, allied to the elephant, &c.

**Rhinoplastic** (ri-no-plas'tik), *a.* nose-forming.

**Rhizophagus** (ri-zof'a-gus), *a.* feeding on roots.

**Rhododendron** (ro-do-den'dron), *n.* an evergreen shrub having rose-like flowers.

**Rhomb** (romb), *n.* a quadrilateral figure with unequal angles.

**Rhombic** (rēm'blk), *a.* shaped like a rhomb.

**Rhubarb** (rū'barb), *n.* a plant with a medicinal root.

**Rhyme** (rīm), *v.* to correspond in sounds; to put into rhyme;—*n.* the correspondence of sounds; poetry.

**Rhymer** (rī'mer), *n.* a versifier; a poor poet.

**Rhythm** (rithm), *n.* verse; symmetry of sounds.

**Rhythmic** (rith'mik), *a.* pertaining to rhythm; harmonical.

**Rib** (rib), *n.* a bone in the side; a strengthening piece of timber in a ship;—*v.* to furnish or surround with ribs.

**Ribald** (rib'al'd), *n.* a low vulgar character;—*a.* low dithy.

**Ribaldry** (rib'al-dre), *n.* vulgar or obscene language.

**Ribbon** (rib'bon), *n.* a fillet or strip of silk.

**Rice** (ris), *n.* an esculent grain.

**Rich** (rich), *a.* opulent; valuable; fertile; sumptuous.

**Riches** (rich'ez), *n.* pl. wealth.

**Richness** (rich'nes), *n.* abundance; wealth; fertility.

**Rick** (rik), *n.* a long pile of hay or grain or straw.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## RICKETS

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## ROE

**Rickets** (rik'ets), *n. pl.* a disease of children.

**Ricochet** (rik-o-shet'), *n.* guns fired at a low elevation to cause balls to rebound.

**Rid** (rid), *v.* to free; to clear; to drive away; to deliver.

**Riddance** (rid'dans), *n.* a clearing away; deliverance.

**Riddle** (rid'l), *n.* a grain-sifter; an enigma;—*v.* to speak obscurely; to make full of holes; to solve.

**Ride** (rid), *v.* to move; to be carried along;—*n.* a riding; an excursion.

**Rider** (ri'der), *n.* one who rides; an addition to a manuscript after its completion.

**Ridge** (rij), *n.* top of the back or of a slope;—*v.* to form into ridges; to wrinkle.

**Ridicule** (rid'e-kül), *n.* laughter with contempt;—*v.* to laugh at or banter.

**Ridiculous** (re-dik'u-lus), *a.* ludicrous; absurd.

**Rife** (rif), *a.* prevalent.

**Rifraff** (rif'raf), *n.* sweepings; refuse; the rabble.

**Riffler** (rif'ler), *n.* a gun with grooved bore;—*v.* to rob.

**Riflesman** (ri'fl-man), *n.* one armed with a rifle.

**Rift** (rift), *n.* a cleft; a breach;—*v.* to cleave; to burst.

**Rig** (rig), *v.* to fit with rigging; to trim; to dress.

**Rigger** (rig'er), *n.* one who rigs a ship with tackling.

**Rigging** (rig'ing), *n.* the sails and tackling of a ship.

**Right** (rit), *a.* straight; true; opposed to left;—*n.* justice; just claim; property; privilege.—*ad.* properly; directly;—*v.* to do justice to; to take a proper position; to set up right.—*interj.* well done.

**Rightangle** (rit'ang-gl), *n.* an angle of ninety degrees.

**Righteous** (rit'chus), *a.* just; virtuous; honest.

**Righteousness** (rit'chus-nes), *n.* justice; virtue; piety; honesty; integrity.

**Rightful** (rit'ful), *a.* having a right or just claim.

**Rightly** (rit'lee), *ad.* justly.

**Rigid** (rij'id), *a.* stiff; strict; exact; severe.

**Rigmarole** (rig'ma-röl), *n.* confused or nonsensical talk.

**Rigor** (rig'or), *n.* strictness; se-

verity; stiffness.

**Rigorous** (rig'or-us), *a.* harsh; strict; very severe.

**Rill** (ril), *n.* a small brook.

**Rim** (rim), *n.* a border; a margin; an edge;—*v.* to put a rim or hoop at the border.

**Rime** (rim), *n.* hoar-frost.

**Rimose** (rim'ös), *a.* covered with cracks, as bark.

**Rimple** (rim'pl), *n.* a wrinkle; a plait.

**Rind** (rind), *n.* husk, skin, bark, or outer coat.

**Rinderpest** (rin'der-pest), *n.* a cattle-plague.

**Ring** (ring), *n.* a circular thing; sound, as of a bell;—*v.* to encircle; to tinkle; to sound.

**Ringbolt** (ring'bölt), *n.* a ring in the head of a bolt.

**Ringleader** (ring'löd-er), *n.* a lawless leader.

**Ringlet** (ring'let), *n.* a little ring; a curl of hair.

**Rinse** (rins), *v.* to cleanse with clean water.

**Riot** (ri'ot), *n.* uproar; tumult;—*v.* to raise an uproar.

**Rioter** (ri'ot-er), *n.* one who disturbs by riot.

**Rip** (rip), *v.* to cut or tear open or off;—*n.* anything worthless or vicious.

**Riparian** (ri-pä're-an), *a.* pertaining to the bank of a stream.

**Ripe** (rip), *a.* mature; mellow; fit for use.

**Ripeness** (rip'nes), *n.* full growth; maturity.

**Ripple** (rip'l), *v.* to ruffle the surface of water.

**Rippling** (rip'pling), *n.* noise of water agitated.

**Rise** (riz), *v.* to get up; to attain greater height; to increase;—*n.* act of rising; ascent; origin.

**Ribbidity** (riz-e-bil'e-te), *n.* proneness to laugh.

**Risible** (riz'e-bl), *a.* exciting laughter; prone to laugh.

**Rising** (riz'ing), *n.* act of getting up; insurrection.

**Risk** (risk), *n.* hazard; danger; peril;—*v.* to peril; to venture.

**Rite** (rit), *n.* a religious usage or ceremony.

**Ritual** (rit'u-al), *n.* a book of services;—*a.* according to rites.

**Ritualism** (rit'u-al-izm), *n.* system of forms and rites.

**Rival** (ri'val), *n.* one in pursuit of the same object as another; a competitor;—*a.* standing in competition.

**Rivalry** (ri-val-re), *n.* strife for superiority; competition.

**Rive** (riv), *v.* to split; to rend.

**River** (riv'er), *n.* a large running stream of water.

**Rivet** (riv'et), *n.* a bolt fastened at each end;—*v.* to fasten firmly; to clinch.

**Rivulet** (riv'u-let), *n.* a small stream; a brook.

**Road** (röd), *n.* an open way for traveling; a highway; a place for ships at anchor.

**Roadstead** (röd sted), *n.* a place for ships to anchor.

**Roam** (röm), *v.* to rove; to range; to ramble.

**Roamer** (röm'er), *n.* a Rambler; a wanderer.

**Roan** (rön), *a.* of a dark color variegated with spots.

**Roar** (rör), *v.* to make a loud noise; to bawl;—*n.* loud noise; clamor; a howl.

**Roast** (röst), *v.* to cook before a fire;—*n.* that which is prepared by heat.

**Roasting** (röst'ing), *n.* act of roasting; a bantering.

**Rob** (rob), *v.* to take property without the owner's consent.

**Robber** (rob'ber), *n.* a thief.

**Robbery** (rob'ber-e), *n.* a plundering; theft.

**Robe** (röb), *n.* a long loose garment;—*v.* to array; to dress.

**Robin** (rob'in), *n.* a bird, the redbreast.

**Robust** (ro-bust'), *a.* strong; stout; vigorous; healthy.

**Robustness** (ro-bust'nes), *n.* great strength; vigor.

**Rock** (rok), *n.* a large mass of stone;—*v.* to move backward and forward.

**Rockier** (rok'er), *n.* one who or that which rocks.

**Rocket** (rok'et), *n.* a kind of projectile firework.

**Rocky** (rok'e), *a.* abounding in rocks; very hard.

**Rod** (rod), *n.* a twig; a pole, or perch; five-and-a-half yards.

**Rodent** (röd'ent), *a.* gnawing;—*n.* an animal that gnaws.

**Rodomontade** (rod-o-mon-täd'), *n.* empty and noisy bluster.

**Roe** (rö), *n.* female of the hary;

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ROEBUCK

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## RUDDER

spawn of fish.  
**Roebuck** (rô'buk), *n.* a small species of deer.  
**Rogation** (ro-ga'shun), *n.* litany; supplication.  
**Rogue** (rôg), *n.* a knave.  
**Roguery** (rô-ger-e), *n.* dishonest practices; knavery.  
**Roguish** (rô'gish) *a.* fraudulent; dishonest; mischievous.  
**Roil** (roil), *v.* to render turbid; to excite.  
**Rollster** (roys'ter), *n.* a rude, blustering fellow.  
**Role** (rôl), *n.* a part or character in a play.  
**Roll** (rôl), *v.* to turn; to inwrap; to revolve;—*n.* a thing rolled; list of names.  
**Roller** (rôl'ler), *n.* that which rolls; a bandage.  
**Rollick** (rôl'lik), *v.* to act in a careless, swaggering manner.  
**Rolling-pin** (rôl'ing-pin), *n.* a round piece of wood.  
**Roman** (rô-man), *a.* relating to Rome.  
**Romance** (ro-mans'), *n.* exciting adventures; a fiction;—*v.* to write or tell tales.  
**Romanism** (rô-man-izm), *n.* tenets of the Church of Rome.  
**Romanist** (rô-man-ist), *n.* a Roman Catholic.  
**Romantic** (ro-man'tik), *a.* extravagant; wild; fanciful.  
**Romp** (romp), *n.* a noisy girl;—*v.* to play rudely or noisily.  
**Rood** (rood), *n.* the fourth part of an acre; a crucifix.  
**Roof** (roof), *n.* cover of a house or building; vault of the mouth;—*v.* to cover with a roof; to shelter.  
**Roofless** (roof-less), *a.* without a roof; shelterless.  
**Rook** (rook), *n.* a bird of the crow kind; a cheat.  
**Rookery** (rook'er-e), *n.* a place where rooks congregate; a pile of old buildings.  
**Room** (room), *n.* space; unoccupied space; latitude; an apartment;—*v.* to lodge.  
**Roomy** (room'e), *a.* having ample room; wide; spacious.  
**Roost** (roost), *n.* anything on which fowls or birds settle to rest;—*v.* to rest or sleep on a roost.  
**Rooster** (roos'ter), *n.* a cock.  
**Root** (root), *n.* the part of a plant which grows in the ground; the original;—*v.* to

take root; to dig up; to extirpate.  
**Ropalle** (ro-pal'ik), *a.* club-formed.  
**Rope** (rôp), *n.* a large cord.  
**Rope-maker** (rôp'mak-er), *n.* one who makes ropes.  
**Rope-walk** (rôp'wawk), *n.* a place to make ropes.  
**Ropiness** (rôp-e-nes), *n.* stringiness.  
**Ropy** (rô'pe), *a.* stringy; glutinous; tenacious.  
**Rosary** (rô'za-re), *n.* a bed of roses; a string of beads used with a series of prayers.  
**Rose** (rôz), *n.* a plant and flower of many varieties.  
**Roscal** (rô'ze-al), *a.* like a rose in smell or color.  
**Roseate** (rô'ze-ât), *a.* full of or like roses; blooming.  
**Rosette** (ro-zet'), *n.* an ornament used as a badge.  
**Rose-water** (rôz'waw-er), *n.* water distilled from roses.  
**Rosin** (roz'in), *n.* inspissated turpentine;—*v.* to rub with rosin.  
**Rosiness** (rô'ze-nes), *n.* quality of being rosy.  
**Ross** (rôz), *n.* the external rough bark of a tree.  
**Rostrai** (rôstr'al), *a.* pertaining to a beak.  
**Rostrum** (ros'trum), *n.* a beak; a platform to speak or sing from.  
**Rot** (rot), *v.* to putrefy;—*n.* distemper in sheep; putrefaction.  
**Rotary** (rô'ta-re), *a.* turning on an axis, as a wheel.  
**Rotate** (rô'tât), *v.* to move round an axis;—*a.* wheel-shaped.  
**Rotation** (ro-tâ'shun), *n.* a turning round; a succession or series; succession.  
**Rotatory** (rô'ta-to-re), *a.* going in a circle; turning.  
**Rote** (rôt), *n.* mere repetition of words by memory.  
**Rotten** (rot'n), *a.* putrid; corrupt; unsound.  
**Rotund** (ro-tund'), *a.* round; circular; spherical.  
**Rotunda** (ro-tun'da), *n.* a building circular inside and outside.  
**Rouge** (roozh), *n.* a delicate red paint; a cosmetic.  
**Rough** (ruf), *a.* not smooth or wrought; harsh; coarse.

**Rough-cast** (ruf'kast), *v.* to cover with mortar and gravel;—*n.* a rude model.  
**Rough-draught** (ruf'draft), *n.* a rude sketch.  
**Roughness** (ruf'nes), *n.* unevenness; harshness.  
**Rough-shod** (ruf'shod), *a.* wearing shoes armed with points; calked.  
**Roulette** (roo-let'), *n.* a game.  
**Round** (round), *a.* globular; circular;—*n.* a circle; a regular course;—*v.* to make circular; to become round;—*ad.* or *prep.* about; near.  
**Rouse** (rouz), *v.* to stir; to excite; to wake up.  
**Rout** (rout), *n.* a defeat; a multitude; fashionable company;—*v.* to put to flight.  
**Routie** (rout), *n.* a course or way; road; journey.  
**Routine** (roo'tên), *n.* regular course of duties.  
**Rove** (rôv), *v.* to ramble.  
**Rover** (rô-ver), *n.* a wanderer; a pirate.  
**Row** (row), *n.* a riot; a broil.  
**Row** (rô), *n.* things in a line;—*v.* to propel with oars.  
**Rowel** (row'el), *n.* a little star-like wheel in a spur.  
**Rower** (rô'er), *n.* one who rows.  
**Royal** (roy'al), *a.* regal; majestic; kingly; a size of paper.  
**Royalist** (roy'al-ist), *n.* an adherent to a king.  
**Rub** (rub), *v.* to wipe; to clean; to move with pressure;—*n.* friction; difficulty.  
**Rubber** (rub'ber), *n.* one who rubs; a game at cards.  
**Rubbish** (rub'bish), *n.* waste matter; ruins; confusion.  
**Rubble** (rub'l), *n.* coarse walling of rough stones.  
**Rubefacient** (ru-be-fâ'shent), *a.* making red.  
**Rubescient** (ru-bes'ent), *a.* becoming red.  
**Rubieund** (rû-be-kund), *a.* inclined to redness.  
**Rubric** (rû'brik), *a.* placed in a rubric;—*n.* directions in a prayer-book.  
**Ruinate** (rû-bre-kât), *a.* marked with red.  
**Ruby** (rû'be), *n.* a precious stone of a red color.  
**Ructation** (ruk-tâ'shun), *n.* a belching of wind.  
**Rudder** (rud'der), *n.* that which directs the course of a ship.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## RUDDINESS

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## SADDLER

**Ruddiness** (rud'de-nes), *n.* a lively flesh-color.

**Ruddy** (rud'de), *a.* of a red or healthy flesh-color.

**Rude** (rûd), *a.* uncivilized; rough; inelegant; untaught.

**Rudeness** (rud'nes), *n.* incivility; coarseness.

**Rudiment** (ru-de-ment), *n.* first principle or element; first part of education.

**Rudimental** (rû-de-men'tal), *a.* pertaining to first principles; initial.

**Rue** (rû), *n.* a bitter plant;—*v.* to regret; to lament.

**Rufescent** (ru-fes-sent), *a.* growing red.

**Ruff** (ruf), *n.* a plaited cloth round the neck.

**Ruffian** (ruf'yan), *n.* a brutal fellow; a murderer;—*a.* brutal; savage.

**Ruffianism** (ruf'yan-izm), *n.* the qualities of a ruffian.

**Ruffle** (ruf'fl), *v.* to wrinkle; to vex; to agitate.

**Rug** (rug), *a.* a coarse woolen cloth or mat.

**Rugate** (rû-gât), *a.* wrinkled.

**Rugged** (rug'ged), *a.* rough; uneven; harsh; shaggy.

**Ruggedness** (rug'ged-nes), *n.* roughness; unevenness.

**Rugose** (rû-gôs), *a.* full of wrinkles.

**Ruin** (rû'in), *n.* overthrow; that which destroys;—*v.* to demolish; to destroy; to defeat.

**Ruinous** (rû'e-nus), *a.* fallen to ruin; pernicious.

**Rule** (rûl), *n.* an instrument; a principle; a mode; sway; command;—*v.* to govern; to control; to mark with lines.

**Ruler** (rûl'er), *n.* one who rules; an instrument to draw lines.

**Rum** (rum), *n.* a spirit distilled from molasses, &c.;—*a.* odd; queer.

**Rumble** (rum'bl), *v.* to make a low confused noise.

**Rumbling** (rum'bling), *n.* a low, heavy sound.

**Ruminant** (rû-me-nant), *a.* chewing the cud.

**Ruminate** (rû-me-nât), *v.* to chew the cud; to muse.

**Rummage** (rum'maj), *n.* a close search;—*v.* to rumble things about in searching.

**Rumor** (rû'mur), *n.* a flying or popular report.

**Rump** (rump), *n.* end of the backbone; the buttocks.

**Rumple** (rum'pl), *v.* to wrinkle; to crease; to pucker.

**Rumpus** (rum'pus), *n.* a great disturbance.

**Run** (run), *v.* to move swiftly; to flow; to form in a mould; to smuggle;—*n.* course; small stream.

**Runaway** (run'a-wâ), *n.* a fugitive; a deserter.

**Rundle** (run'dl), *n.* a round; a step of a ladder.

**Rung** (rung), *n.* a staff; spoke; step; spar.

**Rinlet** (run'let), *n.* a small cask, a small stream.

**Runner** (run'ner), *n.* one who runs; a messenger.

**Ruppee** (ru-pé'), *n.* an East Indian current coin—the silver one worth 46 cents; gold, 87.

**Rupture** (rup'tûr), *n.* a breach; hernia;—*v.* to break; to burst.

**Rural** (rû'ral), *a.* relating to the country; rustic.

**Ruse** (rûz), *n.* means employed to deceive.

**Rush** (rush), *n.* a violent motion or urge a plant;—*v.* to pass or move with violence.

**Rushy** (rush'e), *a.* abounding with rushes.

**Rusk** (rusk), *n.* a species of cake or biscuit.

**Russet** (rus'set), *a.* of a reddish brown color;—*n.* a rough-skinned apple.

**Rust** (rust), *n.* crust which forms on metals;—*v.* to gather extraneous matter; to make rusty.

**Rustic** (rus'tik), *a.* rural;—*n.* a country inhabitant.

**Rusticate** (rus'te-kât), *v.* to reside in the country.

**Rusticity** (rus'tis'e-te), *n.* rural appearance; rudeness.

**Rustiness** (rus'te-nes), *n.* state of being rusty.

**Rustle** (rus'hl), *v.* to make a low rattling noise.

**Rusty** (rus'te), *a.* covered with rust; rough; surly.

**Rut** (rut), *n.* the track of a wheel; heat of deer, &c.;—*v.* to engender.

**Ruthless** (rûth'les), *a.* cruel; pitiless.

**Rye** (ri), *n.* a kind of grain.

**Ryot** (ri'ut), *n.* a renter of land in the East Indies.

## S.

**Sabaoth** (sab'a-oth), *n.* armies; hosts.

**Sabbatarian** (sab-ba-tâ're-an), *n.* an observer of the Sabbath;—*a.* relating to the Sabbath.

**Sabbath** (sab' bath), *n.* the day of rest; Sunday.

**Sabbathless** (sab' bath-less), *a.* without repose from labor.

**Saber** (sâ'br), *n.* a kind of sword; a cinimeter.

**Sabian** (sâ'be-an), *n.* a worshiper of the sun, moon, and stars.

**Sable** (sâ'bl), *n.* a small kind of weasel and its fur;—*a.* dark; black.

**Sabulous** (sab'u-lus), *a.* sandy; gritty.

**Saccharine** (sak'a-rin), *a.* having the qualities of sugar.

**Sacerdotal** (sas-er-dô'tal), *a.* pertaining to priests; priestly.

**Sachem** (sâ'ch-m), *n.* an American Indian chief.

**Sack** (sak), *n.* a bag; plunder of a town; a sweet wine.

**Sackcloth** (sak'kloth), *n.* coarse cloth used for penance.

**Sacrament** (sak'ra-ment), *n.* a religious ordinance; the Lord's Supper; the Eucharist.

**Sacred** (sâ'kred), *a.* pertaining to God or religion; not profane; inviolable.

**Sacredness** (sâ'kred-nes), *n.* state of being sacred; holiness. [sacrifice]

**Sacrifice** (sa-krif'is), *a.* used in Sacrifice (sak're-fiz), *v.* to kill and offer to God in worship; to destroy or give up;—*n.* an offering to God.

**Sacrificial** (sak-re-fish'al), *a.* performing sacrifice.

**Sacrilage** (sak're-lej), *a.* profanation of sacred things.

**Sacriligious** (sak-re-lé'jus), *a.* violating what is sacred.

**Sacristy** (sak'ris-te), *n.* vestry.

**Sad** (sad), *a.* sorrowful; serious; cast down; cheerless.

**Sadden** (sâ's'n), *v.* to make or grow sad or sorrowful.

**Saddle** (sad'dl), *n.* a seat on a horse's back;—*v.* to put a saddle on; to load.

**Saddler** (sad'dler), *n.* a maker of saddles.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SADDUCEAN

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## SANGUINE

**Sadducean** (sad-du-sé'an), *a.* relating to the Sadducees.  
**Sadducee** (sad'dú-sè), *n.* a sect of the Jews which denied the resurrection.

**Sadness** (sad'nes), *n.* heaviness of heart; sorrowfulness.

**Safe** (sáf), *a.* free from danger or injury; — *n.* a chest to secure money, provisions, &c.



**Safeguard** (sáf'gárd), *n.* tout which renders safe; defence.

**Safely** (sáf'le), *ad.* securely.

**Safety** (sáf'te), *n.* freedom from harm or danger.

**Safety-valve** (sáf'te-valv), *n.* a valve on a steam-boiler to prevent explosion.

**Saffron** (safrun), *n.* a plant with a yellow flower; — *a.* like saffron.

**Sag** (sag), *v.* to sink in the middle when supported at both ends, as a pole.

**Sagacious** (sa-gá'shús), *a.* discerning; acute; wise.

**Sagacity** (sa-gas'e-te), *n.* acuteness of perception; shrewdness.

**Sagamore** (sag'a-mór), *n.* an American Indian chief.

**Sage** (sáj), *a.* wise; discreet; — *n.* a wise man; a plant.

**Sagittal** (saj'e-tal), *a.* of or like an arrow.

**Sagittarius** (saj-e-tá're-us), *n.* the archer; one of the signs of the Zodiac.

**Sago** (sá'go), *n.* granulated juice of a kind of palm.

**Sail** (sál), *n.* a ship's canvas; a ship; — *v.* to move with sails on water; to fly through.

**Sail-loft** (sál'loft), *n.* a room where sails are made.

**Sailor** (sál'er), *n.* a seaman.

**Saint** (sánt), *n.* a holy person.

**Sainted** (sánt'ed), *a.* holy; sacred; gone to heaven.

**Sake** (sák), *n.* cause; purpose; end; account.

**Salable** (sál'a-bl), *a.* fit for sale; that may be sold.

**Salacious** (sa-lá'shús), *a.* lustful.

**Salad** (sál'ad), *n.* raw herbs cut up and seasoned.

**Salamander** (sal-a-man'der), *n.* a species of lizard.

**Salaried** (sal'a-rid), *a.* receiving a salary.

**Salary** (sal'a-re), *n.* a recompense for services; wages.

**Sale** (sál), *n.* act of selling.

**Salesman** (salz'man), *n.* a man who sells goods.

**Salient** (sál'e-ent), *a.* projecting; prominent.

**Salifiable** (sál'e-fi-a-bl), *a.* capable of becoming salt.

**Saliferous** (sa-lif'er-us), *a.* yielding or bearing salt.

**Salify** (sál'e-fi), *v.* to form into a salt.

**Saline** (sa-lín'), *a.* consisting of salt; — *n.* a salt spring.

**Saliva** (sa-li-vá), *n.* the fluid secreted by the glands of the mouth.

**Salivate** (sál'e-rát), *v.* to produce an unusual amount of saliva.

**Sallow** (sál'ó), *a.* yellow-pale; a sickly color.

**Sally** (sál'e), *n.* a sudden eruption; outburst of fancy, wit, &c.; — *v.* to rush from.

**Sally-port** (sál'e-pórt), *n.* a passage through which troops sally.

**Salmagundi** (sal-ma-gun'de), *n.* a seasoned mixture.

**Salmon** (sam'un), *n.* a fish highly valued for food.

**Saloon** (sa-loon'), *n.* a spacious hall; a main cabin.

**Salisfy** (sál'se-fe), *n.* the oyster-plant.

**Salt** (sawlt), *n.* a substance used for seasoning; — *v.* to season or sprinkle with salt.

**Saltant** (sawlt'ant), *a.* leaping; jumping.

**Saltish** (sawlt'ish), *a.* somewhat salt; rather salt.

**Saltiness** (sawlt'nes), *n.* quality of being salt.

**Salt-peter** (sawlt-pé'ter), *n.* a salt composed of nitric acid and potash; niter.

**Salubrious** (sa-lú'bre-us), *a.* healthful; promoting health.

**Salubrity** (sa-lú'bre-te), *n.* healthfulness.

**Salutary** (sal'u-tá-re), *a.* promotive of health or safety.

**Salutation** (sal-u-tá'shun), *n.* act of saluting; a greeting.

**Salutatory** (sa-lú'tá-to-re), *a.* containing congratulations.

**Salute** (sa-lút'), *v.* to greet; to kiss; to honor; — *n.* act of saluting; greeting; a kiss; discharge of cannon.

**Salvable** (sal'vá-bl), *a.* that may be saved.

**Salvage** (sal'váj), *n.* reward for

saving a ship or goods.

**Salvation** (sal-vá'shun), *n.* preservation; saving from eternal misery; deliverance.

**Salve** (sáv), *n.* an ointment; anything to cure sores.

**Salver** (sal'ver), *n.* a plate on which anything is presented.

**Salvo** (sal'vo), *n.* a military salute; reservation.

**Same** (sám), *a.* identical; of the like kind or degree.

**Sameness** (sám'nes), *n.* entire likeness; similarity.

**Samp** (sámp), *n.* maize boiled and eaten with milk.

**Sample** (sámp'pl), *n.* a specimen; an example.

**Sanable** (san'a-bl), *a.* curable.

**Sanatory** (san'a-to-re), *a.* healing; conducive to health.

**Sanctification** (sank-te-fe-ká'shun), *n.* act of making holy.

**Sanctifier** (sank'te-fi-er), *n.* he who, or that which, makes holy; the Holy Spirit.

**Sanctify** (sank'te-fi), *v.* to make pure or holy.

**Sanctimonious** (sangk-te-mó'-ne-us), *a.* holy; devout; affecting holiness.

**Sanctimony** (sangk'te-mo-ne), *n.* devoutness.

**Sanction** (sangk'shun), *n.* a confirming; ratification.

**Sanctity** (sangk'te-te), *n.* holiness; purity; inviolability.

**Sanctuary** (sangk'tu-a-re), *n.* a place for the worship of God; place of refuge.

**Sanctum** (sangk'tum), *n.* a private retreat or room.

**Sand** (sánd), *n.* fine particles of stone; — *v.* to sprinkle with sand.

**Sandal** (sán'dál), *n.* a loose kind of shoe; a loose slipper.

**Sandstone** (sánd'stón), *n.* a stone composed of grains of quartz.

**Sandwich** (sánd'wich), *n.* bread and butter, with a thin slice of meat between.

**Sandy** (sánd'e), *a.* consisting of sand; loose.

**Sane** (sán), *a.* sound in mind.

**Sang froid** (sang-frwa'), *n.* coolness; indifference.

**Sanguiferous** (sang-gwif'er-us), *a.* conveying blood.

**Sanguify** (sang'gw-c-fi), *v.* to form or produce blood.

**Sanguinary** (sang'gwin-a-re), *a.* bloody; bloodthirsty.

**Sanguine** (sang'gwin), *a.* ar-



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## SANGUINEOUS

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## SCALD

dent: hopeful; confident.  
**Sanguineous** (sang-gwin'e-us),  
 a. resembling or abounding  
 with blood.  
**Sanhedrim** (san-hé'drim), *n.*  
 highest council of the Jews.  
**Sanies** (sá'ne-éz), *n.* a thin  
 serous fluid from a wound.  
**Sanitarium** (san-e-tá're-um),  
*n.* a hospital; health station.  
**Sanitary** (san e-ta-re), *a.* tend-  
 ing to promote health.  
**Sanity** (san'e-te), *n.* soundness  
 of mind or body.  
**Sanscrit** (san'skrit), *n.* the an-  
 cient language of Hindostan.  
**Sap** (sap), *n.* vital juice or cir-  
 culating fluid of plants;—*v.*  
 to undermine; to subvert.  
**Sapajou** (sap'a-ju), *n.* a South  
 American monkey.  
**Sapid** (sap'id), *a.* well-tasted;  
 savory; palatable.  
**Sapient** (sa-pe-ent), *a.* wise;  
 discerning; sagacious.  
**Sapling** (sap'ling), *n.* a young  
 tree.  
**Saponaceous** (sap-o-ná'shus),  
*a.* soapy; soap-like.  
**Saponify** (sa-pon'e-fi), *v.* to  
 convert into soap.  
**Sapor** (sá'por), *n.* taste.  
**Saporific** (sap-o-rí'fik), *a.* giv-  
 ing taste or flavor.  
**Sapphic** (saff'ik), *a.* pertaining  
 to Sappho, a Grecian poetess.  
**Sapphire** (saff'ir), *n.* a highly  
 brilliant precious stone.  
**Sappy** (sap'pe), *a.* full of sap.  
**Sarcasm** (sar'kazm), *n.* keen  
 reproach; a bitter sneer.  
**Sarcastic** (sar-kas'tik), *a.*  
 scornful; satirical; taunting.  
**Sarcenet** (sars'net), *n.* a very  
 fine, thin silk.  
**Sarcoline** (sar'ko-lín), *a.* flesh-  
 colored.  
**Sarcophagous** (sar-kof'a-gus),  
*a.* feeding on flesh.  
**Sarcophagus** (sar-kof'a-gus), *n.*  
 a stone coffin or tomb.  
**Sarcotie** (sar-kot'ik), *a.* that  
 promotes the growth of flesh.  
**Sardine** (sar'dén), *n.* a small  
 fish.  
**Sardonie** (sar-don'ik), *a.* forced;  
 heartless; fiendish.  
**Sardonyx** (sar'do-niks), *n.* a  
 precious stone.  
**Sarsaparilla** (sar-sa-pa-ril'la),  
*n.* a medicinal plant.  
**Sash** (sash), *n.* an ornamental  
 scarf, ribbon, or band; a win-  
 dow-frame.

**Sassafras** (sas'a-fras), *n.* a kind  
 of tree used in medicine.  
**Satan** (sá'tan), *n.* the enemy of  
 men; the devil.  
**Satanie** (sa-tan'ik), *a.* having  
 the qualities of Satan.  
**Satchel** (sach'el), *n.* a small  
 sack or bag.  
**Sate** (sát), *v.* to satisfy.  
**Satellite** (sat'el-it), *n.* a small  
 planet which revolves around  
 a larger; an obsequious fol-  
 lower.  
**Satiate** (sá'she-át), *v.* to gratify  
 fully; to glut.  
**Satiety** (sa-tí'e-te), *n.* fullness;  
 surfeit; repletion.  
**Satin** (sat'in), *n.* a glossy silk.  
**Satinet** (sat-in-et), *n.* a thin  
 sort of satin; a woolen and  
 cotton fabric.  
**Satire** (sat'ir), *n.* a censorious  
 discourse or poem; ridicule.  
**Satiric** (sa-tir'ik), *a.* sarcastic;  
 ironical.  
**Satirist** (sat'ir-ist), *n.* one who  
 satirizes.  
**Satisfaction** (sat-is-fak'shun),  
*n.* content; that which satis-  
 fies; gratification.  
**Satisfactory** (sat-is-fak'to-re),  
*a.* giving content; making  
 amends or payment.  
**Satisfier** (sat'is-fí-er), *n.* that  
 which makes satisfaction.  
**Satisfy** (sat'is-fi), *v.* to content;  
 to recompense.  
**Satrap** (sá'trap), *n.* a kind of  
 viceroy.  
**Saturate** (sat'u-rát), *v.* to fill to  
 excess.  
**Saturation** (sat-u-rá'shun), *n.*  
 state of being filled.  
**Saturday** (sat'er-dá), *n.* the last  
 day of the week.  
**Saturn** (sat'urn), *n.* one of the  
 planets.  
**Saturnalia** (sat-ur-ná'le-a), *n.*  
 pl. festival of Saturn; unre-  
 strained enjoyment.  
**Saturnine** (sat'ur-nin), *a.* grave;  
 heavy; gloomy.  
**Satyr** (sat'er, sá'ter), *n.* a  
 sylvan deity—half man, half  
 goat, and very wanton.  
**Sauce** (saws), *n.* a liquid sea-  
 soning for food; a relish;  
 impudence.  
**Saucer** (saw'ser), *n.* a vessel  
 for a tea-cup.  
**Saucy** (saw'se), *a.* impudent.  
**Sauerkraut** (sow'r'krowt), *n.* a  
 kind of pickled cabbage.  
**Saunter** (sawn'ter), *v.* to wan-

der idly; to loiter.  
**Saunterer** (sawn'ter-er), *n.* one  
 who wanders; an idler.  
**Sausage** (saus'aj), *n.* a roll of  
 minced meat in a skin.  
**Savable** (sáv'a-bl), *a.* that can  
 be saved.  
**Savage** (sav'aj), *a.* wild; fierce;  
 uncivilized;—*n.* a brutal  
 person; a barbarian.  
**Savageness** (sav'aj-nes), *n.* wild-  
 ness; rudeness; cruelty.  
**Savannah** (sa-van'na), *n.* a  
 grassy plain.  
**Savant** (sa-vang'), *n.* a man of  
 learning.  
**Save** (sáv), *v.* to preserve; to  
 rescue; to except; to re-  
 serve; to be economical.  
**Saving** (sáv'ing), *a.* frugal.  
**Saviour** (sáv'yer), *n.* one who  
 saves or preserves; Jesus  
 Christ; the Redeemer.  
**Savor** (sáv'ur), *n.* taste; odor;  
 smell; relish.  
**Savorless** (sáv'ur-less), *a.* desti-  
 tute of smell or taste.  
**Savory** (sáv'ur-e), *a.* pleasant  
 to the taste or smell.  
**Saw** (saw), *n.* an instrument  
 to cut wood; a saying;—*v.*  
 to divide with a saw.  
**Saw-pit** (saw'pít), *n.* a place  
 for sawing timber.  
**Sawyer** (saw'yer), *n.* one who  
 saws wood, &c.  
**Saxon** (saks'un), *a.* pertaining  
 to the Saxons or their lan-  
 guage.  
**Say** (sá), *v.* to speak; to state;  
 to utter; to affirm; to report.  
**Saying** (sá'ing), *n.* a maxim;  
 something said or declared.  
**Scab** (skab), *n.* a crust over a  
 sore; a disease of sheep.  
**Scabbard** (skab'ard), *n.* sheath  
 of a sword.  
**Scabbed** (skab'bed), *a.* abound-  
 ing with scabs; paltry.  
**Scabrous** (ská'brus), *a.* rough;  
 harsh; rugged.  
**Scaffold** (skaf'föld), *n.* a tem-  
 porary platform; a support  
 for workmen.  
**Seagliola** (skal-yó'la), *n.* a spe-  
 cies of stucco resembling  
 marble. [be scaled].  
**Sealable** (ská'la-bl), *a.* that may  
 be sealed.  
**Sealade** (ska-lád'), *n.* a storm of  
 a fortress with ladders.  
**Scald** (skawld), *v.* to burn with  
 hot liquid;—*n.* a burn caused  
 by hot liquor; scurf on the  
 head.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

SCALE

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SCORN

**Scale** (skál), *n.* dish of a balance; crusty covering of a fish; gradation; series; gamut;—*v.* to scrape off scales; to mount on ladders.

**Scallop** (skal'lup), *n.* a genus of shell-fish; a curved indentation on the edge.

**Scalp** (skalp), *n.* skin of the top of the head;—*v.* to cut the scalp from.

**Scalpel** (skal'pel), *n.* a small surgical knife.

**Sealy** (ská'le), *a.* full of scales; rough.

**Scamp** (skamp), *n.* a cheat; a rascal; a knavish fellow.

**Scamper** (skam'per), *v.* to run with speed; to hurry.

**Scan** (skan), *v.* to examine critically; to count the feet of poetry.

**Scandal** (skan'dal), *n.* disgrace; detraction; calumny.

**Scandalize** (skan'dal-iz), *v.* to shock; to offend; to defame.

**Scandalous** (skan'dal-us), *a.* openly vile; disgraceful.

**Scansorial** (skan-só're-al), *a.* formed for climbing.

**Scant** (skant), *v.* to limit; to straighten; to restrain;—*a.* not full;—*ad.* not quite.

**Scantily** (skant'e-le), *ad.* sparingly; narrowly.

**Scantiness** (skant'e-nes), *n.* want of fulness; narrowness.

**Scantling** (skant'ling), *n.* a small piece of timber.

**Scanty** (skant'e), *a.* not copious or full; narrow; small.

**Scape-goat** (skáp'gót), *n.* one who suffers for others.

**Scapula** (skap'u-la), *n.* the shoulder-bone.

**Scar** (skár), *n.* mark left by a wound; mark or blemish.

**Scarce** (skárs), *a.* uncommon; not plentiful; rare.

**Scarcity** (skár'se-te), *n.* deficiency; rareness; want.

**Scare** (skár), *v.* to strike with sudden terror; to frighten.

**Scarecrow** (skár'kró), *n.* a thing to frighten birds.

**Scarf** (skárf), *n.* a light piece of dress;—*v.* to join or piece; to unite.

**Scarf-skin** (skárf'skin), *n.* the surface skin; cuticle.

**Scrify** (skar'e-fl), *v.* to scratch or slightly cut the skin.

**Scarlatina** (skár-la-té'na), *n.* the scarlet fever.

**Scarlet** (skár'let), *n.* a deeply red color;—*a.* deeply red.

**Sharp** (skárp), *n.* a ditch before a fortified place.

**Seathless** (skáth'les), *a.* without damage or injury.

**Scatter** (skat'er), *v.* to spread; to sprinkle; to disperse.

**Scavenger** (skav'en-jer), *n.* a street-sweeper.

**Scene** (sén), *n.* a stage; spectacle; view; exhibition.

**Scenery** (sē'ne-re), *n.* painted representation of places.

**Scenical** (sē'nē-kal), *a.* dramatic.

**Scenographic** (sen-o-gráf'ik), *a.* drawn in perspective.

**Scent** (sent), *n.* odor; perfume; smell; track;—*v.* to smell; to perfume. [scent.

**Scentless** (sent'les), *a.* without

**Seepie** (skep'tik), *n.* one who doubts, especially divine truth; an infidel.

**Septical** (skep'te-kal), *a.* doubting; unbelieving.

**Septicism** (skep'te-sizm), *n.* universal doubt.

**Septer** (sep'ter), *n.* an emblem of sovereignty.

**Schedule** (sked'yul), *n.* a list; inventory or total of property, debts, &c.

**Scheme** (skēm), *n.* a plan; project; contrivance; a diagram;—*v.* to contrive; to form a plan.

**Schemer** (skēm'er), *n.* a planner; a contriver.

**Schism** (sizm), *n.* a division or separation in a church.

**Schismatic** (siz-mat'ik), *n.* one guilty of schism.

**Schismatical** (siz-mat'e-kal), *a.* pertaining to schism.

**Scholar** (skol'ar), *n.* a learner; a student; a man of letters.

**Scholarship** (skol'ar-ship), *n.* learning; knowledge.

**Scholastic** (skó-las'tik), *a.* pertaining to a school.

**Schollast** (sko'le-ast), *n.* a commentator or annotator.

**Schollism** (skó'le-um), *n.* an explanatory note or criticism.

**School** (skool), *n.* a place for instruction; a sect;—*v.* to instruct; to admonish.

**School-house** (skool'hous), *n.* a building for a school.

**Schooling** (skool'ing), *n.* instruction; reproof; reprimand.

**Schoolmaster** (skool'mas-ter), *n.* one who teaches a school.

**Schooner** (skoon'er)

*n.* a vessel with two masts

**Seingraph** (si'a-grat)

*n.* section of a building.

**Sciatica** (si-at'e-ka), *n.* rheumatic affection of the hip.

**Science** (si'ens), *n.* knowledge; truth ascertained.

**Scientific** (si-en-tif'ik), *a.* according to science.

**Scientist** (si'en-tist), *n.* one versed in science.

**Scintillate** (sin'til-lät), *v.* to emit sparks.

**Scintillation** (sin-til-lä'shun), *n.* act of sparkling.

**Sciolist** (si'ol-ist), *n.* one who knows little.

**Scion** (si'on), *n.* a young branch of a family.

**Scirrhous** (skir'us), *a.* hardened; knotty, as a gland.

**Scirrhous** (skir'us), *n.* a hard tumor.

**Scissile** (sis'el), *a.* that may be cut.

**Scission** (siz'ion), *n.* a dividing by a sharp knife.

**Scissors** (siz'urs), *n.* pl. small shears.

**Scissure** (siz'h'ur), *n.* an opening made by cutting lengthwise.

**Scobiform** (skob'e-form), *a.* like filings or sawdust.

**Seoff** (skof), *v.* to treat with ridicule, contempt, or mockery;—*n.* derision; mockery.

**Scold** (sköld), *v.* to rebuke; to chide;—*n.* one who scolds.

**Scolding** (sköld'ing), *n.* act of rebuking or reproving.

**Scop** (skoop), *n.* a hollow shovel or ladle;—*v.* to make hollow; to lade out.

**Scupe** (sköp), *n.* room; outlook; space for action; view.

**Scorbute** (skor-büt'ik), *a.* like or diseased with scurvy.

**Scorch** (skorch), *v.* to burn slightly; to be parched.

**Score** (skór), *n.* a notch; twenty; a reckoning.

**Scoria** (skó're-a), *n.* dross.

**Scorify** (skó're-fi), *v.* to reduce to scoria or dross.

**Scorn** (skorn), *n.* extreme contempt;—*v.* to hold in con-



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SCORNER

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## SEAM

tempt: to despise or disdain.  
**Scorner** (skorn'er), *n.* one who scorneth: a scoffer.  
**Scornful** (skorn'ful), *a.* contemptuous disdainful.  
**Scorpion** (skor'pe-un), *n.* an insect; a sign of the zodiac.  
**Scot** (skot), *n.* a native of Scotland; a tax.  
**Scotch** (skoeh), *a.* relating to Scotland:—*v.* to stop a wheel; to cut slightly.  
**Scot-free** (skot'fré), *a.* without payment.  
**Scoundrel** (skoun'drel), *n.* a mean rascal; a low villain.  
**Scour** (skowr), *v.* to remove by rubbing; to cleanse.  
**Scourge** (skurj), *n.* a whip; a lash:—*v.* to chastise.  
**Scourger** (skurj'er), *n.* one who scourges.  
**Scout** (skout), *n.* one sent to ascertain the movements of an enemy:—*v.* to sneer at.  
**Scow** (skow), *n.* a flat boat.  
**Scowl** (skow), *v.* to look sour or angry:—*n.* a sullen look.  
**Serag** (skrag), *n.* anything lean and rough.  
**Seraggy** (skrag'ge), *a.* broken; irregular; lean and bony.  
**Seramble** (skram'bl), *v.* to catch eagerly; to climb.  
**Serambling** (skram'bling), *n.* act of climbing.  
**Serach** (sarach), *v.* to grind between the teeth.  
**Serap** (skrap), *n.* a piece; fragment. a short extract.  
**Serape** (skrâp), *v.* to rub with a rough instrument:—*n.* perplexity; distress.  
**Seraper** (skrâ'per), *n.* an instrument for scraping.  
**Seratch** (skrach), *v.* to rub with the nails; to tear the surface:—*n.* a slight wound.  
**Serawl** (skraw), *v.* to write or mark hastily or imperfectly.  
**Sereak** (skrêk), *v.* to shriek.  
**Seream** (skrêm), *v.* to utter a shrill cry; to shriek.  
**Sereech** (skrêch), *v.* to shriek:—*n.* a harsh cry.  
**Sereed** (skrêd), *n.* a straight piece of wood by which the surface is leveled.  
**Sereen** (skrên), *v.* to shelter; to defend; to separate:—*n.* a slight partition; a kind of sieve.  
**Screw** (skrû), *n.* a cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge,

and used as a fastening and engine of pressure:—*v.* to fasten with a screw.  
**Scribble** (skrib'bl), *v.* to write carelessly; to scrawl.  
**Scribbler** (skrib'ler), *n.* a petty writer or author.  
**Scribe** (skrib), *n.* a writer; notary; clerk; teacher.  
**Serimp** (skrimp), *v.* to shorten:—*n.* a miser;—*a.* scanty.  
**Serip** (skrip), *n.* a small bag; a certificate of stock.  
**Script** (skript), *n.* type in the form of written letters.  
**Scriptory** (skrip'to-re), *a.* written; not oral.  
**Scriptural** (skrip'tû-ral), *a.* according to the Scriptures.  
**Scripture** (skript'ûr), *n.* the Bible; holy writ.  
**Serivener** (skriv'en-er), *n.* one who draws contracts.  
**Serofula** (skrof'û-la), *n.* a disease affecting the glands.  
**Seroll** (skról), *n.* a roll containing writing; a convoloid or spiral ornament.  
**Serub** (skrub), *n.* a worn brush or broom; a mean drudge:—*v.* to rub hard with something coarse.  
**Serubby** (skrub'be), *a.* small and mean; worthless; stunted.  
**Seruple** (skrû'pl), *n.* a doubt; a weight of twenty grains:—*v.* to doubt.  
**Serupulous** (skrû'pu-lus), *a.* nicely cautious; doubtful.  
**Serutinize** (skrû'te-niz), *v.* to examine closely.  
**Serutiny** (skrû'te-ne), *n.* close examination.  
**Serud** (skud), *v.* to fly or flee with haste:—*n.* a cloud swiftly driven by the wind.  
**Seruffle** (skuffl), *n.* a confused quarrel; a struggle; a fight.  
**Serull** (skul), *n.* a small boat; a short oar:—*v.* to impel by one or two oars.  
**Serullery** (skul'ler-e), *n.* a place to cleanse and keep kitchen utensils, &c.  
**Serullion** (skul'yun), *n.* a low, mean drudge.  
**Serulptor** (skulp'ter), *n.* an artist in sculpture.  
**Serulpture** (skulp'tûr), *n.* the art of carving forms and objects in wood, stone, &c.: carved works:—*v.* to carve, cut, and hew.  
**Seum** (skum), *n.* impurities on

the surface of liquids:—*v.* to skim.  
**Seamble** (skum'bl), *v.* to spread colors over colors.  
**Seupper** (skup'per), *n.* a hole to discharge water from the deck of a vessel.  
**Serurf** (skurf), *n.* a dry scab.  
**Serurfy** (skurf'e), *a.* covered with or resembling skuff.  
**Serurle** (skur'ri), *n.* low; mean; grossly opprobrious.  
**Serurility** (skur-ril'e-te), *n.* vulgar, abusive language.  
**Serurilous** (skur'ril-us), *a.* meanly opprobrious.  
**Serurfy** (skur'fe), *n.* a distemper:—*a.* scabby; vile.  
**Seute** (skût), *n.* a small shield; a scale; an iron heel.  
**Seutiform** (skû'te-form), *a.* shaped like a shield.  
**Seutle** (skut'tl), *n.* a metal pail for coals; cover for an opening in a roof or deck; a quick pace or short run:—*v.* to sink by cutting a hole in the bottom.  
**Seythe** (sith), *n.* an instrument to mow grass, &c.  
**Sea** (sê), *n.* a large lake; a large quantity of liquid; the swell of the waves; the ocean.  
**Sea-born** (sê'born), *a.* produced by or on the sea.  
**Sea-breach** (sê'brêch), *n.* an eruption of the sea.  
**Sea-breeze** (sê'brêz), *n.* a wind blowing from the sea.  
**Sea-chart** (sê'chârt), *n.* a chart of the sea-coast.  
**Sea-coast** (sê'kôst), *n.* the land adjacent to the sea.  
**Sea-faring** (sê'fir-ing), *a.* the occupation of a seaman; usually on the sea.  
**Sea-fight** (sê'fit), *n.* a battle or action at sea.  
**Sea-gage** (sê'gâj), *n.* depth a vessel sinks in water.  
**Sea-girt** (sê'gort), *a.* surrounded by the sea.  
**Sea-green** (sê'grên), *a.* having the color of sea-water.  
**Seal** (sêl), *n.* a marine animal; a stamp:—*v.* to fasten with a seal; to ratify; to confirm.  
**Sealing** (sêl'ing), *n.* the business of taking seal.  
**Sealing-wax** (sêl'ing-waks), *n.* a substance for sealing.  
**Seam** (sêm), *n.* the joining of two edges; the line or space

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SEAMAN

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## SEISMOGRAPHY

between edges; a vein of mineral;—*v.* to unite; to mark; to scar.  
**Seaman** (sē'man), *n.* a sailor.  
**Seamanship** (sē'man-ship), *n.* skill of a seaman.  
**Seamless** (sēm'les), *a.* having no seam.  
**Sea-mark** (sē'mārk), *n.* a beacon; lighthouse.  
**Seamstress** (sēm'stres), *n.* a woman who sews.  
**Seance** (sā'angs), *n.* a sitting of any kind for inquiry.  
**Seaport** (sē'pōrt), *n.* a harbor for vessels.  
**Sear** (sēr), *v.* to scorch or burn the surface; to cauterize; to render callous;—*n.* withered; dry.  
**Search** (serch), *v.* to examine; to probe; to seek for; to look; to inquire;—*n.* a seeking; quest; pursuit.  
**Searcher** (serch'ēr), *n.* one who searches; an examiner.  
**Searedness** (sēr'dnes), *n.* state of being seared.  
**Searoom** (sē'room), *n.* open sea; ample space.  
**Seashell** (sē'shel), *n.* a shell from the sea.  
**Seashore** (sē'shōr), *n.* the coast of the sea.  
**Seasick** (sē'sik), *a.* affected with nausea at sea.  
**Season** (sē'zn), *n.* a suitable time; a division of the year;—*v.* to temper; to render palatable.  
**Seasonable** (sē'zn-a-bl), *a.* suited to the time; timely.  
**Seaweed** (sē'wēd), *n.* a marine plant.  
**Seaworthy** (sē'wur-tho), *a.* fit for navigating the sea.  
**Seat** (sēt), *n.* a chair; bench; place of sitting; mansion.  
**Sebaceous** (se-bā'shus), *a.* made of tallow; fatty.  
**Sebiferous** (se-bifer-us), *a.* producing vegetable wax.  
**Secant** (sē'kant), *a.* cutting; dividing into parts.  
**Secede** (se-sēd'), *v.* to withdraw from fellowship.  
**Secession** (se-sesh'un), *n.* act of seceding.  
**Seclude** (se-klūd'), *v.* to keep apart in retirement.  
**Seclusion** (se-klū'zhun), *n.* retirement; privacy.  
**Seclusive** (se-klū'siv), *a.* that keeps in retirement.

**Second** (sek'und), *a.* next to the first; inferior;—*n.* the sixtieth part of a minute; director in a duel;—*v.* to support; to aid; to encourage; to promote.  
**Secondary** (sek'un-da-re), *a.* subordinate; inferior.  
**Second-hand** (sek'und-hand), *a.* not new.  
**Seconds** (sek'undz), *n. pl.* a coarse kind of flour.  
**Seerrey** (sē'kre-se), *n.* close privacy; silence; solitude.  
**Secret** (sē'kret), *a.* concealed; unseen;—*n.* a thing unknown or hidden.  
**Secretary** (sek're-ta-re), *n.* a writer; an officer; a piece of furniture.  
**Secrete** (se-krēt'), *v.* to hide; to conceal; to separate.  
**Secretion** (se-krē'shun), *n.* act of secreting; fluid secreted.  
**Secretitious** (sē-cre-tish'us), *a.* formed by secretion.  
**Secretive** (se-krē'tiv), *a.* causing secretion; producing secrecy. (in tenets).  
**Sect** (sekt), *n.* persons united.  
**Sectarian** (sek-tā're-an), *n.* one of a sect;—*a.* relating to sects.  
**Sectarianism** (sek-tā're-an-izm), *n.* devotion to a sect.  
**Section** (sek'shun), *n.* the act of cutting; division; part.  
**Sectional** (sek'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to a section.  
**Sector** (sek'ter), *n.* a mathematical instrument.  
**Secular** (sek'u-ler), *a.* worldly; not spiritual;—*n.* a church officer; layman.  
**Secularize** (sek'u-lar-iz), *v.* to convert to secular use.  
**Secularity** (sek-u-lar-ē-te), *n.* worldliness.  
**Secure** (se-kūr'), *a.* free from fear or danger; safe.  
**Security** (se-kūr-ē-te), *n.* protection; assurance; safety.  
**Sedan** (se-dau'), *n.* a covered portable carriage.  
**Sedate** (se-dāt'), *a.* calm; undisturbed.  
**Sedative** (sed'a-tiv), *n.* that which relieves and composes.  
**Sedentary** (sed'en-ta-re), *a.* sitting much; inactive.  
**Sedge** (sej), *n.* the water-ivy or river-flag; a coarse grass.  
**Sediment** (sed'e-ment), *n.* that which settles at the bottom; lees; dregs.

**Sedition** (se-dish'an), *n.* tumult; insurrection.  
**Seditious** (se-dish'us), *a.* factitious and turbulent.  
**Seduce** (se-dūs'), *v.* to entice; to mislead; to corrupt.  
**Seducer** (se-ū'ser), *n.* one who seduces; a corrupter.  
**Seduction** (se-duk'shun), *n.* act of seducing; corruption.  
**Seductive** (se-duk'tiv), *a.* tending to lead astray.  
**Sedulity** (se-dū'le-ty), *n.* diligent and constant application.  
**Sedulous** (sed'u-lus), *a.* diligent; persevering; laborious.  
**See** (se), *n.* the seat or jurisdiction of a bishop;—*v.* to perceive by the eye; to observe; to behold; to discover; to visit.  
**Seed** (sēd), *n.* the substance produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated; original; race; offspring.  
**Seed-bud** (sēd'bud), *n.* the bud or germ of a seed.  
**Seedling** (sēd'ling), *n.* a plant growing from a seed.  
**Seed-time** (sēd'tim), *n.* the season for sowing seed.  
**Seely** (sē'e), *a.* running to seed; poor; worn out.  
**Seek** (sēk), *v.* to look for; to endeavor to find or gain; to solicit.  
**Seem** (sēm), *v.* to appear.  
**Seemliness** (sēm'le-nes), *n.* comeliness; speciousness.  
**Seemly** (sēm'le), *a.* becoming; fit; proper; decent.  
**Seen** (sen), *pp. of See*, perceived; beheld; observed.  
**Seer** (sēr), *n.* a prophet.  
**Seesaw** (sē'saw), *n.* a reciprocating motion.  
**Seethe** (sēth), *v.* to boil; to decoct; to be hot.  
**Segment** (seg'ment), *n.* a part cut off, or divided.  
**Segregate** (seg're-gāt), *v.* to separate from others.  
**Segregation** (seg-re-gā'shun), *n.* separation from others.  
**Seidlitz** (sēd'litz), *a.* applied to an aperient powder.  
**Seigniorage** (sēn'yer-aj), *n.* a royal prerogative.  
**Seignior** (sēn'yer-e), *n.* a lordship; a manorial power.  
**Seline** (sēn), *n.* a fishing net.  
**Seismography** (sis-mog'ra-fe),



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SEISMOLOGY

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## SEPTANGULAR

- n.** a description of earthquakes.
- Seismology** (sis-mol'o-je), **n.** science of earthquakes.
- Seizable** (sêz'a-bl), **a.** liable to seizure.
- Seize** (sêz), **v.** to take suddenly; to snatch; to arrest.
- Seizin** (sêz'in), **n.** possession in deed or in law.
- Seizure** (sêz'ûr), **n.** act of seizing; capture; grasp.
- Seldom** (sel'dum), **ad.** rarely; not often; infrequently.
- Select** (se-lect'), **v.** to choose; to cull; to pick out;—**a.** well chosen; picked; chosen from a number.
- Selection** (se-lect'shun), **n.** act of selecting; things selected.
- Selective** (se-lect'iv), **a.** exercising choice.
- Selectman** (se-lect'man), **n.** a town officer.
- Selectness** (se-lect'nes), **n.** the state of being select.
- Selenography** (sel-e-no; ra-fe), **n.** a description of the moon.
- Self** (self), **pron.** or **a.** one's own personality; the same.
- Self-denial** (self-de-nî'al), **n.** the denial of one's personal gratification.
- Self-esteem** (self-es-tâm'), **n.** high opinion of one's self.
- Self-evident** (self-ev'e-dent), **a.** evident without proof.
- Self-interest** (self-in'ter-est), **n.** regard for one's own interest.
- Selfish** (self'ish), **a.** regarding one's self only; void of due regard for others.
- Selfishness** (selfish-nes), **n.** quality of being selfish.
- Self-love** (self luv'), **n.** love of one's own person, &c.
- Self-same** (self'sâm), **a.** precisely the same; identical.
- Self-will** (self-wîl'), **n.** one's own will; obstinacy.
- Self** (sel), **v.** to part with for a price; to have traffic for money.
- Seller** (sel'ler), **n.** one who sells; a vender.
- Seltzer** (seltz'er), **n.** a kind of mineral water.
- Selvage** (sel'vaj), **n.** the edge of cloth.
- Selves** (selvz), **pl.** of *Self*.
- Semaphore** (sem'a-for), **n.** a kind of telegraph.
- Semblance** (sem'blans), **n.** likeness; show; figure.
- Semen** (sê'men), **n.** the seed of animals.
- Semi** (sem'e), used in compound words, signifies *half*.
- Semi-annual** (sem-e-au'nû'al), **a.** half-yearly.
- Semibreve** (sem'e-brêv), **n.** a note of two minims.
- Semicircle** (sem'e-ser-kl), **n.** half of a circle.
- Semicolon** (sem'e-kô'lon), **n.** a point marked thus (;).
- Semi-diameter** (sem-e-di-ar'e-ter), **n.** half a diameter.
- Seminal** (sem'e-nal), **a.** relating to seed; original.
- Seminary** (sem'e-na-re), **n.** place of instruction; a college; academy.
- Seminate** (sem'e-nat), **v.** to show; to propagate.
- Semiquaver** (sem'e-kwâ-ver), **n.** half a quaver.
- Semitone** (sem'e-tôn), **n.** half a tone.
- Semivowel** (sem'e-vow-el), **n.** a consonant which makes an imperfect sound, as *f, l, m, n, r, s*.
- Sempiternal** (sem-pe-ter'nal), **a.** everlasting.
- Sempstress** (sem'stres), **n.** a woman who works with a needle.
- Senary** (sen'ar-e), **a.** belonging to or containing six.
- Senate** (sen'at), **n.** a legislative body; the upper house of the legislature.
- Senator** (sen'a-tur), **n.** a member of a senate.
- Senatorial** (sen-a-tô're-al), **a.** pertaining to a senate or senator.
- Send** (send), **v.** to direct to go; to dispatch; to thrust or cast.
- Senescence** (se-nes'sens), **n.** the state of growing old.
- Seneschal** (sen'es-shal), **n.** a high steward.
- Senile** (sê'nîl), **a.** pertaining to old age; old; aged.
- Senility** (se-nîl'e-te), **n.** old age; dotage.
- Senior** (sên'yur), **a.** older; elder; older in rank or office.
- Seniority** (sên-yor'e-te), **n.** priority of birth or office.
- Sennight** (sen'nîit), **n.** a week.
- Sensation** (sen-sâ'shun), **n.** feeling; excitement.
- Sensational** (sen-sâ'shun-al), **a.** fitted to excite great interest.
- Sense** (sens), **n.** a faculty by which objects are perceived; perception; discernment.
- Senseless** (sens'les), **a.** wanting perception; foolish.
- Sensibility** (sen-se-bil'e-te), **n.** acuteness of perception; capacity of feeling; delicacy.
- Sensible** (sen'se-bl), **a.** capable of being perceived by the senses; intelligent, judicious.
- Sensitive** (sens'it-iv), **a.** having keen sense of feeling.
- Sensorium** (sen-sô're-um), **n.** the organ of sense, supposed to be in the brain.
- Sensual** (sen'su-al), **a.** pleasing to the senses; carnal.
- Sensuality** (sen-sû-al'e-te), **n.** sensual indulgence.
- Sensualize** (sen'su-al-iz), **v.** to make sensual.
- Sensuous** (sen'su-us), **a.** full of passion; pathetic.
- Sentence** (sen'tens), **n.** a judgment pronounced; a maxim; a period;—**v.** to doom.
- Sentential** (sen-ten'shal), **a.** comprising sentences.
- Sententious** (sen-ten'shus), **a.** pointed; pithy; bombastic.
- Sentient** (sen'she-nt), **a.** having the faculty of perception.
- Sentiment** (sen'te-ment), **n.** a thought prompted by feeling; sensibility; emotion.
- Sentimental** (sen-te-ment'al), **a.** abounding with sentiment.
- Sentimentalist** (sen-te-ment'al-ist), **n.** one who affects sentiment or fine feeling.
- Sentinel** (sen'te-nel), **n.** a soldier on guard; a sentry.
- Sentry** (sen'tre), **n.** one who watches or keeps guard.
- Sentrybox** (sen'tre-boks), **n.** a box to shelter a sentinel.
- Separable** (sep'a-ra-bl), **a.** that may be separated.
- Separate** (sep'a-rât), **v.** to disunite; to withdraw;—**a.** divided; distinct; detached.
- Separation** (sep'a-râ'shun), **n.** a disjunction; divorce.
- Separatist** (sep'a-râ-tist), **n.** a seceder; a dissenter.
- Seppan** (se-pawn'), **n.** porridge made from Indian meal.
- Sepia** (sep'e-a), **n.** a fine brown coloring matter.
- Sepoy** (sê'poy), **n.** a native of India in the military service of Great Britain.
- Septangular** (sept-ang'gû-lar),

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## SEPTEMBER

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## SEXENNIAL

**a.** having seven angles.  
**September** (sep-tem-be.), *n.* the ninth month.  
**Septenary** (sep-ten-a-re), *a.* consisting of seven.  
**Septennial** (sep-ten-ne-al), *a.* continuing seven years; happening each seventh year.  
**Septile** (sep-tik), *a.* tending to promote putrefaction.  
**Septilateral** (sep-te-lat'er-al), *a.* having seven sides.  
**Septuagenarian** (sep-tu-a-jen-a're-an), *n.* a person seventy years of age.  
**Septuagesimal** (sep-tu-a-jes'i-mal), *a.* consisting of seventy.  
**Septuagint** (sep-tu-a-jint), *n.* the (LXX.) Greek version of the Old Testament.  
**Septuple** (sep-tu-pl), *a.* sevenfold; —*v.* to make sevenfold.  
**Sepulchral** (se-pul'kral), *a.* pertaining to burial or tombs; deep; hollow, as tone.  
**Sepulcher** (sep-ul-ker), *n.* a place for interment; a tomb.  
**Sepulture** (sep-ul-tur), *n.* interment; burial.  
**Sequacious** (se-kwa'shus), *a.* following; pliant.  
**Sequel** (se'kwel), *n.* that which follows; result.  
**Sequent** (se'kwent), *a.* following; succeeding.  
**Sequential** (se-kwen'shal), *a.* being in succession.  
**Sequester** (se-kwes-ter), *v.* to separate from others.  
**Sequesterate** (se-kwes'trat), *v.* to set apart; to appropriate.  
**Sequestration** (se-kwes-trá'shun), *n.* a setting apart; seclusion.  
**Seraglio** (se-ral'yo), *n.* a place for the wives of the sultan.  
**Seraph** (ser'af), *n.* an angel of the highest order.  
**Seraphic** (se-ra'fik), *a.* angelic; pure; sublime.  
**Seraphim** (sar'a-fim), *n.* *pl.* of *Seraph*.  
**Sere** (sér), *a.* dry; withered.  
**Serenade** (ser-e-nád'), *n.* music at night in the open air.  
**Serene** (se-rén'), *a.* quiet; peaceful; a title of honor.  
**Serenity** (se-ren'e-te), *n.* clearness; calmness; peace.  
**Serf** (serf), *n.* one in servitude.  
**Serge** (serj), *n.* woollen stuff.  
**Sergeant** (sar'jent), *n.* a non-commissioned officer, next in rank above a corporal.

**Serial** (sé're-al), *a.* pertaining to a series; —*n.* a tale issued in form of numbers.  
**Seriate** (sé're-át), *a.* arranged in series.  
**Series** (sé'réz), *n.* order; succession; course; sequence.  
**Serious** (sé're-us), *a.* sober; grave; in earnest; weighty.  
**Seriousness** (sé're-us-nes), *n.* earnest attention.  
**Serjeant** (sár'jent), *n.* see *Sergeant*.  
**Sermon** (ser'mun) *n.* a discourse on Scripture.  
**Sermonize** (ser'mon-iz), *v.* to inculcate rigid rule.  
**Serosity** (se-ros'e-ty), *n.* the watery part of blood.  
**Serous** (sé'rus), *a.* watery.  
**Serpentine** (ser'pen-tin), *a.* winding, or turning as a serpent; spiral; twisted; having the colors or property of a serpent.  
**Serpent** (ser'pent), *a.* a snake; an animal that creeps; a fire-work.  
**Serrate** (ser'rát), *a.* indented like a saw, as a leaf.  
**Serration** (ser-rá'shun), *n.* formation resembling a saw.  
**Serried** (ser'rid), *a.* crowded; compacted.  
**Serum** (sé'rum), *n.* thin part of the blood or of milk.  
**Servant** (ser'vant), *n.* one who labors for another.  
**Serve** (serv), *v.* to work for; to obey; —*v.* to worship: to be suitable.  
**Service** (ser'vis), *n.* physical or mental labor; duty of a servant; worship; naval or military duty; favor.  
**Serviceable** (ser'vis-a-bl), *a.* that does service; useful.  
**Servile** (ser'vil), *a.* slavish; cringing; dependent.  
**Servility** (ser-vil'e-te), *n.* slavish deference.  
**Servitor** (ser've-ter), *n.* a servant; an attendant.  
**Servitude** (ser've-túd), *n.* condition of bondage or apprenticeship.  
**Sesquipedal** (ses-kwe-pé'dal), *a.* containing a foot and a half; long-worded.  
**Sesquitone** (ses'que-tón), *n.* an interval of three semi-tones.  
**Sessile** (ses'sil), *a.* having a sitting position.  
**Session** (ses'hun), *n.* a stated

meeting of a public body.  
**Sesspool** (ses'pool), *n.* a hollow in the earth for sediment, or liquid filth; — also written *Cesspool*.  
**Set** (set), *v.* to place; to regulate; to descend below the horizon; —*n.* a number of persons or things suited to each other.  
**Setaceous** (se-tá'shus), *a.* bristly; bristle-shaped.  
**Set-off** (set'of), *n.* a claim set against another.  
**Seton** (se'ton), *n.* issue kept open by inserting thread.  
**Setose** (se'tós), *a.* covered or set with bristles.  
**Settee** (set-tá'), *n.* a long seat with a back.  
**Setter** (set'er), *n.* a dog for hunting birds.  
**Settle** (set'l), *n.* a long bench with a back, —*v.* to establish; to determine; to subside.  
**Settlement** (set'l-ment), *n.* act of settling; place settled; jointure; adjustment.  
**Settler** (set'ler), *n.* one who inhabits a new country.  
**Settling** (set'ling), *n.* a colonizing; an adjustment of differences.  
**Seven** (sev'n), *n.* five and two.  
**Seventh** (sev'enth), *a.* the ordinal of seven; —*n.* one part in seven; a musical interval.  
**Sever** (sev'er), *v.* to part violently; to divide.  
**Severai** (sev'er-al), *a.* separate; many; distinct; sundry; —*n.* each; a separate place.  
**Severally** (sev'er-al-te), *n.* a state of separation.  
**Severance** (sev'er-ans), *n.* act of severing; separation.  
**Severe** (se-vér), *a.* strict; harsh; austere; painful; extreme.  
**Severity** (se-ver'e-te), *n.* harshness; rigor; exactness.  
**Sewer** (sú'er), *n.* under-ground channel for draining water.  
**Sewerage** (sú'er-aj), *n.* the liquid refuse of a town.  
**Sex** (seks), *n.* the distinction between male and female.  
**Sexagenarian** (seks-a-je-ná're-an), *n.* a person aged sixty.  
**Sexagesima** (seks-a-jes'e-ma), *n.* the second Sunday before Lent.  
**Sexennial** (seks-en-ne-al), *a.* happening once in six years;

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SEXTANT

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## SHEETS

lasting six years  
**Sextant** (seks'tant), *n.* an astronomical instrument; the sixth part of a circle.  
**Sextile** (seks'til), *n.* aspect of two planets, sixty degrees apart.  
**Sexton** (seks'tun), *n.* an officer who has charge of a church.  
**Sextuple** (seks'tu-pl), *a.* six-fold.  
**Sexual** (seks'u-al), *a.* pertaining to sex.  
**Sexuality** (seks-u-al'e-ze), *n.* the state or quality of being distinguished by sex.  
**Sgraffito** (sgraf-fé-to), *n.* a kind of painting.  
**Shabby** (shab'e), *a.* worn; ragged; mean; contemptible.  
**Shackle** (shak'l), *v.* to fetter.  
**Shackles** (shak'lz), *n. pl.* fetters; handcuffs, &c.  
**Shad** (shad), *n.* a fish.  
**Shade** (shád), *n.* partial darkness; interception of light; obscurity; a ghost; a shelter or cover;—*v.* to cover from light.  
**Shades** (shádz), *n. pl.* the lower regions; deep obscurity.  
**Shadiness** (shá-de-nes), *n.* state of being shady.  
**Shadow** (shad'o), *n.* a shade caused by an object; a representation;—*v.* to cloud; to darken; to represent faintly.  
**Shadowy** (shad'o-e), *a.* full of shade; dark; gloomy.  
**Shady** (shá'de), *a.* sheltered from the heat of the sun.  
**Shaft** (shaft), *n.* an arrow; straight part of a column; passage into a mine; pole of a carriage.  
**Shagginess** (shag'e-nes), *n.* state of being shaggy.  
**Shaggy** (shag'e), *a.* covered with long wool or hair.  
**Shagreen** (sha-grén'), *n.* a leather made from the skins of horses, mules, &c.  
**Shah** (shá), *n.* a Persian king.  
**Shake** (shák), *v.* to agitate; to cause to doubt; to quake;—*n.* a tremulous motion.  
**Shaker** (shá'ker), *n.* one that shakes; one of a religious sect.  
**Shakerism** (shá'ker-izm), *n.* principles or tenets of the shakers.  
**Shako** (shak'o), *n.* a military cap.

**Shale** (shál), *n.* a kind of clay.  
**Shall** (shal), *v.* an auxiliary and defective verb used to express futurity.  
**Shalleon** (shal-loon'), *n.* a woolen stuff.  
**Shallot** (shal-lot'), *n.* a species of onion.  
**Shallow** (shal'o), *a.* having little depth; silly;—*n.* a place where the water is not deep.  
**Shallowness** (shai'o-nes), *n.* want of depth; silliness.  
**Sham** (sham), *n.* false pretence;—*a.* false; counterfeit;—*v.* to pretend; to deceive.  
**Shambles** (sham'blz), *n. pl.* a place where meat is sold.  
**Shambling** (sham'bling), *n.* moving awkwardly.  
**Shame** (shám), *n.* reproach; dishonor; disgrace.  
**Shamefaced** (shám'fast), *a.* easily confused; bashful.  
**Shameful** (shám'ful), *a.* disgraceful; unbecoming; indecent.  
**Shameless** (shám'les), *a.* insensible to shame; immodest.  
**Shammy** (sham'me), *n.* a kind of soft leather.  
**Shampoo** (sham poo'), *v.* to press and rub the body after warm bathing.  
**Shamrock** (sham'trok), *n.* a kind of clover; the national emblem of Ireland.  
**Shank** (shangk), *n.* the bone of the leg; long part of an instrument.  
**Shanty** (shan'te), *n.* a rude temporary building.  
**Shape** (sháp), *v.* to form; to mould; to give figure to;—*n.* form or figure of a thing; external appearance.  
**Shapeless** (sháp'les), *a.* destitute of regular form.  
**Shard** (shárd), *n.* a broken piece of tile or earthenware.  
**Share** (shár), *n.* a part; dividend; a plough-iron;—*v.* to portion; to have a part.  
**Shareholder** (shár'höld er), *n.* one who holds a share in a joint-stock company.  
**Sharer** (shár'er), *n.* one who shares or participates.  
**Shark** (shárk), *n.* a large voracious fish.  
**Sharp** (shárp), *a.* having a thin edge; acid; acute.  
**Sharpen** (shárp'n), *v.* to make

sharp or keen.  
**Sharper** (shárp'er), *n.* a cheat.  
**Sharpness** (shárp'nes), *n.* keenness of edge; acuteness.  
**Sharpshooter** (shárp'shoot'er), *n.* a skilled marksman.  
**Shasters** (shas'terz), *n.* the sacred laws of the Hindoos.  
**Shatter** (shat'ter), *v.* to break in pieces; to disorder.  
**Shattery** (shat'ter-e), *a.* brittle.  
**Shave** (sháv), *v.* to cut; to pare off; to defraud.  
**Shaver** (sháv'er), *n.* a barber; a sharp dealer.  
**Shaving** (sháv'ing), *n.* a thin slice pared off.  
**Shawl** (shawl), *n.* a covering for the shoulders.  
**She** (shé), *pron.* the female.  
**Sheaf** (shéf), *n.* a bundle of stalks; any bundle or collection.  
**Shear** (shér), *v.* to clip from the surface; to reap.  
**Shearer** (shér'er), *n.* one that shears.  
**Shears** (shérz), *n. pl.* an instrument for cutting; a machine for raising heavy weights.  
**Sheath** (shéth), *n.* a scabbard.  
**Sheathe** (shéth), *v.* to put in a case; to cover.  
**Sheathing** (shéth'ing), *n.* the casing of a ship's bottom.  
**Sheave** (shév), *n.* the wheel of a block or pulley.  
**Shed** (shéd), *n.* a slight building;—*v.* to spill; to cast off.  
**Shedder** (shéd'der), *n.* one who or that which sheds.  
**Sheen** (shén), *n.* brightness.  
**Sheep** (shép), *n. sing.* and *pl.* a wool-bearing animal.  
**Sheep-fold** (shép'föld), *n.* a place for confining sheep.  
**Sheepish** (shép'ish), *a.* very bashful; over-modest.  
**Sheer** (shér), *a.* clear; unmingled; perpendicular;—*v.* to deviate from a course.  
**Sheers** (shérz), *n. pl.* engine to raise weights.  
**Sheet** (shèt), *n.* a cloth for a bed; a piece of paper.  
**Sheet-anchor** (shèt'ang-ker), *n.* the largest anchor; chief support; last refuge.  
**Sheeting** (shèt'ing), *n.* cloth used for bed-sheets.  
**Sheets** (shéts), *n. pl.* a book or pamphlet unbound.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

**SHEKEL**

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**SHOWER**

**Shekel** (shek'el), *n.* a Jewish weight and coin.  
**Shekinah** (she-ki'na), *n.* the visible symbol of the Divine presence, which rested over the mercy-seat in the form of a cloud.  
**Shelf** (shelf), *n.* a board supported to lay things on; a shoal; a ledge of rocks.  
**Shell** (shel), *n.* a hard covering; a rough coffin.  
**Shell-bark** (shel'bark), *n.* a species of hickory.  
**Shellac** (shel'lak), *n.* crude lac-resin in thin plates.  
**Shell-fish** (shel'fish), *n.* a fish encased with a shell.  
**Shelter** (shel'ter), *n.* a protection; a refuge;—*v.* to cover; to protect; to defend.  
**Shelterless** (shel'ter-less), *a.* without cover.  
**Shelve** (shelv), *v.* to slope; to furnish with shelves; to put aside.  
**Shepherd** (shep'erd), *n.* one who tends sheep.  
**Shepherdess** (shep'erd-es), *n.* a female shepherd.  
**Sherbet** (sher'bet), *n.* a kind of beverage.  
**Sheriff** (sher'if), *n.* an officer who executes the law in each county.  
**Sherry** (sher'ro), *n.* a rich Spanish wine.  
**Shew** (shô), *v.* to exhibit.  
**Shibboleth** (shib'bo-leth), *n.* test or watchword of a party.  
**Shield** (shôld), *n.* defensive armor;—*v.* to protect.  
**Shift** (shift), *v.* to transfer; to find some expedient;—*n.* an evasion; a chemise.  
**Shiftless** (shift'les), *a.* destitute of expedients.  
**Shillalah** (shil-lâ'la), } *n.* a  
**Shillaly** (shil-lâ'le), } cudgel;  
 a stout stick.  
**Shilling** (shil'ling), *n.* a silver coin; sum of 12 pence.  
**Shin** (shin), *n.* the large bone of the leg or the fore part of it.  
**Shine** (shin), *v.* to give light; to glitter;—*n.* brightness.  
**Shingle** (shing'gl), *n.* a thin board, loose pebbles;—*v.* to cover with shingles.  
**Shingles** (shing'glz), *n. pl.* an eruptive disease.  
**Shining** (shin'ing), *a.* bright; splendid; distinguished.  
**Shiny** (shin'e), *a.* bright; lu-

minous; unclouded.

**Ship** (ship) *n.* a square-rigged vessel with three masts;—*v.* to put on board a ship.



**Shipboard** (ship'bôrd), *ad.* aboard or in a ship.  
**Shipment** (ship'ment), *n.* act of putting on board ship.  
**Shipper** (ship'per), *n.* one who puts goods on a ship.  
**Shipping** (ship'ing), *n.* ships and vessels collectively; tonnage.  
**Shipwreck** (ship'rek), *n.* destruction of a ship by accident;—*v.* to destroy, as a ship.  
**Shipwright** (ship'rit), *n.* a ship-carpenter.  
**Shire** (shir), *n.* a county.  
**Shirk** (sherk), *v.* to avoid, slink, or get off from duty.  
**Shirt** (shert), *n.* an undergarment worn by men.  
**Shirting** (shirt'ing), *n.* cloth for shirts.  
**Shive** (shiv), *n.* a slice or thin cut; a fragment.  
**Shiver** (shiv'er), *n.* a little piece;—*v.* to break in pieces; to shake; to shatter.  
**Shivering** (shiv'er-ing), *n.* a shaking; a trembling.  
**Shoal** (shôd), *n.* broken ore with rubbish.  
**Shoal** (shôl), *n.* a large number of fishes; a sand-bank.  
**Shoat** (shôt), *n.* a young swine.  
**Shoek** (shok), *n.* a violent shake; offence; a pile of sheaves;—*v.* to strike with surprise or terror.  
**Shocking** (shok'ing), *a.* causing surprise or offence.  
**Shoddy** (shod'de), *n.* an inferior woolen cloth.  
**Shoe** (shoo), *n.* a covering for the foot of man or beast;—*v.* to put on shoes.  
**Shoe-black** (shoo'blak), *n.* one who cleans shoes.  
**Shoer** (shoo'er), *n.* one who shoes horses.  
**Shoggle** (shog'gl), *v.* to shake; to joggle.  
**Shone** (shôn), *pret.* of *Shine*.  
**Shoot** (shoot), *v.* to dart; to let fly with force; to spout; to discharge, as a gun;—*n.*

a young branch.  
**Shop** (shop), *n.* a building-for manufacturing or selling;—*v.* to visit shops for buying goods.  
**Shopkeeper** (shop'kêp-er), *n.* a merchant who sells in a shop.  
**Shoplifter** (shop'lift-er), *n.* one who steals out of a shop.  
**Shopping** (shop'ping), *n.* the act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods.  
**Shore** (shôr), *n.* a prop; coast;—*v.* to support with a prop.  
**Shorn** (shôrn), *pp.* of *Shear*.  
**Short** (short), *a.* scanty; brief; crisp; deficient; brittle.  
**Shortcoming** (short'kum-ing), *n.* a failure in duty.  
**Shorten** (short'n), *v.* to make shorter; to lessen.  
**Shortening** (short'a-ing), *n.* anything to make pastry crisp.  
**Short-hand** (short'hand), *n.* short writing; stenography.  
**Shortness** (short'nes), *n.* deficiency; brevity; conciseness.  
**Short-sighted** (short'sit-ed), *a.* not able to see far.  
**Shot** (shot), *n.* act of shooting; small bullets; a reckoning.  
**Shotten** (shot'n), *a.* having thrown out the spawn.  
**Should** (shood), *pret.* of *Shall*, denoting obligation or duty.  
**Shoulder** (shôl'der), *n.* the joint connecting the arm to the body;—*v.* to take on the shoulder; to push or thrust.  
**Shoulder-blade** (shôl'der-blâd), *n.* the flat bone of the shoulder.  
**Shout** (shout), *v.* to cry aloud;—*n.* a violent and sudden outcry.  
**Shouting** (shout'ing), *n.* act of crying aloud; exultation.  
**Shove** (shuv), *v.* to push; to press against;—*n.* a push.  
**Shovel** (shuv'el), *n.* a tool for throwing earth, &c.;—*v.* to throw or gather with a shovel.  
**Show** (shô), *v.* to exhibit; to reveal; to prove; to direct;—*n.* exhibition; sight.  
**Showbread** (shô bred), *n.* bread presented in the Jewish sanctuary.  
**Shower** (show'er), *n.* short fall of rain;—*v.* to water copious-



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SHOWERY

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## SILVER

ly; to scatter in abundance.  
**Showery** (show'er-e), *a.* subject to showers; rainy.  
**Showman** (shô'man), *n.* one who exhibits a show.  
**Showy** (shô'e), *a.* gaudy.  
**Shrank** (shrangk), *pret.* of *Shrink*.  
**Shred** (shred), *v.* to cut into small pieces; — *n.* a small piece cut off; a fragment; a strip.  
**Shrew** (shrû), *n.* an ill-tempered woman; a scold.  
**Shrewish** (shrû'ish), *a.* peevish; petulantly clamorous.  
**Shrewd** (shród), *a.* sagacious; acute; artful; sly.  
**Shrewdness** (shród'nes), *n.* sly cunning; sagacity.  
**Shriek** (shrék), *v.* to utter a sharp, shrill cry; — *n.* a scream.  
**Shrievalty** (shrév'al-te), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.  
**Shrill** (shrill), *a.* sharp; piercing; — applied to a sound.  
**Shrillness** (shrill'nes), *n.* sharpness of sound.  
**Shrimp** (shrimp), *n.* a small shell-fish.  
**Shrine** (shrin), *n.* a case or box, as for sacred relics.  
**Shrink** (shringk), *v.* to contract; to become less; to recoil.  
**Shrinkage** (shringk'aj), *n.* contraction into a less bulk.  
**Shrive** (shriv), *v.* to make confession to a priest.  
**Shrive** (shriv'l), *v.* to contract into wrinkles; to wither.  
**Shroud** (shroud), *n.* a cover; the dress of the dead; — *pl.* a range of ropes in a ship; — *v.* to shelter; to dress for the grave.  
**Shrove-tide** (shróv'tid), *n.* Tuesday before Lent.  
**Shrub** (shrub), *n.* a bush; a small woody plant; a drink.  
**Shrubbery** (shrub'ber-e), *n.* a plantation of shrubs.  
**Shrug** (shrug), *v.* to contract, as the shoulders; — *n.* a drawing up of the shoulders.  
**Shudder** (shud'der), *n.* a shaking with fear or horror; — *v.* to quake; to quiver.  
**Shuffle** (shuffl), *v.* to change the position; to quibble; to evade; — *n.* a change in cards; an artifice.

**Shuffler** (shuffler), *n.* one who shuffles or prevaricates.  
**Shuffling** (shuff'ling), *n.* trick; artifice; irregular gait.  
**Shun** (shun), *v.* to avoid; to try to escape; to neglect.  
**Shunt** (shunt), *v.* to drive or back into a siding.  
**Shut** (shut), *v.* to close.  
**Shutter** (shut'ter), *n.* a cover for a window or opening.  
**Shuttle** (shut'l), *n.* an instrument to shoot the threads in weaving.  
**Shuttlecock** (shut'l-kok), *n.* a toy used with a battledore.  
**Shy** (shi), *a.* shunning society; wary; cautious; reserved.  
**Shyness** (shi'nes), *n.* fear of near approach; reserve.  
**Si-lagogle** (si-al'a-goj-ik), *a.* promoting a flow of saliva.  
**Sibilant** (sib'e-lant), *a.* hissing; — *n.* a hissing letter.  
**Sibyl** (sib'el), *n.* a fortune-teller; a gypsy.  
**Sicative** (sik'a-tiv), *a.* drying; — *n.* that which dries.  
**Sick** (sik), *a.* affected with disease; ill; weary of.  
**Sicken** (sik'n), *v.* to make sick; to disgust; to decay.  
**Sickle** (sik'l), *n.* a reaping-hook.  
**Sickness** (sik'nes), *n.* bad health; illness; disease.  
**Side** (sid), *n.* the edge or border of anything; party; interest; — *a.* lateral; indirect; — *v.* to lean on one side.  
**Sideboard** (sid'bôrd), *n.* a side table to hold dishes, &c.  
**Sidelong** (sid'long), *a.* not straight; lateral; oblique.  
**Sideréal** (si-dô're-al), *a.* relating to stars; starry.  
**Sidewise** (sid'wiz), *ad.* on one side; inclining laterally.  
**Siderography** (sid-er-og-ra-fe), *n.* art of engraving on steel.  
**Sidle** (sid'll), *v.* to go or move side foremost.  
**Siege** (séj), *n.* a besetting or attacking a fortified place.  
**Sierra** (se-er'ra), *n.* a ridge or range of mountains.  
**Siesta** (sê-es'ta), *n.* a short sleep in the afternoon.  
**Sieve** (siv), *n.* a small utensil for sifting; a bolter.  
**Sift** (sift), *v.* to separate.  
**Sifter** (sift'er), *n.* one who or that which sifts.  
**Sigh** (si), *v.* to emit the breath violently or audibly; to la-

ment; — *n.* a deep breathing.  
**Sight** (sit), *n.* act or faculty of seeing; view; a spectacle.  
**Sightless** (sit'les), *a.* destitute of sight; blind.  
**Sightliness** (sit'le-nes), *n.* state of being sightly.  
**Sightly** (sit'le), *a.* pleasing to the sight or eye; comely.  
**Sign** (sin), *n.* a token; gesture; symbol; proof; wonder; constellation; — *v.* to attach one's name to; to mark.  
**Signal** (sig'nal), *n.* sign for giving notice; — *a.* eminent.  
**Signalize** (sig'nal-iz), *v.* to make remarkable.  
**Signature** (sig'na-tür), *n.* a sign or mark; a person's name written by himself.  
**Signer** (sin'er), *n.* one who signs.  
**Signet** (sig'net), *n.* a seal, or private seal.  
**Significance** (sig-nif-e-kans), *n.* importance; import.  
**Significant** (sig-nif-e-kant), *a.* expressive of something.  
**Signification** (sig-ne-le-kä-shun), *n.* meaning; sense.  
**Signify** (sig-ne-fi), *v.* to make known; to mean; to import.  
**Silence** (sil'ens), *n.* stillness; muteness; oblivion; — *v.* to still; to stop; to appease.  
**Silent** (sil'ent), *a.* still; quiet.  
**Silex** (sil'eks), *n.* flint and its metallic base.  
**Siliculous** (se-lish'us), *a.* relating to silex; flinty.  
**Silhouette** (sil'oo-et), *n.* the outline of an object filled in with black.  
**Silk** (silk), *n.* the fine, soft thread of the silkworm, and cloth made of it; — *a.* consisting of silk.  
**Silkworm** (silk'wurm), *n.* a worm that produces silk.  
**Sill** (sil), *n.* the timber or stone at the foot of a house or window or door.  
**Sillabub** (sil'a-bub), *n.* a kind of beverage.  
**Silliness** (sil'e-nes), *n.* folly.  
**Silly** (sil'le), *a.* simple; foolish.  
**Silt** (silt), *n.* sediment of mud.  
**Sillarrian** (se-lä're-an), *a.* applied to a stratum below the old red sandstone.  
**Silvas** (sil'vas), *n. pl.* the woodland region of South America.  
**Silver** (sil'ver), *n.* a white metal; — *a.* made of or like

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SILVERY

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## SKILLED

silver;—*v.* to cover with silver.  
**Silvery** (sil'v'er-e), *a.* resembling silver; of mild luster; of soft, clear sound.  
**Similar** (sim'e-lar), *a.* like in form or quality; resembling.  
**Similarity** (sim-e-lar'e-te), *n.* likeness; resemblance.  
**Simile** (sim'e-le), *n.* similitude; a comparison.  
**Similitude** (se-mil'e-tüd), *n.* comparison; resemblance.  
**Simious** (sim'io-us), *a.* pertaining to or like an ape.  
**Simmer** (sim'm'er), *v.* to boil slow or gently.  
**Simony** (sim'o-ne), *n.* the crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical offices.  
**Simoom** (se-moom'), *n.* a suffocating wind.  
**Simoon** (se-moon'), *n.* a suffocating wind.  
**Simous** (si'mus), *a.* having a flat or snub nose.  
**Smile** (sim'per), *v.* to smile in a silly manner.  
**Simple** (sim'pl), *a.* plain; artless; unmingled; silly;—*n.* something unmingled.  
**Simpleton** (sim'pl-ton), *n.* one of weak intellect.  
**Simplicity** (sim-plis'e-te), *n.* singleness; plainness; artlessness; folly.  
**Simplification** (sim-ple-fe-kä'saun), *n.* act of simplifying.  
**Simplify** (sim'ple-fi), *v.* to make simple or plain.  
**Simply** (sim'ple), *ad.* artlessly; only; merely.  
**Simulate** (sim'u-lät), *v.* to counterfeit; to assume.  
**Simultaneous** (sim-ul-tä'ne-us), *a.* existing or happening at the same time.  
**Sin** (sin), *n.* a transgression of divine law, or omission of duty;—*v.* to violate divine law; to neglect duty.  
**Sinapism** (sin'a-pizm), *n.* a mustard poultice.  
**Since** (sins), *prep.* after;—*ad.* from the time that;—*conj.* because.  
**Sincere** (sin-sēr'), *a.* true; pure; genuine; honest.  
**Sincerity** (sin-ser'e-te), *n.* freedom from hypocrisy.  
**Sine** (sin), *n.* a geometrical line drawn from one end of the arc of a circle.  
**Sinecure** (si'ne-kür), *n.* office with pay, but no work.

**Sinecurist** (si'ne-kür-ist), *n.* one who holds a sinecure.  
**Sinew** (sin'ü), *n.* a tendon; nerve; muscle;—*v.* to bind as with a sinew.  
**Sinewy** (sin'ü-e), *a.* strong; vigorous; muscular.  
**Sinful** (sin'ful), *a.* guilty of sin; unholy; wicked; depraved.  
**Sinfulness** (sin'ful-nes), *n.* the state of being sinful.  
**Sing** (sing), *v.* to utter with musical sounds; to chant.  
**Singe** (sinj), *v.* to burn slightly; to scorch.  
**Singer** (sing'er), *n.* one skilled in singing.  
**Single** (sing'gl), *a.* alone; one; unmarried;—*v.* to select.  
**Singleness** (sing'gl-nes), *n.* the state of being one; singularity; sincerity.  
**Singular** (sing'gu-lar), *a.* not plural; only one; rare; odd.  
**Singularity** (sing'gu-lar-e-te), *n.* peculiarity; oddity.  
**Sinister** (sin'is-ter), *a.* left; evil; unfair; unlucky.  
**Sinistrous** (sin'is-trus), *a.* being on the left side; wrong; absurd.  
**Sink** (singk), *v.* to enter deeply; to settle; to fall; to subside; to decline;—*n.* a place of filth; a drain.  
**Sinking-fund** (singk'ing-fund), *n.* a fund to reduce a public debt.  
**Sinless** (sin'les), *a.* exempt from sin; innocent; pure.  
**Sinner** (sin'ner), *n.* a transgressor; an offender.  
**Sinuate** (sin'u-ät), *v.* to wind; to bend in and out.  
**Sinuosity** (sin-u-os'e-te), *n.* quality of bending.  
**Sinuuous** (sin'u-us), *a.* winding in and out; undulating.  
**Sinns** (sin'us), *n.* a bend in a coast; a grave or cavity; a series of bends and turns.  
**Sip** (sip), *v.* a small draught, as of liquor;—*v.* to drink a little.  
**Siphon** (si'fun), *n.* a bent pipe or tube for drawing and transferring liquids.  
**Sir** (ser), *n.* a word of address or respect; title of a knight or baronet.  
**Sire** (sir), *n.* father; word of respect to sovereigns; male parent of a beast.  
**Siren** (si'ren), *n.* a mermaid;

—*a.* enticing; alluring.  
**Sirloin** (ser'loin), *n.* the loin of beef.  
**Sirocco** (se-rok'o), *n.* a noxious south-east wind.  
**Sirup** (sir'up), *n.* vegetable juice boiled with sugar; also written *Syrup*.  
**Sister** (sis'ter), *n.* a female born of the same parents.  
**Sisterhood** (sis'ter-hood), *n.* a society of females.  
**Sit** (sit), *v.* to be placed; to perch; to rest; to settle; to brood.  
**Site** (sit), *n.* a situation; local position; ground-plot.  
**Sitology** (sit-e-ol'o-je), *n.* dietetics. [place; a session.]  
**Sitting** (sit'ing), *n.* a seat or [place; a session.]  
**Situated** (sit'u-ated), *a.* placed; set or fixed.  
**Situation** (sit'u-ä'shun), *n.* position; condition; state.  
**Sitz-bath** (sitz'bath), *n.* a tub for bathing in sitting.  
**Six** (siks), *a.* five and one.  
**Sixteenth** (siks'tenth), *a.* the ordinal of sixteen.  
**Sizable** (si'za-bl), *a.* of suitable size or bulk.  
**Size** (siz), *n.* bulk; quantity; a viscous substance;—*v.* to arrange according to size; to size; to cover with size.  
**Skate** (skät), *n.* a sandal-shaped, iron-shod sliding apparatus; a flat fish;—*v.* to slide with skates.  
**Skedaddle** (ske-dad'l), *v.* to run away from a post of duty or danger; to flee.  
**Skein** (skán), *n.* a knot of threads of cotton, silk, yarn.  
**Skeleton** (skel'e-tun), *n.* the bones of an animal; the outline, or framework.  
**Sketch** (sketch), *n.* an outline; a rough draught;—*v.* to plan; to trace outlines.  
**Skewer** (skü'er), *n.* a pin to fasten meat;—*v.* to fasten with skewers.  
**Skid** (skid), *n.* a piece of timber; a slider; a wedge or chain to prevent wheels turning in descending a steep.  
**Skiff** (skif), *n.* a light boat.  
**Skilful** (skil'ful), *a.* dexterous; knowing.  
**Skill** (skil), *n.* knowledge; dexterity; ability.  
**Skilled** (skild), *a.* knowing; versed.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SKILLET

**Skillet** (skil'let), *n.* a small iron cooking vessel.

**Skim** (skim), *v.* to take off scum; to pass lightly; to glide smoothly.

**Skimmer** (skim'mer), *n.* one who or that which skims.

**Skin** (skin), *n.* covering of the flesh; hide; rind; — *v.* to flay; to acquire a skin.

**Skinflint** (skin'flint), *n.* a very niggardly person.

**Skip** (skip), *v.* to leap lightly; to omit; to pass over.

**Skipper** (skip'per), *n.* master of a ship.

**Skirmish** (sker'mish), *n.* a slight battle; — *v.* to fight in small parties.

**Skirt** (skert), *n.* a border; the loose lower part of a garment; — *v.* to run along the edge; to border.

**Skittish** (skit'tish), *a.* shy; easily frightened; unsteady.

**Skittles** (skit'les), *n. pl.* a kind of game.

**Skiver** (skiv'ver), *n.* a split sheepskin.

**Skulk** (skulk), *v.* to lurk in fear or shame; to hide.

**Skull** (skul), *n.* spherical bony covering of the brain.

**Skunk** (skungk), *n.* an animal of the weasel kind.

**Sky** (ski), *n.* the aerial region.

**Skylight** (skil'it), *n.* a window in a roof or deck.

**Sky-sail** (ski'sail), *n.* a small sail set above the royal.

**Slab** (slab), *n.* a flat, thin piece of stone; outside of sawed timber.

**Slabber** (slab'ber), *v.* to slaver; to drivel.

**Slabby** (slab'be), *a.* thick; viscous; sloppy.

**Slack** (slak), *a.* slow; loose; relaxed; remiss; — *n.* the unstrained part of a rope; small, broken coal; — *v.* to loosen; to abate.

**Slacken** (slak'n), *v.* to relax; to repress; to flag.

**Slackness** (slak'nes), *n.* remissness; looseness.

**Slag** (slag), *n.* dross or refuse of metal; scoriae of a volcano.

**Slain** (slain), *pp.* of *Slay*.

**Slake** (slak), *v.* to quench, as thirst; to extinguish; to reduce to powder by mixing with water, as lime.

**Slam** (slam), *v.* to shut hard;

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## SLIT

to crush; — *n.* refuse from alum-works.

**Slander** (slan'der), *v.* to censure falsely; to defame; — *n.* false tale or report; calumny.

**Slanderer** (slan'der-er), *n.* one who slanders.

**Slandorous** (slan'der-us), *a.* calumnious; defamatory.

**Slang** (slang), *n.* contorted words and phrases.

**Slant** (slant), *v.* to slope; to incline; to lean.

**Slanting** (slant'ing), *a.* sloping; inclining obliquely.

**Slap** (slap), *v.* to strike with open hand; — *n.* a blow with something flat.

**Slapjack** (slap'jak), *n.* a kind of pancake.

**Slash** (slash), *v.* to cut long cuts; — *n.* a long incised wound.

**Slat** (slat), *n.* a narrow strip of wood; a sloat.

**Slate** (slat), *n.* a thin plate of stone for covering buildings, and for writing on.

**Slater** (slat'er), *n.* one whose business is to cover buildings with slate.

**Slatern** (slat'tern), *n.* a woman negligent of neatness.

**Slaughter** (slaw'ter), *n.* great destruction of life; — *v.* to massacre; to slay; to butcher.

**Slaughter-house** (slaw'ter-hous), *n.* a place where beasts are killed.

**Slaughtorous** (slaw'ter-us), *a.* murderous; destructive.

**Slave** (slav), *n.* any one in bondage; a drudge; a serf.

**Slaver** (slav'er), *n.* a ship for carrying slaves.

**Slaver** (slav'er), *n.* spittle; drivelling; — *v.* to emit spittle; to drivel.

**Slavery** (slav'er-ee), *n.* bondage servitude; drudgery.

**Slavish** (slav'ish), *a.* servile mean; base; meanly laborious.

**Slay** (slay), *v.* to kill; to murder.

**Slayer** (slay'er), *n.* one who kills; a murderer; a butcher.

**Sleave** (släv), *n.* knotted or entangled part of silk.

**Sleazy** (slä'ze), *a.* flimsy.

**Sled** (sled), *n.* a carriage on runners; — *v.* to convey.

**Sledge** (slej), *n.* a large, heavy hammer; a sled.

**Sleek** (släk), *a.* smooth and glossy; — *v.* to make even, smooth, and glossy.

**Sleep** (släp), *n.* repose; rest; slumber; — *v.* to slumber; to rest.

**Sleeper** (släp'er), *n.* one who sleeps; a support timber.

**Sleepiness** (släp'e-nes), *n.* drowsiness; heaviness.

**Sleepless** (släp'les), *a.* without sleep; unable to sleep.

**Sleeplessness** (släp'les-nes), *n.* state of being unable to sleep.

**Sleet** (slät), *n.* a rain mingled with snow and hail.

**Sleeve** (släv), *n.* covering of the ARM

**Sleigh** (slä), *n.* a carriage on slides for traveling on the SNOW.

**Sleight** (slit), *n.* an artful trick; dexterity.

**Slender** (slen'der), *a.* thin; slim; slight; limited.

**Slenderness** (slen'der-nes), *n.* smallness of diameter; slenderness of build; weakness.

**Slept** (släp't), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sleep*.

**Sley** (slä), *v.* to part or twist into threads for a reed.

**Slice** (slis), *n.* a thin broad piece cut off; — *v.* to cut off a thin piece; to divide.

**Slick** (slik), *n.* the ore of a metal; — *a.* smooth.

**Slide** (slid), *v.* to move along the surface; to glide; to slip.

**Slight** (slit), *a.* thin; weak; trifling; — *v.* to neglect.

**Slim** (slim), *a.* slender; thin of shape; weak; unsubstantial.

**Slime** (slim), *n.* any glutinous substance; mud.

**Slimy** (slim'e), *a.* consisting of soft adhesive earth.

**Sling** (sling), *n.* an instrument for hurling stones; — *v.* to throw; to cast; to hurl.

**Slink** (slingk), *v.* to misbehave; to sneak away.

**Slip** (slip), *v.* to slide; to escape; — *n.* a sliding; a mistake; a twig; a narrow place.

**Slip-knot** (slip'not), *n.* a knot that slips. [shoe.]

**Slipper** (slip'per), *n.* a loose

**Slippery** (slip'per-ee), *a.* not standing firm; smooth.

**Silt** (slit), *n.* a long narrow cut; a cleft; — *v.* to cut lengthwise; to make a long cut.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SILVER

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## SMELL

**Silver** (sil'vər), *v.* to cut or divide into thin pieces;—*n.* a long piece rent or cut off.

**Slobber** (slob'ber), *v.* to spill upon; to slaver.

**Sloop** (sloop), *n.* a one-masted vessel.

**Slop** (slop), *v.* to make a puddle;—*n.* wetness by negligence; a mean liquor; a loose garment.

**Slope** (slop), *a.* inclining; slanting;—*n.* a declivity;—*v.* to form obliquely; to incline.

**Sloppy** (slop'pe), *a.* muddy.

**Slot** (slot), *n.* a depression or mortise in a plate of metal; a mortise;—*v.* to slit or groove.

**Sloth** (sloth), *n.* habitual indolence; idleness; an animal.

**Slothful** (sloth'ful), *a.* idle; inactive; lazy; sluggish.

**Slouch** (slouch), *n.* a hanging down; an ungainly gait.

**Slough** (slough), *n.* a muddy place.

**Slough** (sluf), *n.* dead flesh which separates;—*v.* to peel or fall off.

**Sloven** (sluv'en), *n.* one carelessly dressed.

**Slovenliness** (sluv'en-le-nes), *n.* neglect of cleanliness.

**Slow** (slō), *a.* not quick; not ready or prompt; dull.

**Sludge** (sluj), *n.* soft mud; mire; slush.

**Slue** (slū), *v.* to turn about its axis.

**Slug** (slug), *n.* a drone; a kind of snail.

**Sluggard** (slug'gard), *n.* one habitually idle or inactive.

**Sluggish** (slug'gish), *a.* idle; lazy; slow.

**Sluice** (slūs), *n.* a gate for regulating the passage of water; a flood-gate.

**Slum** (slum), *n.* a low neighborhood.

**Slumber** (slum'ber), *v.* to sleep slightly;—*n.* light sleep.

**Slung** (slung), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Sling*.

**Slunk** (slungk), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Slink*.

**Slur** (slur), *v.* to soil; to sully;—*n.* a mark in music; slight disgrace.

**Slush** (slush), *n.* mud; dirty liquid.

**Slut** (slut), *n.* a slovenly, dirty woman; a female dog.

**Sluttish** (slut'tish), *a.* careless of dress and neatness.

**Sly** (sli), *a.* artful; cunning.

**Smaek** (smak), *v.* to kiss; to crack, as a whip; to taste;—*n.* a kiss; a taste; a small sailing vessel.

**Small** (smawl), *a.* little; slender; weak; trifling; short;—*n.* the slender part.

**Small-arms** (smawl'armz), *n.* pl. rifles, pistols, &c.

**Small-pox** (smawl'poks), *n.* an eruptive disease.

**Smart** (smart), *a.* quick; active; pungent; keen;—*v.* to have a keen pain; to be punished.

**Smartness** (smart'nes), *n.* the quality of being smart.

**Smash** (smash), *v.* to dash; to break in pieces.

**Smatter** (smat'er), *v.* to talk superficially.

**Smatterer** (smat'er-er), *n.* one having only a slight or superficial knowledge.

**Smear** (smēr), *v.* to daub; to soil; to overspread.

**Smell** (smel), *v.* to perceive by the nose;—*n.* odor; scent.

**Smelt** (smelt), *v.* to melt or fuse ore;—*n.* a small fish.

**Smicker** (smik'er), *v.* to look amorously upon.

**Smile** (smil), *v.* to look gay or pleased;—*n.* a look of pleasure or kindness.

**Smiling** (smil'ing), *a.* looking joyous or gay.

**Smirk** (smerk), *n.* an affected smile or look;—*v.* to smile pertly or affectedly.

**Smite** (smit), *v.* to strike; to kill; to destroy; to blast.

**Smith** (smith), *n.* a worker in metals.

**Smithery** (smith'er-ē), *n.* the workshop of a smith.

**Smock** (smok), *n.* a woman's undergarment; a chemise.

**Smoke** (smók), *n.* vapor from a burning substance;—*v.* to emit smoke; to hang in smoke; to use a pipe or cigar.

**Smoker** (smók'er), *n.* one who smokes.

**Smooth** (smooth), *a.* even on the surface; sleek; bland;—*v.* to make even; to soften; to calm.

**Smoothness** (smooth'nes), *n.*

freedom from roughness.

**Smote** (smót), *pret.* of *Smite*.

**Smother** (smuth'er), *v.* to stifle or suffocate; to choke.

**Smoulder** (smól'der), *v.* to burn or smoke slowly.

**Smouldering** (smól'der-ing), *a.* burning and smoking without vent or flame.

**Smudge** (smuj), *v.* to stain; to blot; to blacken.

**Smuggle** (smug'gl), *v.* to import or export without paying duties; to convey clandestinely.

**Smuggler** (smug'gler), *n.* one who smuggles.

**Smut** (smut), *n.* soot; foul matter; a disease of grain.

**Smutch** (smuch), *v.* to blacken;—*n.* a foul stain or mark.

**Smutty** (smut'te), *a.* full of smut; dirty; soiled; obscene.

**Snack** (snak), *n.* a share; a slight, hasty meal.

**Snaffle** (snaff'l), *n.* a bridle with a slender mouth-bit.

**Snag** (snag), *n.* a knot; a rough branch; a projecting tooth.

**Snaggy** (snag'ge), *a.* abounding with snags; knotty.

**Snail** (sná), *n.* a slimy, slow-creeping animal.

**Snake** (snák), *n.* a creeping reptile; a serpent.

**Snap** (snap), *v.* to break short; to bite at;—*n.* a breaking suddenly; an eager bite; a catch.

**Snappish** (snap'pish), *a.* eager to bite; petulant; peevish.

**Snare** (snar), *n.* a trap; a noose; a gin;—*v.* to entrap.

**Snarl** (snarl), *v.* to entangle; to growl;—*n.* entanglement.

**Snatch** (snach), *v.* to seize abruptly;—*n.* a hasty catch; a short turn.

**Sneak** (snék), *v.* to creep slyly or meanly; to hide; to truckle;—*n.* a mean fellow.

**Sneer** (snér), *v.* to show contempt by scornful words or looks.

**Sneeze** (snéz), *v.* to eject air suddenly through the nose.

**Sneezing** (snéz'ing), *n.* the act of ejecting air suddenly and audibly through the nose.

**Sneaker** (snik'er), *v.* to laugh with broken catches of voice.

**Sniff** (snif), *v.* to draw air sharp-





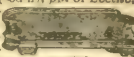
# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SNIFFLE

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## SOLIFIDIAN

ly or audibly up the nose.  
**Sniffle** (sniff'ŭ), *v.* to sniffle.  
**Sniggle** (snig-gl), *v.* to catch;  
to snare; to fish for eels.  
**Snip** (snip), *v.* to cut off.  
**Snipe** (snip), *n.* a small bird.  
**Snivel** (sniv'l), *n.* the running  
of the nose; —*v.* to run at the  
nose with mucus; to cry.  
**Snob** (snob), *n.* a vulgar person  
who spes gentility.  
**Snobbish** (snob'bish), *a.* per-  
taining to or befitting a snob.  
**Snooze** (snooz), *v.* to slumber;  
to doze; —*n.* a comfortable  
sleep.  
**Snore** (snör), *v.* to breathe  
roughly and hoarsely in  
sleep; —*n.* a noisy breathing.  
**Snort** (snort), *v.* to force air  
through the nose with vio-  
lence and noise, as a horse.  
**Snot** (snot), *n.* the mucus from  
the nose.  
**Snow** (snö), *n.* congealed va-  
por of the atmosphere; —*v.*  
to fall in snow.  
**Snow-drift** (snö'drift), *n.* a  
bank of driven snow.  
**Snow-shoe** (snö'shoo), *n.* a  
frame to enable a person to  
walk on snow.  
**Snowy** (snö'e), *a.* abounding  
with snow; white; spotless.  
**Snub** (snub), *v.* to check; to nip;  
to rebuke; —*n.* a sarcastic  
reprimand; a snag.  
**Snuff** (snuf), *n.* charred end of  
a wick; powdered tobacco;  
—*v.* to crop a candle; to  
draw into the nose; to snuff.  
**Snuffers** (snuff'ez), *n. pl.* pin-  
cers to snuff candles.  
**Snuffle** (snuff'l), *v.* to speak or  
breathe through the nose.  
**Snuffles** (snuff'lz), *n. pl.* ob-  
structions of the nose.  
**Snug** (snug), *a.* lying close and  
warm; private; comfortable.  
**Snugly** (snug'le), *ad.* closely;  
safely; compactly.  
**So** (so), *ad.* thus; in like man-  
ner; be it so; in case that.  
**Soak** (sök), *v.* to steep in a  
liquid; to drench; to wet.  
**Soakage** (sök'aj), *n.* state of  
being soaked.  
**Soap** (söp), *n.* a compound of  
oil and fat and alkali.  
**Soar** (sör), *v.* to fly aloft; —*n.*  
a lofty flight.  
**Sob** (sob), *v.* to sigh convul-  
sively; —*n.* a short convul-  
sive cry.

**Sobbing** (sob'b'ing), *n.* act of  
sighing; lamentation.  
**Soboliferous** (sob-o-lif'er-us),  
*a.* producing young plants  
from the roots.  
**Sober** (so ber), *a.* serious; not  
intoxicated; —*v.* to make so-  
ber or grave.  
**Soberly** (so ber-le), *ad.* serious-  
ly; temperately.  
**Sobriety** (sö-br'i'e-te), *n.* tem-  
perance; calmness; gravity.  
**Sobriquet** (so-bre-kä), *n.* a bur-  
lesque name; a nickname.  
**Sociality** (sö-she-al'e-te), *n.*  
quality of being social.  
**Sociability** (sö-she-a-bil'e-te),  
*n.* disposition to associate.  
**Sociable** (sö'she-a-bl), *a.* con-  
versable; familiar; friendly.  
**Social** (sö'shal), *a.* pertaining  
to society; festive; convivial.  
**Socialism** (sö'shal-izm), *n.*  
science of the reconstruction  
of society; communism.  
**Socialist** (sö'shal-ist), *n.* an  
advocate of socialism.  
**Socialistic** (sö'shal-is'tik), *a.*  
relating to or like socialism.  
**Society** (so-si'e-te), *n.* union of  
many in one interest; fel-  
lowship; a religious body.  
**Socialism** (so-sin'e-an), *n.* one  
who denies the divinity and  
atonement of Christ.  
**Sociology** (sö-she-ol'o-je), *n.*  
social science.  
**Sock** (sok), *n.* a shoe for actors;  
a short stocking.  
**Socket** (sok'et), *n.* a hollow to  
fit anything in.  
**Sod** (sod), *n.* surface earth with  
grass sward.  
**Soda** (sö'da), *n.* fixed mineral  
alkali, the basis of common  
salt.  
**Sodden** (sod'n), *pn. of Seethe*.  
**Sofa** (sö-  
fa), *n.*  an or-  
nament-  
al long seat, stuffed.  
**Soft** (sö'fe), *n.* a Persian monk  
or priest.  
**Soft** (soft), *a.* impressible; gen-  
tle.  
**Soften** (sofn), *v.* to make or  
grow soft.  
**Softly** (soft-le), *ad.* mildly; si-  
lently without hardness.  
**Softness** (soft'nes), *n.* quality of  
being soft; effeminate.  
**Soggy** (sog'e), *a.* soaked with  
water.

**Soll** (soyl), *v.* to daub; to stain;  
to pollute; —*n.* tarnish; com-  
post; earth; mould, &c.  
**Solree** (swä'ra), *n.* an evening  
party.  
**Sojourn** (sö'jurn), *v.* to tarry  
for a time; —*n.* temporary  
residence.  
**Sojourner** (sö'jurn-er), *n.* a  
temporary dweller.  
**Sol** (söl), *n.* a note in music.  
**Solace** (sol'äs), *v.* to cheer; to  
comfort; —*n.* comfort in grief;  
alleviation.  
**Solar** (sö'lar), *a.* relating to the  
sun.  
**Solder** (sod'er), *v.* to unite by  
fusion with a metallic ce-  
ment; —*n.* metallic cement;  
also written *Soder*.  
**Soldier** (söl'jer), *n.* a man in  
military service; a warrior.  
**Soldierly** (söl'jer-le), *a.* like a  
soldier; martial; brave.  
**Soldiery** (söl'jer-e), *n.* a body  
of soldiers.  
**Sole** (söl), *n.* bottom of the  
foot, or of a boot or shoe;  
a fish; —*a.* single; alone; —*v.*  
to fit with a sole.  
**Soleism** (sol'e-izm), *n.* im-  
propriety in language.  
**Soleistic** (sol-e-sis'tik), *a.* in-  
correct or incongruous in  
language.  
**Solemn** (sol'em), *a.* religiously  
grave; awful; devout.  
**Solemnity** (sol-em-ne-te), *n.* so-  
lemness; ceremony.  
**Solemnization** (sol-em-ni-zä-  
shun), *n.* celebration.  
**Solemnize** (sol'em-niz), *v.* to  
celebrate; to make serious.  
**Solemnly** (sol'em-le), *ad.* with  
reverence; gravely.  
**Solicit** (so-lis-it), *v.* to ask earn-  
estly; to entreat; to petition  
**Solicitant** (so-lis'it-ant), *n.* one  
who solicits.  
**Solicitation** (so-lis-e-tä'shun),  
*n.* entreaty; invitation.  
**Solicitor** (so-lis'e-tor), *n.* an  
attorney; a lawyer.  
**Solitious** (so-lis'e-tus), *a.* very  
desirous; anxious; careful.  
**Solicitude** (so-lis'e-tüd), *n.* anx-  
iety; carefulness; trouble.  
**Solid** (sol'id), *a.* firm; compact;  
sound; —*n.* a solid substance.  
**Solidarity** (sol-e-dar'e-te), *n.* a  
consolidation or oneness of  
interests.  
**Solidifidian** (sol-e-fid'e-an), *n.* one  
who holds that faith alone is

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SOLIDIFY

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## SOUP

necessary to justification.  
**Solidify** (so-lid'e-fī), *v.* to make or grow solid; to harden.  
**Solidity** (so-lid'e-tee), *n.* density; strength or firmness.  
**Soliloquize** (so-lil'o-kwiz), *v.* to speak to one's self.  
**Soliloquy** (so-lil'o-kwe), *n.* a talking to one's self alone.  
**Solipedous** (so-lip'e-dus), *a.* having single, uncloven hoofs.  
**Solitaire** (sol'e-tar'), *n.* a hermit; an ornament; a game.  
**Solitary** (sol'e-ter-e), *a.* lonely; retired; gloomy; — *n.* a hermit.  
**Solitude** (sol'e-tūd), *n.* loneliness; a lonely place; a desert.  
**Solo** (sol'o), *n.* a tune by one person or one instrument.  
**Solstice** (sol'stis), *n.* the point where the sun ceases to recede from the equator.  
**Solubility** (sol'u-bil'e-tee), *n.* quality of being soluble.  
**Soluble** (sol'u-bl), *a.* capable of being solved or dissolved.  
**Solution** (so-lu'shun), *n.* matter dissolved; that which contains anything dissolved; removal of a doubt or difficulty; explanation.  
**Solutive** (sol'u-tiv), *a.* tending to dissolve; laxative.  
**Solvable** (solv'a-bl), *a.* that may be solved or explained.  
**Solve** (solv), *v.* to explain; to clear up; to remove.  
**Solvency** (sol'ven-se), *n.* ability to pay all just debts.  
**Solvent** (sol'vent), *a.* able to pay all debts; dissolving; — *n.* a fluid which dissolves.  
**Somatic** (so-mat'ik), *a.* belonging to the body.  
**Somatology** (so-ma-tol'o-je), *n.* doctrine of material substances.  
**Somber** (som'ber), *a.* dusky; dark; gloomy; melancholy.  
**Sombrus** (som'brus), *a.* dark; gloomy.  
**Some** (sum), *a.* noting a number of persons or things.  
**Somebody** (sum'bod-e), *n.* a person unknown or uncertain.  
**Somehow** (sum'how), *ad.* in some way or another.  
**Somersault** (sum'er-sawlt), *n.*  
**Somersault** (sum'er-set), *n.* a spring or leap with heels over head.  
**Something** (sum'thing), *n.* a

thing unknown or not specified; a part.  
**Sometime** (sum'tim), *ad.* once; at one time or other.  
**Sometimes** (sum'timz), *ad.* at intervals; now and then.  
**Somnambulation** (som-nam-bu-lā'shun), *n.* act of walking in sleep.  
**Somnambulist** (som-nam-bu-list), *n.* a sleep-walker.  
**Somniferous** (som-nifer-us), *a.* causing or inducing sleep.  
**Somnific** (som-nif'ik), *a.* causing sleep.  
**Somniloquist** (som-nil'o-kwist), *n.* a talker in sleep.  
**Somniloquous** (som-nil'o-kwus), *a.* apt to talk in sleep.  
**Somnipathy** (som-nip'a-the), *n.* sleep from external influence.  
**Somnolent** (som'no-lent), *a.* sleepy, or inclined to sleep.  
**Son** (sun), *n.* a male child.  
**Sonata** (sō-nā'tā), *n.* a tune for one instrument only.  
**Song** (song), *n.* a ballad.  
**Songster** (song'ster), *n.* one who sings.  
**Songsstress** (song'stres), *n.* a female singer.  
**Soniferous** (so-nifer-us), *a.* that gives or conveys sound.  
**Sonnet** (son'net), *n.* a poem of fourteen lines.  
**Sonorific** (so-no-rif'ik), *a.* producing sounds.  
**Sonorous** (so-no'rus), *a.* sounding when struck.  
**Soon** (soon), *ad.* in a little time; without delay; early.  
**Soot** (soot), *n.* condensed smoke; — *v.* to black with soot.  
**Sooth** (sooth), *n.* reality; truth.  
**Soothie** (sooth), *v.* to calm.  
**Soothsayer** (sooth'sā-er), *n.* one who foretells; a predictor.  
**Sop** (sop), *n.* something dipped in liquor for food.  
**Sophism** (sof'izm), *n.* a fallacious argument; a fallacy.  
**Sophist** (sof'ist), *n.* an inidolous or fallacious reasoner.  
**Sophistical** (so-fis'te-kal), *a.* fallaciously subtle.  
**Sophisticate** (so fis'te-kat), *v.* to adulterate; to debase.  
**Sophistry** (sofis'tre), *n.* specious, but fallacious reasoning.  
**Soporiferous** (so-p-p-rifer-us),

*a.* causing sleep; narcotic.  
**Soprano** (sō-prā'no), *n.* the highest female voice; the treble.  
**Sopranoist** (so-prā'nist), *n.* a treble singer.  
**Sorcerer** (sor'ser-er), *n.* a wizard; an enchanter; a magician.  
**Sorceress** (sor'ser-es), *n.* an enchantress; a witch.  
**Sorcery** (sor'ser-e), *n.* magic; enchantment; witchcraft.  
**Sordid** (sor'id), *a.* covetous; mean; vile; base; filthy.  
**Sore** (sór), *n.* tender or painful flesh; a wound; — *a.* tender to the touch; painful.  
**Soreness** (sór-nes), *n.* tenderness; painfulness.  
**Sororicide** (so-rór'e-sid), *n.* murder or murderer of a sister.  
**Sorrow** (sor'ró), *n.* mental pain or anxiety; grief; regret; — *v.* to mourn; to grieve.  
**Sorrowful** (sor'ro-fúl), *a.* mournful; depressed; dejected.  
**Sorry** (sor're), *a.* grieved for something past; poor.  
**Sort** (sort), *n.* a species; kind; order or rank; manner; — *v.* to separate into classes; to select.  
**Sortable** (sort'a-bl), *a.* that may be sorted; suitable.  
**Sortie** (sor'té), *n.* a sudden attack made by troops.  
**Set** (set), *n.* a drumard.  
**Settish** (set'ish), *a.* given to liquor; stupid; drunken.  
**Sou** (soo), *n.* a French coin; the 20th of a franc.  
**Sought** (sawt), *pret.* of *Seek*.  
**Soul** (sol), *n.* the thinking, or spiritual and immortal part of man; life.  
**Soulless** (sól'les), *a.* without a soul or spirit; mean.  
**Sound** (sownd), *n.* a noise; report; a narrow sea; a strait; air-bladder of a fish; — *a.* entire; perfect; unhurt; — *v.* to cause to make a noise; to try the depth to test.  
**Soundings** (sound'ingz), *n. pl.* a part of the sea in which a line will reach the bottom.  
**Soundly** (sound'ly), *ad.* stoutly; justly; heartily.  
**Soundness** (sound'nes), *n.* state of being sound or firm.  
**Soup** (soop), *n.* a kind of broth.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## SOUR

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## SPHERE

**Sour** (sour), *a.* acid; bitter; crabbed;—*v.* to become acid.  
**Source** (sôrs), *n.* a spring; fountain; first cause; origin.  
**Sourness** (sour'nes), *n.* acidity; harshness of temper.  
**Souse** (sous), *n.* a kind of pickle;—*v.* to steep in pickle; to plunge.  
**South** (south), *n.* a point towards the sun at noon;—*a.* in a southern direction;—*ad.* towards the south.  
**South-east** (south-est'), *n.* between south and east.  
**Southerly** (suth'er-ly), *a.* from or towards the south.  
**Southron** (suth'ron), *n.* an inhabitant of the south.  
**Southward** (south'werd), *ad.* towards the south.  
**South-west** (south-west'), *n.* between south and west.  
**Souvenir** (soov'nêr), *n.* a gift of affection; a keepsake.  
**Sovereign** (sov'er-in), *a.* supreme in power;—*n.* a supreme ruler; an English gold coin.  
**Sovereignty** (sov'er-en-te), *n.* supreme power; dominion.  
**Sow** (sô), *v.* to scatter seed for growth; to spread; to propagate.  
**Sower** (sô'er), *n.* one who sows.  
**Spa** (spâ), *n.* a name for springs of mineral water.  
**Space** (spâs), *n.* extension; room; distance; interval.  
**Spacious** (spâ'shus), *a.* vast in extent; roomy; ample.  
**Spade** (spâd), *n.* a tool for digging; a suit of cards.  
**Span** (span), *n.* nine inches; short duration; a pair of horses.  
**Spangle** (spang'gl), *n.* a small boss of shining metal.  
**Spang** (spangk), *v.* to strike with the open hand.  
**Sparker** (spang'ker), *n.* a nail.  
**Spanner** (span'ner), *n.* a tool for tightening nuts and bolts.  
**Spar** (spar), *n.* a mineral; a round piece of timber; a boom;—*v.* to fight as a pugilist.  
**Spare** (spâr), *a.* scanty; lean; thin;—*v.* to live frugally; to do without; to forbear.  
**Spark** (spârk), *n.* a particle of fire; a brisk, showy man; a lover;—*v.* to court, as a lover.  
**Sparkle** (spârk'l), *n.* a particle

of fire;—*v.* to fly off in sparks.  
**Spars** (spârs), *a.* thin; scattered; not dense; distant.  
**Spartan** (spâr'tan), *a.* pertaining to Sparta; hardy; fearless.  
**Spasm** (spazm), *n.* involuntary contraction of muscles; a convulsive fit; cramp.  
**Spasmodic** (spaz-mod'ik), *a.* relating to spasms; convulsive.  
**Spasticity** (spas-tis'e-te), *n.* tendency to have spasms.  
**Spatter** (spat'ter), *v.* to spit or throw out upon; to sprinkle.  
**Spatula** (spat'u-lâ), *n.* an apothecary's flat knife.  
**Spavin** (spav'in), *n.* a tumor on a horse's leg.  
**Spawn** (spawn), *n.* the eggs of fish or frogs.  
**Spay** (spâ), *v.* to castrate.  
**Speak** (spêk), *v.* to utter words; to talk; to pronounce; to address.  
**Speakable** (spêk'a-bl), *a.* that can be spoken.  
**Speaker** (spêk'er), *n.* one who speaks; the presiding officer in an assembly.  
**Spear** (spêr), *n.* a long, sharp weapon; a lance.  
**Special** (spesh'al), *a.* particular; more than ordinary.  
**Specialize** (spesh'al-iz), *v.* to particularize.  
**Speciality** (spesh'al-te), *n.* the particular mark of a person or thing; a particular pursuit.  
**Speciality** (spesh-e-al'e-te), *n.* a particular case; an obligation.  
**Specie** (spê'she), *n.* coin.  
**Species** (spê'shêr), *n.* a sort; a kind; a class; a race.  
**Specific** (spê-sif'ik), *a.* that specifies; definite and particular;—*n.* a certain remedy.  
**Specification** (spes-e-fe-kâ'shun), *n.* act of specifying; statement of particulars.  
**Specificness** (spê-sif'ik-nes), *n.* quality of being specific.  
**Specify** (spes'e-fi), *v.* to mention particularly; to designate.  
**Specimen** (spes'e-men), *n.* a sample; an example.  
**Specious** (spê'shus), *a.* showy; plausible; appearing well at first sight.  
**Speck** (spek), *n.* a stain; a blemish; a spot;—*v.* to spot,

**Speckle** (spek'l), *n.* a little speck;—*v.* to mark with spots.  
**Spectacle** (spek'ta-kl), *n.* a show; sight; exhibition.  
**Spectacles** (spek'ta-kiz), *n. pl.* glasses to assist sight.  
**Spectacular** (spek-tak'u-lar), *a.* of or relating to shows.  
**Spectator** (spek-tâ'ter), *n.* one who looks on; a beholder.  
**Spectral** (spek'tral), *a.* relating to or like a specter.  
**Specter** (spek'ter), *n.* an apparition; a ghost.  
**Spherical** (spek'u-lar), *a.* having a reflecting surface.  
**Speculate** (spek'u-lât), *v.* to theorize; to meditate; to traffic for great profit.  
**Speculation** (spek-u-lâ'shun), *n.* the buying goods to sell at an advance; mental view; theory.  
**Speculative** (spek'u-lâ-tiv), *a.* given to speculation; ideal.  
**Speculator** (spek'u-lâ-ter), *n.* one who speculates.  
**Speculum** (spek'u-lum), *n.* metallic reflector; a mirror.  
**Speech** (spêch), *n.* articulate utterance; language; talk.  
**Speechify** (spêch'e-fi), *v.* to harangue.  
**Speechless** (spêch'les), *a.* without power of speech; silent.  
**Speed** (spêd), *n.* quickness; celerity;—*v.* to hasten.  
**Spell** (spel), *n.* a charm; a turn; a job;—*v.* to labor a short time for another; to tell or name letters.  
**Speller** (spel'er), *n.* one that spells; a spelling-book.  
**Spend** (spend), *v.* to expend; to consume; to waste.  
**Spendthrift** (spend'thrift), *n.* an improvident or reckless person.  
**Sperm** (sperm), *n.* animal seed; spawn of fishes.  
**Spermaceti** (sper-ma-sê'te), *n.* a waxy matter from the head of whales.  
**Spermatic** (sper-mat'ik), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of seed; seminal.  
**Spew** (spû), *v.* to vomit.  
**Sphacelate** (sfas'e-lât), *v.* to affect with gangrene.  
**Sphere** (sfêr), *n.* a globe; orb; circuit; province or duty.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SPHERICAL

**Spherical** (sfer'e-kal), *a.* globular; round.  
**Sphericity** (sfo-ris'e-te), *n.* roundness.  
**Spheroid** (sfer'oid), *n.* a body nearly spherical, but not exactly round.  
**Sphinx** (sfinks), *n.* a monster with the face of a woman and body of a lion.  
**Sphygmæ** (sfig'mik), *a.* of or pertaining to the pulse.  
**Spice** (spis), *n.* an aromatic substance;—*v.* to season; to tincture.  
**Spicular** (spik'u-lar), *a.* having sharp points.  
**Spicey** (spis'e), *a.* like spice; pungent; fragrant; aromatic.  
**Spider** (spid'er), *n.* a well known spinning insect.  
**Spigot** (spig'ot), *n.* a peg to stop a cask or pipe.  
**Spike** (spik), *n.* an ear of corn; a large nail;—*v.* to fasten with spikes.  
**Spikenard** (spik'nard), *n.* a highly aromatic plant and its oil.  
**Spiky** (spik'e), *a.* sharp-pointed.  
**Spile** (spil), *n.* a cask-pin.  
**Spill** (spil), *v.* to shed.  
**Spin** (spin), *v.* to draw out and twist into threads; to whirl.  
**Spinach** (spin'aj), *n.* a garden plant.  
**Spindle** (spin'dil), *n.* a pin used in spinning; an axis.  
**Spine** (spin), *n.* the backbone; a spike or thorn.  
**Spinous** (spin'us), *a.* full of spines; thorny.  
**Spinster** (spin'ster), *n.* a maiden; one who spins.  
**Spiracle** (spira-kle), *n.* a breathing pore; a vent.  
**Spiral** (spir'al), *a.* winding like the thread; of a screw.  
**Spire** (spir), *n.* a curve line; wreath; steeple;—*v.* to rise up pyramidically.  
**Spirit** (spir'it), *n.* breath; vital force; the soul; a ghost; excitement of mind; distilled liquor;—*v.* to animate; to excite.  
**Spirited** (spir'it-ed), *a.* full of life; vivacious; animated.  
**Spiritless** (spir'it-less), *a.* without spirit; dejected; dead.  
**Spirituous** (spir'it-us), *a.* like spirit; refined; pure; volatile.  
**Spiritual** (spir'it-u-al), *a.* incorporeal; intellectual; per-

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## SPRAWL

taining to divine things.  
**Spiritualism** (spir'it-u-al-izm), *n.* the doctrine opposed to materialism; the belief in the frequent communications from the world of spirits.  
**Spirituality** (spir'it-u-al-ite), *n.* immateriality; spiritual nature; holiness.  
**Spiritualize** (spir'it-u-al-iz), *v.* to convert to a spiritual sense; to refine; to purify.  
**Spirituous** (spir'it-u-us), *a.* consisting of spirit; ardent.  
**Spirit** (spert), *v.* to throw out in a jet or stream.  
**Spit** (spit), *n.* an iron prong; a point of land running into the sea; saliva; spittle;—*v.* to put on a spit; to eject spittle.  
**Spite** (spit), *n.* hatred; lasting ill will; *v.* to be angry; to thwart; to vex.  
**Spiteful** (spit'ful), *a.* malicious; desirous to vex or injure.  
**Spittle** (spit'til), *n.* saliva.  
**Spittoon** (spit'toon), *n.* a vessel for receiving spittle.  
**Splash** (splash), *v.* to bespatter with water or mud.  
**Splay-footed** (splā'foot-ed), *a.* with the foot turning outward.  
**Spleen** (splēn), *n.* the milt; spite; anger; melancholy.  
**Splendid** (splen'did), *a.* showy; magnificent; famous.  
**Splendor** (splen'dor), *n.* brilliancy; magnificence; eminence.  
**Splenetic** (sple-net'ik), *a.* full of spleen; peevish.  
**Splice** (spis), *v.* to unite the strands of two ends of a rope;—*n.* act of splicing.  
**Spilinter** (splin'ter), *n.* a thin piece of wood;—*v.* to split; to secure by splints.  
**Split** (split), *v.* to divide; to separate; to cleave.  
**Spatter** (splut'ter), *v.* to scatter drops about.  
**Spoil** (spoil), *v.* to rob; to mar; to strip; to decay;—*n.* plunder; robbery.  
**Spoiler** (spoil'er), *n.* one who spoils or plunders; a robber.  
**Spoke** (spök), *n.* the ray or bar of a wheel; the spar or round of a ladder.  
**Spoken** (spök'n), *pp.* of *Speak*.  
**Spokesman** (spöks'man), *n.* one who speaks for others.  
**Spoliage** (spö'le-aj), *v.* to pillage;

to plunder; to rob.  
**Spoilation** (spö'le-aj'shun), *n.* the act of plundering.  
**Sponge** (spunj), *n.* a porous marine substance; a tool for cleaning cannon bores; soft dough;—*v.* to wet or wipe with a sponge; to live by mean tricks.  
**Sponger** (spun'jer), *n.* one who sponges; a mean parasite.  
**Sponginess** (spun'je-nes), *n.* state of being soft and porous.  
**Sponsal** (spon'sal), *a.* of or relating to marriage.  
**Sponsion** (spon'shun), *n.* act of becoming security.  
**Sponsor** (spon'ser), *n.* surety; baptismal godfather or god-mother.  
**Spontaneity** (spon-ta-nē'e-te), *n.* voluntariness.  
**Spontaneous** (spon-tā-ne-us), *a.* voluntary; unforced.  
**Spool** (spool), *n.* a hollow cylinder to reel thread on or from;—*v.* to wind on spools.  
**Spoon** (spoon), *n.* an instrument for supping liquids.  
**Spoonful** (spoon'ful), *n.* as much as a spoon will hold.  
**Sporadic** (spö'rad-ik), *a.* applied to diseases which occur in single and scattered cases.  
**Spore** (spör), *n.* reproductive substance of a flowerless plant.  
**Sport** (spört), *n.* play; mirth;—*v.* to play; to make merry.  
**Sportful** (spört'ful), *a.* making sport; frolicsome.  
**Sportive** (spört'iv), *a.* playful.  
**Sportsman** (spö'ts'man), *n.* one fond of hunting, &c.  
**Spot** (spot), *n.* a stain; a blemish; a place;—*v.* to maculate; to disgrace.  
**Spotless** (spot'les), *a.* free from spots; pure; blameless.  
**Sposal** (spow'zal), *a.* matrimonial;—*n.* pl. marriage.  
**Spouse** (spowz), *n.* a married person; a husband or wife.  
**Spouseless** (spowz'les), *a.* having no husband or wife.  
**Spout** (spowt), *n.* a projecting mouth or pipe;—*v.* to throw or issue forcibly; to speak bombastically.  
**Sprain** (sprän), *n.* unusual strain of the ligaments of the joints;—*v.* to overstrain the ligaments.  
**Sprawl** (sprawl), *v.* to stretch



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SPRAY

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## STAGNATION

out or struggle with the limbs; to fall or recline at length.  
**Spray** (sprá), *n.* small drops of water scattered by the wind; a shoot or branch of a plant.  
**Spread** (spréd), *n.* extent; compass; expansion; —*v.* to propagate; to extend; to publish.  
**Spree** (spré), *n.* drinking carousal; a merry frolic.  
**Sprig** (sprig), *n.* a small branch or spray; offspring.  
**Sprightliness** (sprít-le-nes), *n.* briskness; gaiety.  
**Sprightly** (sprít'le), *a.* gay; lively; active; vigorous.  
**Spring** (spring), *v.* to rise out of the ground; to arise; to start; to bound; —*v.* to fire, as a mine; to open a leak, as a ship; —*n.* a season of the year; a leap; a fountain; a source; elastic force.  
**Spring-bait** (spring hawt), *n.* a lameness in horses.  
**Springiness** (spring'e-nes), *n.* elasticity; wetness.  
**Springing** (spring'ing), *n.* act of leaping or issuing.  
**Spring-tide** (spring'tid), *n.* tide at now and full moon.  
**Spring-time** (spring'tim), *n.* the vernal season; time when plants spring up.  
**Springy** (spring'e), *a.* containing springs; elastic.  
**Sprinkle** (spring'kl), *v.* to scatter drops; to disperse.  
**Sprinkling** (spring'king), *n.* act of scattering.  
**Sprite** (sprít), *n.* a spirit; a shade.  
**Sprout** (sprout), *v.* to germinate and shoot out; to bud; —*n.* shoot of a plant.  
**Spruce** (sprú), *a.* neat; trim; —*n.* an evergreen fir tree.  
**Spruceness** (sprú's-nes), *n.* state or quality of being spruce.  
**Spry** (sprí), *a.* nimble; active; alert.  
**Spume** (spú'n), *n.* scum; froth; foam.  
**Spumiferous** (spu-mí-fer-us), *a.* producing foam.  
**Spun** (spun), *a.* twisted.  
**Spunk** (spunk), *n.* touch-wood; spirit; mettle.  
**Spunky** (spunk'e), *a.* quick-spirited.  
**Spur** (spurt), *n.* an instrument to hasten the speed of horses;

a projecting mountain; an incitement.  
**Spurious** (spú're-us), *a.* not genuine; false; impure.  
**Spurn** (spurn), *v.* to kick; to reject with contempt.  
**Spurt** (spurt), *v.* to rush or issue out with force; to jet at intervals or suddenly; —*n.* a sudden hurried effort.  
**Sputter** (spút'ter), *v.* to speak hastily, to throw liquid in scattered drops.  
**Spy** (spi), *n.* one who watches another's actions; a secret emissary; —*v.* to discover; to search. [telescope.]  
**Spy-glass** (spí'glas), *n.* small.  
**Squab** (skwob), *n.* anything thick and soft; —*a.* fat; plump.  
**Squabble** (skwob'l), *v.* to debate peevishly; —*n.* a wrangle.  
**Squad** (skwod), *n.* a company; a small party for drill.  
**Squadron** (skwod'run), *n.* part of a fleet; a body of troops in regular form.  
**Squalid** (skwól'id), *a.* poverty-stricken; foul; dirty; filthy.  
**Squalidness** (skwól'id-nes), *n.* foulness; filthiness.  
**Squall** (skwawl), *n.* a sudden gust of wind; a loud scream; —*v.* to scream harshly.  
**Squally** (skwawl'e), *a.* windy; stormy; gusty.  
**Squaloid** (skwa'loid), *a.* resembling or pertaining to the shark family.  
**Squalor** (skwel'or), *n.* filthiness; coarseness; foulness.  
**Squamosé** (skwá'mós), *a.* scaly; covered with scales.  
**Squander** (skwon'der), *v.* to dissipate; to spend lavishly.  
**Squanderer** (skwon'der-er), *n.* a spendthrift.  
**Square** (skwár), *a.* having four equal sides and right-angles; honest; fair; —*n.* a regular figure; an instrument; —*v.* to make square or equal; to multiply a number by itself; to take an attitude of defiance.  
**Squash** (skwosh), *n.* something soft and crushed; a plant and its fruit; —*v.* to make into pulp.  
**Squashy** (skwosh'e), *a.* like a squash; muddy.  
**Squat** (skwot), *v.* to sit close to the ground; to settle on land

without a title; —*n.* the posture of sitting on the hams; —*a.* cowering; short and thick.  
**Squatter** (skwot'ter), *n.* one who settles on new land without title; one who squats.  
**Squaw** (skwaw), *n.* an Indian word for wife.  
**Squeak** (skwék), *v.* to utter a short, sharp, shrill sound.  
**Squeamish** (skwém'ish), *a.* nice; fastidious; scrupulous.  
**Squeamishness** (skwém'ish-nes), *n.* excessive niceness; fastidiousness.  
**Squeeze** (skwéz), *v.* to embrace closely; to press; to oppress.  
**Squelch** (skwelsh), *v.* to crush; —*n.* a heavy fall.  
**Squib** (skwib), *n.* a firework; a witty expression; —*v.* to speak sarcastically.  
**Squint** (skwint), *v.* to look obliquely or awry.  
**Squire** (skwir), *n.* same as esquire; —*v.* to escort; to attend on.  
**Squirm** (skwerm), *v.* to wind, twist, and struggle.  
**Squirt** (skwert), *v.* to eject from a pipe; —*n.* a pipe to eject liquids.  
**Stab** (stab), *v.* to pierce; to wound; —*n.* a wound.  
**Stability** (sta-bil'e-te), *n.* firmness; immovability.  
**Stable** (sta'bl), *a.* fixed; constant; durable; —*n.* a house for horses; —*v.* to keep in a stable.  
**Stack** (stak), *n.* a pile of hay, grain, wool, &c.; a number of chimneys; —*v.* to pile in a heap.  
**Staddle** (stad'dl), *n.* a staff; a support; a small tree.  
**Staff** (staf), *n.* a stick for support or defence; 5 lines and 4 spaces, in music; certain officers attached to an army.  
**Stag** (stag), *n.* a male red deer.  
**Stage** (stáj), *n.* a platform; theatre; a degree of advance.  
**Stage-coach** (staj'kóch), *n.* a traveling carriage.  
**Stage-player** (staj'plá-er), *n.* an actor on the stage.  
**Stagger** (stag'ger), *v.* to reel.  
**Stagnancy** (stag'uán-se), *n.*  
**Stagnation** (stag-uá'shun), *n.* state of being without motion; cessation of action; dulness.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## STAGNANT

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## STEADFASTNESS

**Stagnant** (stag'nant), *a.* not flowing; motionless; dull.  
**Stagnate** (stag'nát), *v.* to cease to flow; to grow dull.  
**Staid** (stád), *a.* steady; grave.  
**Staidness** (stád'nes), *n.* steadiness; regularity; gravity.  
**Stain** (stán), *v.* to disgrace; to discolor; to spot; —*n.* a blot; disgrace; shame.  
**Stainless** (stán'les), *a.* free from stains or reproach.  
**Stair** (star), *n.* a step.  
**Stair-case** (stár'kás), *n.* a case or flight of stairs.  
**Stake** (sták), *n.* a sharpened stick of wood; wager; martyrdom —*v.* to wager.  
**Stalactite** (sta-lak'tík), *a.* of or resembling an icicle.  
**Stalactite** (sta-lak'tít), *n.* spar in form of an icicle.  
**Stalagmite** (sta-lag'mít), *n.* incrustation on the floor of caverns.  
**Stale** (stál), *a.* not fresh; worn out by age; —*n.* a long handle; —*v.* to pass urine.  
**Stalk** (stawk), *n.* the stem of a plant; —*v.* to strut.  
**Stall** (stawl), *n.* a place for a beast; a reserved seat; —*v.* to put or keep in a stall.  
**Stallion** (stal'yun), *n.* a horse not castrated.  
**Stalwart** (stawl'wert), *a.* large, tall, and strong; brave.  
**Stamen** (stá'men), *n.* solids of the human body; fine threads that grow up within the flowers of plants.  
**Stamina** (stam'e-na), *n.* the principal strength of anything.  
**Staminal** (stam'e-nal), *a.* pertaining to stamens or stamina.  
**Stammer** (stam'mer), *v.* to hesitate in speaking; to stutter.  
**Stamp** (stamp), *v.* to strike with the foot; to mark; to coin money; —*n.* an instrument for making an impression; an official mark.  
**Stampede** (stam-péd'), *n.* a sudden fright and running of horses, cattle, &c.; any sudden panic.  
**Stanch** (stáns), *v.* to stop the flowing of blood; —*a.* firm; sound; constant; strong; steady.  
**Stanchion** (stan'shun), *n.* a prop, post, or support.

**Stanchless** (stáns'hles), *a.* that cannot be stopped.  
**Stand** (stand), *v.* to be stationary; to stop; to erect; to persist; —*n.* a stop; difficulty; station; amuse.  
**Standard** (tand'ard), *n.* a staff with a flag; a test; a criterion; —*a.* legal; usual.  
**Standish** (stand'ish), *n.* a case for pens, ink, &c.  
**Stannery** (stan'ner-e), *a.* pertaining to tin mines or works; —*n.* a tin mine.  
**Stanniferous** (stan-nifer-us), *a.* yielding tin.  
**Stanza** (stan'za), *n.* a staff or number of verses.  
**Staple** (stá'pl), *n.* a bent piece of iron; principal production of a country; the thread of wool, cotton, and silk; raw material; main element.  
**Star** (stár), *n.* a luminous heavenly body; the mark [\*].  
**Starboard** (stár'bórd), *n.* right side of a ship.  
**Starch** (stárch), *n.* a substance to stiffen cloth.  
**Stare** (stár), *v.* to look with eyes wide open; to gaze.  
**Star-gazer** (stár'gáz-er), *n.* one who observes the stars.  
**Stark** (stárk), *a.* stiff; gross; strong; —*ad.* wholly.  
**Starless** (stár'les), *a.* without stars.  
**Starry** (star're), *a.* adorned with or resembling stars.  
**Start** (stárt), *v.* to disturb suddenly; to commence; —*a.* a sudden motion; a quick spring; the outset.  
**Startle** (stárt'l), *v.* to alarm suddenly; to frighten.  
**Startling** (stárt'ling), *a.* dreadfully surprising.  
**Starvation** (star-vá'shun), *n.* extreme hunger or want.  
**Starve** (stárv), *v.* to die of hunger or cold.  
**Starveling** (stárv'ling), *n.* a lean, meager person.  
**State** (stát), *n.* condition; pomp; the community; civil power; —*v.* to express; to set forth.  
**Stated** (stát'ed), *a.* settled; established; occurring regularly. [grandeur; loftiness.  
**Stateliness** (stat'e-nes), *n.* State (stát'ic), *a.* august; lofty; —*ad.* majestically.  
**Statement** (stát'ment), *n.* re-

cital or account of particulars  
**State-room** (stát'room), *n.* an apartment in a ship, &c.  
**Statesman** (státs'man), *n.* one skilled in government.  
**Statesmanship** (státs'man-ship), *n.* qualifications or skill of statesmen.  
**Statles** (stat'iks), *n. pl.* the science of bodies at rest.  
**Station** (stá'shun), *n.* situation; office; rank; stopping-place on a railroad; —*v.* to fix in a certain place.  
**Stational** (stá'shun-al), *a.* pertaining to a station.  
**Stationary** (stá'shun-er-e), *a.* fixed; not moving; settled.  
**Stationer** (stá'shun-er), *n.* one who sells papers, pens, &c.  
**Stationery** (stá'shun-er-e), *n.* articles sold by stationers.  
**Statistical** (stat-ist'ic-al), *a.* pertaining to statistics.  
**Statistician** (stat-ist'ic-an), *n.* one skilled in statistics.  
**Statistics** (stat-ist'iks), *n. pl.* a collection of facts regarding the condition of a people or society.  
**Statuary** (stat'ú-ar-e), *n.* art of carving figures from stone.  
**Statue** (stat'ú), *n.* an image.  
**Statuesque** (stat-ú-esk'), *a.* like a statue.  
**Status** (stát'us), *n.* standing or place; condition; rank.  
**Stature** (star'úr), *n.* the height or size of any one standing.  
**Statutable** (stat'ú-ta-bl), *a.* made conformable to statute.  
**Statute** (stat'út), *n.* an act of the legislature; a law.  
**Statutory** (stat'ú-to-re), *a.* enacted by statute.  
**Staunch** (stawnsh), *a.* firm in principles; trusty; sound.  
**Stave** (stáv), *n.* a thin piece of timber for casks; a verse; —*v.* to break a hole into; to push off; to delay; to support; to prop up.  
**Stay** (stá), *v.* to remain in a place; to stop; —*n.* continuance; a prop; a fixed state.  
**Stays** (stáz), *n. pl.* a bodice for females; support.  
**Stead** (sted), *n.* place; room of another; turn.  
**Steadfast** (sted'fast), *a.* firm; constant; resolute.  
**Steadfastness** (sted'fast-nes), *n.* firmness of mind; resolution.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## STEADINESS

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## STINGY

**Steadiness** (sted'e-nes), *n.* firmness of purpose; constancy.  
**Steady** (sted'e), *a.* firm; uniform; —*v.* to support.  
**Stenk** (sták), *n.* a slice of meat to fry or broil.  
**Steal** (stêl), *v.* to take goods unlawfully; to slip away.  
**Stealth** (stelh), *n.* act of stealing; theft; secret act.  
**Steam** (stêm), *n.* the vapor of water; —*v.* to give off vapor; to expose to steam.  
**Steamboat** (stêm'bôt), *n.* a ship propelled by steam.



**Steam-engine** (stêm'en-jin), *n.* an engine moved by steam.  
**Stearine** (stê'a-rin), *n.* one of the principles of animal fat.  
**Steed** (stêd), *n.* a horse of high metal.  
**Steel** (stêl), *n.* iron combined with carbon; —*v.* to edge with steel; to harden.  
**Steelyard** (stêl'yârd), *n.* a balance for weighing.  
**Steep** (stêp), *a.* difficult of ascent; precipitous; —*n.* a hill; —*v.* to soak; to imbue.  
**Steeple** (stê'pl), *n.* a spire.  
**Steer** (stêr), *n.* a young ox; —*v.* to direct; to guide.  
**Steering** (stêr'j), *n.* the act of steering; the fore part of the ship.  
**Steersman** (stêrz'man), *n.* one who steers a ship.  
**Steganography** (steg-a-nog'ra-fe), *n.* the art of writing in cipher.  
**Stegnotie** (steg-not'ik), *a.* binding; conspiring.  
**Stellar** (stêl'lar), *a.* relating to stars; full of stars.  
**Stelliferous** (stêl-lifer-us), *a.* having or abounding with stars. [like little stars].  
**Stellular** (stêl'û-lar), *a.* shaped like stars.  
**Stem** (stêm), *n.* the stalk of a plant; stock of a family; race; the prow of a ship; —*v.* to put a stop to; to oppose.  
**Stench** (stênsh), *n.* stink; offensive odor.  
**Stencil** (stên'sil), *n.* a cut-out pattern over which a color brush is passed.  
**Stenographer** (sten-og'ra-fer),

*n.* a shorthand writer.  
**Stenography** (sten-og'ra-fe), *n.* art of writing short-hand.  
**Stentorian** (sten-tô're-an), *a.* very loud sound of voice.  
**Step** (stêp), *v.* to walk; to advance and retire; to erect a mast; —*n.* a pace; ascent; foot-print.  
**Step-child** (stêp'child), *n.* a child by a former marriage.  
**Step-father** (stêp'fa-ther), *n.* a father by marriage of one's mother.  
**Steppe** (stêp), *n.* a vast plain in Europe or Asia.  
**Stercoraceous** (ster-ko-râ'shus), *a.* pertaining to dung.  
**Stereography** (stê-re-og'ra-fe), *n.* art of showing solids on a plane.  
**Stereometry** (stê-re-om'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring solid bodies.  
**Stereoscope** (stê-re-o-skôp), *n.* an optical instrument for exhibiting pictures.  
**Stereotype** (stê-re-o-tip), *n.* a solid metallic plate for printing; —*a.* done on fixed types; —*v.* to form fixed types.  
**Sterile** (stêr'il), *a.* barren; unfruitful; unproductive.  
**Sterility** (stêr-il'e-te), *n.* state of being barren.  
**Sterling** (stêr'ling), *n.* designating English money; genuine.  
**Stern** (stêrn), *n.* the after part of a ship; —*a.* severe in look or manner; harsh.  
**Sternly** (stêrn'le), *ad.* harshly; in a severe manner.  
**Sternmost** (stêrn'môst), *a.* farthest stern.  
**Sternness** (stêrn'nes), *n.* rigor; severity; harshness.  
**Sternutation** (stêr-nu-tâ'shun), *n.* act of sneezing.  
**Stertorous** (stêr'tô-rus), *a.* breathing heavily; snoring.  
**Stethoscope** (stêth'o-skôp), *n.* an instrument used to distinguish sounds in the thorax.  
**Stevadore** (stê've-dôr), *n.* one whose occupation is to load and unload vessels.  
**Stew** (stû), *v.* to boil slowly; —*n.* meat stewed; confusion.  
**Steward** (stû'ard), *n.* one who manages the affairs of another; a manager or attendant.

**Stewardship** (stû'ard-ship), *n.* office of a steward.  
**Sthenic** (stên'ik), *a.* attended with increase of vital action.  
**Stibial** (stib'e-al), *a.* antimonial.  
**Stich** (stik), *n.* a verse.  
**Stick** (stik), *n.* a piece of wood; —*v.* to fix; to adhere; to stop; to stab; to thrust in.  
**Stickiness** (stik'e-nes), *n.* quality of being sticky; tenacity.  
**Stickle** (stik'l), *v.* to contend; to altercation; to mangle.  
**Stickler** (stik'ler), *n.* one who obstinately contends.  
**Sticky** (stik'e), *a.* viscous; glutinous; tenacious.  
**Stiff** (stif), *a.* unbending; stubborn; obstinate; rigid.  
**Stiffness** (stif'nes), *n.* want of flexibility; formality.  
**Stifle** (stif'l), *v.* to smother; to suppress; to choke; —*n.* joint of a horse.  
**Stigma** (stig'ma), *n.* a brand; mark of infamy; in botany, the top of a pistil.  
**Stigmatize** (stig'ma-tiz), *v.* to set a mark of disgrace on.  
**Stile** (stil), *n.* a step into a field; a pin on the face of a watch.  
**Stiletto** (stê-let'tô), *n.* a small dagger; an instrument for making holes.  
**Still** (stil), *v.* to stop; to hush; to quiet; —*a.* silent; motionless; —*ad.* to this time: always; continually; after that; —*n.* an apparatus for distilling.  
**Stillatitious** (stil-a-tish'us), *a.* falling in drops.  
**Still-born** (stil'born), *a.* dead at birth; abortive.  
**Stillness** (stil'nes), *n.* freedom from noise; silence.  
**Stilt** (stilt), *n.* a piece of wood with a rest for the foot, used in walking.  
**Stimulant** (stim'u-lant), *a.* increasing vital action; —*n.* a stimulating medicine.  
**Stimulate** (stim'u-lât), *v.* to excite; to rouse; to urge.  
**Stimulus** (stim'u-lus), *n.* anything that rouses the mind or excites to action.  
**Sting** (sting), *v.* to pain acutely; —*n.* acute pain.  
**Stingless** (sting'les), *a.* having no sting; harmless.  
**Stingy** (stin'je), *a.* niggardly; sordid; penurious.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## STINK

**Stink** (stíngk), *n.* a disagreeable smell.

**Stint** (stínt), *n.* a limit; bound; task;—*v.* to restrain; to limit; to bound.

**Stipend** (stí'pend), *n.* settling wages; allowance; salary.

**Stipendiary** (stí-pen'de-a-re), *a.* receiving stipend.

**Stipple** (stíp'pl), *v.* to engrave by means of dots.

**Stipulate** (stíp'u-lát), *v.* to bargain; to covenant.

**Stipulation** (stíp-u-lá'shun), *n.* an agreement; a contract.

**Stipulator** (stíp'u-lá-ter), *n.* one who covenants.

**Stir** (stér), *v.* to move; to rouse; to incite;—*n.* a tumult.

**Stirrup** (stír'up), *n.* an iron fastened to the saddle for the foot.

**Stitch** (stích), *v.* to sew; to join;—*n.* single pass of a needle; a sharp pain.

**Stiver** (stí'ver), *n.* a Dutch coin made of copper.

**Stock** (stók), *n.* body of a plant; lineage; a cravat; a log; a fund; capital; cattle; store.

**Stockade** (stók-ád'), *n.* a breast-work formed of stakes.

**Stock-broker** (stók-brók'er), *n.* a dealer in stocks or shares.

**Stockholder** (stók-hól-der), *n.* a proprietor of stocks or shares.

**Stocking** (stók'íng), *n.* a covering for the foot and leg.

**Stocks** (stóks), *n. pl.* public funds; a frame to confine the legs; rests for a ship.

**Stock-still** (stók'stíl), *a.* perfectly still; motionless.

**Stole** (stó'ík), *n.* one indifferent to pleasure or to pain.

**Stoical** (stó'e-kál), *a.* unfeeling; cold; indifferent.

**Stoicism** (stó'e-sízm), *n.* insensibility to pain, &c.

**Stoker** (stó'ker), *n.* one who attends the fire of a steam-engine.

**Stole** (stól), *n.* a vestment.

**Stolid** (stól'id), *a.* dull; heavy; stupid; foolish.

**Stolidity** (stó-líd'e-te), *n.* stupidity; dullness of intellect.

**Stomach** (stum'ák), *n.* the organ of digestion; appetite.

**Stomacher** (stum'a-ker), *n.* ornament for the breast.

**Stomachic** (stó-mak'ík), *a.* strengthening the stomach,

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## STRATEGY

**Stone** (stón), *n.* a concretion of earth or mineral matter; gem; testicle; morbid secretion in the bladder; a weight of 14 pounds;—*a.* made of or like stone;—*v.* to pelt or kill with stones.

**Stone-fruit** (stón'frút), *n.* fruit with a hard kernel.

**Stone-still** (stón'stíl), *a.* motionless.

**Stone-ware** (stón'wár), *n.* pottery's ware.

**Stoniness** (stón'e-nes), *n.* abundance of stones; hardness.

**Stony** (stón'e), *a.* made of, or full of stones; hard.

**Stood** (stood), *pret. of Stand.*

**Stool** (stool), *n.* a seat without a back; evacuation.

**Stoop** (stoop), *v.* to bend; to yield; to submit;—*n.* a porch.

**Stop** (stop), *v.* to hinder; to impede; to close up; to suppress; to cease to go forward;—*n.* cessation of motion; pause; a point in writing.

**Stoppage** (stop'paj), *n.* a hindrance; obstruction.

**Stopple** (stop'pl), *n.* a plug.

**Storage** (stór-aj), *n.* price of storing for safe keeping.

**Store** (stór), *n.* a large quantity; abundance; a warehouse;—*v.* to furnish; to preserve.

**Storehouse** (stór'how), *n.* a warehouse or repository.

**Storied** (stó'rid), *a.* told in story; having a history.

**Storm** (stórm), *n.* a violent commotion of the air; assault; tempest;—*v.* to attack by force.

**Stormy** (stórm'e), *a.* agitated with violent wind.

**Story** (stó're), *n.* history; a fib; a tale; part of a building;—*v.* to tell; to relate.

**Stout** (stówt), *a.* strong; lusty; corpulent; brave.

**Stoutness** (stówt'nes), *n.* strength; bulkiness.

**Stove** (stóv), *n.* a place for a fire; an iron case for heating.

**Stow** (stó), *v.* to lay up.

**Stowage** (stó'aj), *n.* act of stowing; room.

**Straddle** (strád'l), *v.* to walk widely; to stand or sit astride of.



**Straggle** (strag'gl), *v.* to ramble; to rove; to separate.

**Straggler** (strag'gler), *n.* one who straggles; a wanderer.

**Straight** (strát), *a.* not crooked; upward; direct.

**Straighten** (strát'n), *v.* to make straight.

**Straightly** (strát'le), *ad.* not crookedly; strictly; closely.

**Straightness** (strát'nes), *n.* directness; rectitude.

**Straightway** (strát'wá), *ad.* immediately; at once.

**Strain** (strán), *v.* to stretch; to extend; to filter;—*n.* a violent effort; force; song.

**Strainer** (strán'er), *n.* filter for liquids; a colander.

**Strait** (strát), *a.* narrow; not crooked; strict;—*n.* a narrow pass; difficulty.

**Straiten** (strát'n), *v.* to confine; to contract; to distress.

**Straight-jacket** (strát'jak-et), *n.* a contrivance to restrain violent maniacs.

**Straitness** (strát'nes), *n.* narrowness; poverty.

**Strake** (strak), *n.* the tire of a wheel.

**Stramineous** (stra-mín'e-us), *a.* straw-colored; strawy.

**Strand** (strand), *n.* shore or beach; one of the twists of a rope;—*v.* to drive or run aground, as a ship.

**Strange** (stránj), *a.* wonderful; foreign; unusual.

**Strangeness** (stránj'nes), *n.* oddness; singularity.

**Stranger** (stránj'er), *n.* a foreigner; a guest; a visitor.

**Strangle** (strang'gl), *v.* to suffocate; to choke.

**Strangulation** (strang-gu-lá'shun), *n.* suffocation.

**Strancury** (strang'gu-re), *n.* painful sensation.

**Strap** (strap), *n.* a narrow strip of leather; a thong.

**Strapping** (strap'ping), *a.* large; lusty; well grown.

**Strata** (strá'ta), *n. pl.* beds; layers, as of stones.

**Stratagem** (strat'a-jem), *n.* artifice; trick; deceit.

**Strategic** (stra-tej'ík), *a.* pertaining to or done by strategy.

**Strategist** (strat'e-jíst), *n.* one skilled in strategy.

**Strategy** (stra'te-je), *n.* the science of conducting compli-



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## STRATIFICATION

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## STYGLAN

cated military movements.  
**Stratification** (strat'e-fe-ká'shun), *n.* forming into strata.  
**Stratify** (strat'e-fí), *v.* to form or lay into beds or layers.  
**Stratocracy** (stra-tok'ra-se), *n.* military government.  
**Stratography** (stra-tog'ra-fe), *n.* description of what belongs to an army.  
**Straw** (straw), *n.* a stalk of grain, &c.; — *v.* to spread.  
**Strawberry** (straw'ber-re), *n.* a creeping plant and fruit.  
**Stray** (strá), *v.* to wander.  
**Streak** (strék), *n.* a mark of color; a stripe; — *v.* to stripe.  
**Streaky** (strék'e), *a.* striped.  
**Stream** (strém), *n.* a running water; a river; — *v.* to move; to flow; to pour.  
**Streamlet** (strém'let), *n.* a little stream.  
**Street** (strét), *n.* a road; a way.  
**Strength** (strenght), *n.* power to act; force; vigor.  
**Strengthen** (strenght'en), *v.* to make strong; to invigorate.  
**Strengthened** (strenght'en-ed), *n.* that which gives strength.  
**Strengthless** (strenght'les), *a.* destitute of strength.  
**Strenuous** (stren'u-us), *a.* energetic; vigorous; active.  
**Stress** (stres), *n.* force; importance; compulsion; accent.  
**Stretch** (strech), *v.* to spread; to expand; — *n.* extent; effort; reach; direction.  
**Stretcher** (strech'er), *n.* one who or that which stretches; a piece of timber; a litter.  
**Strew** (strú), *v.* to scatter.  
**Striated** (stri'at-ed), *a.* marked with small lines; streaked.  
**Stricken** (strik'n), *pp.* *Struck*.  
**Strict** (strikt), *a.* severe; close; rigid; not loose or lax.  
**Strictness** (strikt'nes), *n.* severity; rigor; exactness.  
**Stricture** (strikt'ür), *n.* contraction; criticism; censure.  
**Stride** (strid), *n.* a long step.  
**Stridulous** (strid'u-lus), *a.* hissing; creaking.  
**Strife** (strif), *n.* contention; discord; quarrel; rival-ship.  
**Strike** (strik), *v.* to give a blow; to hit with force; to lower; to surrender; — *n.* a leaving of work for higher wages.  
**Striking** (striking), *a.* affect-

ing; impressive; forcible.  
**String** (string), *n.* a slender line; a series; things filed.  
**Stringent** (string'ent), *a.* binding strongly; urgent.  
**Stringy** (string'e), *a.* ropy; fibrous; viscid.  
**Strip** (strip), *v.* to make naked or bare; to deprive; to peel; — *n.* a narrow space.  
**Stripe** (strip), *n.* a variegated line; a lash.  
**Stripling** (strip'ling), *n.* a young man; a youth.  
**Strive** (striv), *v.* to endeavor earnestly; to struggle.  
**Stroke** (strók), *n.* a blow; a touch; masterly effort.  
**Stroll** (ströl), *v.* to rove; to ramble; to wander on foot; — *n.* a walk taken leisurely.  
**Stroller** (ströl'er), *n.* one who strolls; a vagabond.  
**Strombuliform** (strom-bú'le-form), *a.* formed like a top.  
**Strong** (strong), *a.* having great power; robust.  
**Stronghold** (strong'höld), *n.* a fortress; a fastness.  
**Strop** (strop), *n.* a strip or substance to sharpen razors on.  
**Strophe** (stró'fe), *n.* a kind of ancient song or dance; a stanza. [coarse blanket.  
**Stroud** (strowd), *n.* a kind of  
**Structural** (struk'tür-al), *a.* pertaining to structure.  
**Structure** (struk'tür), *n.* form; frame; an edifice.  
**Struggle** (strug'gl), *v.* to strive; to endeavor; — *n.* vigorous effort; agony.  
**Strum** (strum), *v.* to play a musical instrument badly.  
**Strumpet** (strum'pet), *n.* a prostitute.  
**Strut** (strut), *v.* to walk affectedly; — *n.* a pompous or affected stride.  
**Strychnine** (strikt'nín), *n.* a poisonous vegetable alkaloid.  
**Stub** (stub), *n.* the stump of a tree; anything short and thick.  
**Stubble** (stubb'l), *n.* stumps and roots of rye, wheat, &c., left after reaping.  
**Stubborn** (stub'born), *a.* inflexible; obstinate; rigid.  
**Stucco** (stuk'kó), *n.* a kind of plaster; — *v.* to plaster with stucco.  
**Stuck** (stuk), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Stick*.

**Stud** (stud), *n.* piece of timber; an ornamental knob; a set of horses; a button; a nail.  
**Student** (stú'dent), *n.* one who studies; a learner.  
**Studied** (stud'id), *a.* premeditated; well considered.  
**Studio** (stú'de-o), *n.* an artist's workshop or study.  
**Studious** (stú'de-us), *a.* given to study; diligent; thoughtful; busy.  
**Study** (stud'e), *n.* mental application to books, &c.; subject of attention; a room for study; — *v.* to apply the mind; to consider attentively.  
**Stuff** (stuf), *n.* woven fabrics; mass of matter; furniture; — *v.* to fill; to crowd; to cram.  
**Stuffing** (stuffing), *n.* that which is used for filling; seasoning for baked meats.  
**Stultify** (stul'te-fí), *v.* to render or prove foolish.  
**Stumble** (stumb'l), *v.* to trip in walking; to err; to light on by chance; — *n.* a false step; a blunder.  
**Stumbling-block** (stumb'ling-blok), *n.* anything that causes one to stumble.  
**Stump** (stump), *n.* the stub of a tree or limb; — *v.* to lop; to curtail; to walk clumsily; to deliver electioneering speeches.  
**Stun** (stan), *v.* to make senseless; to surprise completely.  
**Stunt** (stunt), *v.* to hinder from growth or increase.  
**Stupe** (stúp), *v.* to foment.  
**Stupefaction** (stú-pe-fák'shun), *n.* insensibility; stupidity.  
**Stupefy** (stú'pe-fí), *v.* to make stupid or senseless; to blunt.  
**Stupendous** (stu-pen'dus), *a.* astonishing; wonderful.  
**Stupid** (stú'pid), *a.* deficient in understanding; dull.  
**Stupidity** (stu-pid'e-ty), *n.* dullness; stupidity.  
**Stupor** (stú'por), *n.* torpor; insensibility; dulness.  
**Sturdy** (stur'de), *a.* stout; hardy; strong; obstinate.  
**Sturgeon** (ster'jun), *n.* a kind of fish.  
**Stutter** (stut'ter), *v.* to speak imperfectly; to stammer.  
**Sty** (sti), *n.* an inclosure for swine; a small tumor on the edge of the eye-lid.  
**Styrian** (stij'e-an), *a.* pertain-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## STYLE

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## SUBSTANTIVE

ing to Styx; infernal; dark.  
**Style** (stil), *n.* manner; title; plin of a dial; filament of a pistil;—*v.* to call; to name; to designate.  
**Stylish** (stil'ish), *a.* showy; fashionable.  
**Stylate** (stil'at), *a.* pointed.  
**Stylography** (sti-log'ra-fi), *n.* art of tracing lines on cards, &c. [stops bleeding].  
**Styptic** (stip'tik), *a.* that which stops bleeding.  
**Suasible** (swa'zo-bl), *a.* that may be persuaded.  
**Suasion** (swa'zhun), *n.* act of persuading.  
**Suasive** (swa'siv), *a.* tending to persuade or advise.  
**Suavity** (swav'e-te), *n.* sweetness; pleasantness.  
**Subacid** (sub-as'id), *a.* moderately acid or sour.  
**Subacrid** (sub-ak'rid), *a.* moderately pungent or acrid.  
**Subacute** (sub-a-küt'), *a.* acute in a moderate degree.  
**Subaerial** (sub-a'é-re-al), *a.* beneath the sky.  
**Subagent** (sub-á-jent), *n.* an under-agent.  
**Subaltern** (sub-ál'tern), *n.* an inferior officer.  
**Subalternately** (sub-awl-ter'nát), *a.* succeeding by turns.  
**Subangular** (sub-ang'gu-ler), *a.* slightly angular.  
**Subaqueous** (sub-á kwé-us), *a.* being or lying under water.  
**Subcaudal** (sub-kaw'dal), *a.* beneath the tail.  
**Subclass** (sub-klas'), *n.* a subordinate class.  
**Subcommittee** (sub-kom-mit'té), *n.* an under committee.  
**Subconical** (sub-kon'e-kal), *a.* conical in a slight degree.  
**Subcontract** (sub-kon'trakt), *n.* an under contract.  
**Subdivision** (sub-de-viz'hun), *n.* division of a part.  
**Subduable** (sub-dú'a-bl), *a.* that may be subdued.  
**Subdue** (sub-dús'), *v.* to withdraw; to subtract.  
**Subdue** (sub-dú'), *v.* to overcome; to conquer; to tame.  
**Subeditor** (sub-ed'e-ter), *n.* an assistant editor.  
**Suberous** (sú'ber-us), *a.* having a corky texture.  
**Subgranular** (sub-gran'u-ler), *a.* somewhat granular.  
**Subjacent** (sub-já'sent), *a.* being under or lower.

**Subject** (sub-jekt'), *a.* being under authority; exposed; liable;—*n.* one who is under the power of another; a matter in discussion.  
**Subject** (sub-jekt'), *v.* to bring under; to subdue.  
**Subjection** (sub-jek'shun), *n.* act of subjecting; state of being under control.  
**Subjective** (sub-jek'tiv), *a.* relating to the subject.  
**Subjectivity** (sub-jek-tiv'e-ty), *n.* state of having existence in the mind.  
**Subjoin** (sub-join'), *v.* to add at the end; to affix.  
**Subjugate** (sub'ju-gát), *v.* to conquer; to subdue.  
**Subjunction** (sub-junk'shun), *n.* act of subjoining.  
**Subjunctive** (sub-junk'tiv), *a.* added to something before said or written.  
**Sublet** (sub-let'), *v.* to let, as one tenant to another.  
**Sublimate** (sub'le-mát), *v.* to refine by heat; to elevate.  
**Sublimation** (sub-le-má'shun), *n.* the act of bringing solids to a state of vapor and condensing it.  
**Sublime** (sub-lím'), *a.* high; lofty; majestic.  
**Sublimity** (sub-lím'e-te), *n.* loftiness of style or sentiment.  
**Sublunary** (sub'lu-na-re), *a.* terrestrial; earthly.  
**Submarine** (sub-ma-rén'), *a.* under the sea; submerged.  
**Submerge** (sub-merj'), *v.* to plunge under water; to drown.  
**Submergence** (sub-mer'jens), *n.* act of putting, or state of being, under water.  
**Submersion** (sub-mer'shun), *n.* act of putting under water.  
**Submetallic** (sub-met'al'lik), *a.* imperfectly metallic.  
**Submission** (sub-mish'un), *n.* a yielding to; resignation; obedience.  
**Submissive** (sub-mis'siv), *a.* yielding; compliant.  
**Submit** (sub-mit'), *v.* to yield; to refer; to surrender.  
**Subnarcotic** (sub-nar-kot'ik), *a.* slightly narcotic.  
**Subnascent** (sub-nas'sent), *a.* growing underneath.  
**Suboctave** (sub-ok'táv), *a.* containing one part of eight.

**Subordinacy** (sub-or'dé-na-se), *n.* state of being inferior.  
**Subordinate** (sub-or'dé-nát), *a.* inferior; subject.  
**Subordination** (sub-or-de-ná'shun), *n.* subjection; inferiority.  
**Suborn** (sub-ern'), *v.* to procure by false means.  
**Subornation** (sub-or-ná'shun), *n.* act of causing a person to take a false oath.  
**Subovate** (sub-ó'vát), *a.* nearly egg-shaped.  
**Subpœna** (sub-pé'na), *n.* a summons for witnesses.  
**Subquadrante** (sub-kwod'rát), *a.* nearly square.  
**Subscribe** (sub-skríb') *v.* to attest; to assent.  
**Subscriber** (sub-skríb'er), *n.* one who subscribes.  
**Subscription** (sub-skríp'shun), *n.* the signing of a name; sum subscribed; attestation.  
**Subsequence** (sub'se-kwens), *n.* the state of following.  
**Subsequently** (sub'se-kwent'ic), *ad.* in time following.  
**Subserve** (sub-serv'), *v.* to serve instrumentally.  
**Subservient** (sub-serv'e-ent), *a.* useful to promote.  
**Subside** (sub-sid'), *v.* to sink; to tend downward.  
**Subsidence** (sub'si-dens), *n.* act of sinking or settling.  
**Subsidiary** (sub-sid'e-ar-e), *a.* assistant;—*n.* an auxiliary.  
**Subsidize** (sub'se-diz'), *v.* to furnish with a subsidy.  
**Subsidy** (sub'se-de), *n.* aid in money; supply granted.  
**Subsist** (sub-sist'), *v.* to continue; to live; to maintain with food, &c.  
**Subsistence** (sub-sist'ens), *n.* real being; the means of support.  
**Subsistent** (sub-sist'ent), *a.* having being; inherent.  
**Subsoil** (sub'soil), *n.* soil between the surface and base.  
**Substance** (sub'stans), *n.* a being; essential part; matter; body; goods; property.  
**Substantial** (sub-stan'shal), *a.* real; solid; strong.  
**Substantiality** (sub-stan-she-ál'e-te), *n.* materiality.  
**Substantiate** (sub-stan'she-át), *v.* to confirm by proof.  
**Substantive** (sub'stan-tiv), *a.* noting existence; real;—*n.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SUBSTITUTE

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## SULTRY

- the name of anything.
- Substitute** (sub-'ste-tút), *n.* a person or thing put in place of another.
- Substitution** (sub-'ste-tú'shun), *n.* act of putting in place of another.
- Substratum** (sub-'strá'tum), *n.* a layer under something; that which is laid under.
- Substruction** (sub-'struk'shun), *n.* an under-building.
- Subtenant** (sub-'ten-'ant), *n.* an under-tenant.
- Subtend** (sub-'tend'), *v.* to extend underneath.
- Subterranean** (sub-'ter-fú-'ent), *a.* flowing beneath.
- Subterfuge** (sub-'ter-fúj), *n.* an evasion; a trick; a shift.
- Subterranean** (sub-'ter-rá-'ne-an), *a.* lying under the surface of the earth; underground.
- Subtle** (sub-'til), *a.* fine drawn; piercing; acute.
- Subtilize** (sub-'til-'iz), *v.* to make thin; to refine.
- Subtle** (sub-'l), *a.* sly; artful.
- Subtily** (sub-'til-'te), *n.* artfulness; cunning.
- Subtract** (sub-'trakt'), *v.* to withdraw; to deduct.
- Subtraction** (sub-'trak'shun), *n.* the act of taking a sum or part from the rest; a withdrawing.
- Subtrahend** (sub-'tra-hend), *n.* the number to be subtracted.
- Subtranslucent** (sub-'trans-lá-'sent), *a.* imperfectly translucent.
- Subtransparent** (sub-'trans-pá'rent), *a.* imperfectly transparent.
- Subulate** (sú-'bu-lát), *a.* shaped like an awl.
- Suburban** (sub-'ur-'ban), *a.* relating to or being in the suburbs.
- Suburbs** (sub-'erbz), *n. pl.* the outposts or confines of a city.
- Subvention** (sub-'ven'shun), *n.* act of coming under; a subsidy.
- Subversion** (sub-'ver'shun), *n.* entire overthrow; ruin.
- Subvert** (sub-'vert'), *v.* to overturn; to overthrow; to ruin; to pervert.
- Subway** (sub-'wá), *n.* an underground way.
- Succeed** (suk-'séd'), *v.* to follow or come after; to prosper.
- Success** (suk-'ses'), *n.* prosperity; favorable result.
- Successful** (suk-'ses-'ful), *a.* prosperous; fortunate.
- Succession** (suk-'sesh'un), *n.* a lineage; a series; order of events.
- Successive** (suk-'ses-'siv), *a.* following in regular order.
- Successor** (suk-'ses-'or), *n.* one who follows another.
- Succinct** (suk-'singkt'), *a.* shortened; concise; brief.
- Succinctness** (suk-'singkt-'nes), *n.* quality of brevity.
- Succor** (suk-'kur), *v.* to relieve; to assist; to aid;—*n.* aid; relief.
- Succotash** (suk-'ko-tash), *n.* food made of green corn and beans.
- Succulent** (suk-'ku-lent), *a.* juicy; moist; full of juice.
- Succumb** (suk-'kumb'), *v.* to sink under difficulty; to yield.
- Succussion** (suk-'kush'un), *n.* act of shaking.
- Suck** (such), *a.* of like kind.
- Suck** (suk), *v.* to imbibe; to draw from, with the mouth.
- Sucker** (suk-'er), *n.* one who or that which sucks.
- Suckle** (suk-'l), *v.* to give suck to; to nurse at the breast.
- Suckling** (suk-'ling), *n.* an unweaned animal; an infant.
- Suction** (suk'shun), *n.* act of sucking in.
- Sudatory** (sú-'da-to-re), *a.* sweating.
- Sudden** (sud-'en), *a.* happening without notice; hasty.
- Suddenly** (sud-'en-'le), *ad.* unexpectedly; rashly.
- Suddenness** (sud-'en-'nes), *n.* a coming unexpectedly.
- Sudorific** (sú-'dor-'if-ik), *a.* promoting sweat.
- Suds** (sudz), *n.* soapy water.
- Sue** (sú), *v.* to seek for, in law; to request; to petition.
- Suet** (sú-'et), *n.* fat of a beast.
- Suffer** (suffer), *v.* to feel or bear what is painful; to allow; to tolerate; to bear patiently.
- Sufferable** (suffer-'a-bl), *a.* that may be endured.
- Sufferance** (suffer-'ans), *n.* permission; patience.
- Sufferer** (suffer-'er), *n.* one who endures pain or loss.
- Suffering** (suf-'fer-'ing), *n.* act of bearing pain or loss.
- Suffice** (suf-'fis'), *v.* to be equal to; to satisfy; to be enough.
- Sufficient** (suf-'fish-'ent), *a.* enough; ample; adequate.
- Sufficiency** (suf-'fish-'en-'se), *n.* necessary qualification.
- Suffix** (suffiks), *n.* a letter or syllable annexed.
- Suffocate** (suffo-'kát), *v.* to choke; to stifle; to smother.
- Suffocation** (suf-'fó-'ká'shun), *n.* the act of choking or stifling.
- Suffrage** (suff'ráj), *n.* a vote or voice in voting; aid; support. [spread or cover.]
- Suffuse** (suf-'fúz), *v.* to overspread.
- Sugar** (shú-'ar), *n.* a sweet substance made from the sugarcane, &c.
- Suggest** (sug-'jest'), *v.* to intimate; to hint.
- Suggestion** (sug-'jest'yun), *n.* hint; proposal.
- Suggestive** (sug-'jest-'iv), *a.* containing a hint.
- Suicide** (sú-'e-'síd), *n.* self-murder; a self-murderer.
- Suit** (sú-'t), *n.* a set; petition; courtship; action at law;—*v.* to fit or be fitted; to please.
- Suitable** (sú-'a-'bl), *a.* fit; proper; agreeable; becoming.
- Suitableness** (sú-'a-'bl-'nes), *n.* fitness; appropriateness.
- Suite** (swét), *n.* a retinue.
- Suitor** (sú-'er), *n.* one who sues; a petitioner; a lover.
- Sulcate** (sul-'kát), *a.* furrowed or grooved.
- Sulky** (sul-'ke), *a.* sullen; morose; a light carriage.
- Sullen** (sul-'len), *a.* morose; obstinate; gloomy; dismal.
- Sully** (sul-'le), *v.* to soil; to tarnish; to spot; to dishonor.
- Sulphate** (sul-'fat), *n.* a compound of sulphuric acid and a base.
- Sulphur** (sul-'fur), *n.* a yellow mineral substance; brimstone.
- Sulphuret** (sul-'fu-'ret), *n.* a mixture of sulphur with an earth, metal, or alkali.
- Sulphuric** (sul-'fú-'rik), *a.* pertaining to sulphur.
- Sultan** (sul-'tan), *n.* title of the Turkish emperor.
- Sultana** (sul-'ta'na), *n.* title of the Turkish empress.
- Sultriness** (sul-'tre-'nes), *n.* state of being hot or close.
- Sultry** (sul-'tre), *a.* very hot and close.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SUM

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## SUPPOSE

**Sum** (sum), *n.* the whole of anything, total; substance; exercise in arithmetic.

**Summary** (sum'ma-re), *a.* short; concise: — *n.* an abstract; abridgment.

**Summation** (sum-má'shun), *n.* the act of forming a total.

**Summer** (sum mer), *n.* the hot season; — *v.* to pass the summer.

**Summit** (sum'mit), *n.* the top; the highest point or degree.

**Summon** (sum'mun), *v.* to call or cite by authority.

**Sumptuary** (sump'tú-er-e), *a.* regulating expenses.

**Sumptuous** (sump'tú-us), *a.* costly; expensive; splendid.

**Sun** (sun), *n.* the luminary which gives light and heat.

**Sunbeam** (sun'bém), *n.* a ray of light from the sun.

**Sunday** (sun'dá), *n.* the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath.

**Sunder** (sun'der), *v.* to divide; to part; to separate.

**Sun-dial** (sun'di-ál), *n.* a marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.

**Sundry** (sun'dre), *a.* more than one or two.

**Sunrise** (sun'riz), *n.* first appearance of the sun.

**Sunset** (sun'set), *n.* the disappearance of the sun; evening.

**Sun-stroke** (sun'strök), *n.* a nervous disease from exposure to the sun's heat.

**Sup** (sup), *v.* to eat the evening meal; — *n.* a draught; a sip.

**Superable** (sú'per-a-bl), *a.* that may be overcome.

**Superabundant** (sú-per-a-bun'dant), *a.* being more than is enough; copious.

**Superadd** (sú-per-ad'), *v.* to add over and above.

**Superannuated** (sú-per-an'u-á-ted), *a.* disqualified by age.

**Superb** (su-per'b), *a.* grand; magnificent; stately; showy.

**Supercargo** (su-per-kar'go), *n.* one who has the care or sale of a cargo.

**Supercharge** (sú-per-char'j), *v.* to place one bearing on another.

**Superliliary** (sú-per-sil'e-er-e), *a.* situated above the eyebrows.

**Supercilious** (sú-per-sil'e-us), *a.* dictatorial; arrogant.

**Supereminent** (sú-per-em'e-nent), *a.* eminent in a very high degree.

**Supererogation** (sú-per-er-o-gá'shun), *n.* a doing more than requisite duty.

**Superessential** (sú-per-es-sen'shal), *a.* essential; above others.

**Superexalt** (sú-per-eg-zawlt'), *v.* to exalt greatly.

**Superexcellent** (sú-per-ek'se-lent), *a.* very excellent.

**Superexcessence** (sú-per-eks-kres'ens), *n.* a superfluous growth.

**Superficial** (su-per-fish'al), *a.* being on the surface; shallow; not profound.

**Superficies** (sú-per-fish'éz), *n.* surface; exterior part.

**Superfine** (sú-per-fin'), *a.* surpassing in fineness.

**Superfluity** (sú-per-flú'e-te), *n.* over-abundance.

**Superfluous** (sú-per'flu-us), *a.* more than sufficient.

**Superheat** (sú-per-hét'), *v.* to heat to excess.

**Superhuman** (sú-per-hú'man), *a.* more than human.

**Superimpose** (sú-per-im-póz'), *v.* to lay on something else.

**Superincumbent** (sú-per-in-kum'bent), *a.* resting or pressing on something else.

**Superinduce** (sú-per-in-dús'), *v.* to bring in as an addition.

**Superintend** (sú-per-in-tend'), *v.* to oversee; to manage.

**Superintendent** (sú-per-in-tend'ent), *n.* a director; a manager.

**Superior** (su-pé're-or), *a.* preferable; more exalted; — *n.* one higher or more advanced.

**Superiority** (su-pe-re-or'e-te), *n.* ascendancy; preference.

**Superlative** (sú-per'la-tiv'), *a.* being of the highest degree.

**Superlunar** (sú-per-lú'ner), *a.* above the moon.

**Supermundane** (sú-per-mun'dan), *a.* above the world.

**Supernal** (su-per'nal), *a.* placed above; celestial.

**Supernatant** (sú-per-ná'tant), *a.* swimming on the surface.

**Supernatural** (sú-per-nat'ú-ral), *a.* beyond nature.

**Supernumerary** (sú-per-nú-mer-er-e), *a.* above the num-

ber necessary; — *n.* a person or thing extra.

**Superpose** (sú-per-póz'), *v.* to lay or be placed upon.

**Superscribe** (sú-per-skrib'), *v.* to write on the outside of.

**Superscription** (sú-per-skrip'shun), *n.* a writing on the outside.

**Supersede** (sú-per-séd'), *v.* to set aside; to make void.

**Superstition** (sú-per-stish'un), *n.* false devotion or worship; excessive credulity; faith in omens.

**Superstitious** (sú-per-stish'us), *a.* addicted to superstition; fanciful.

**Superstructure** (sú-per-struk'túr), *n.* anything built or erected on something else.

**Supervene** (sú-per-vén'), *v.* to come upon; to happen to.

**Supervise** (sú-per-víz'), *v.* to superintend; to overlook.

**Supervisor** (sú-per-viz'or), *n.* an overseer; an inspector.

**Supine** (sú-pin'), *a.* having the face upward; heedless; negligent; indolent.

**Supplant** (sup-plant'), *v.* to displace by stratagem.

**Supple** (sup'pl), *a.* pliable; flexible; fawning.

**Supplement** (sup'ple-ment), *n.* an addition.

**Supplementary** (sup-ple-ment'ar-e), *a.* additional.

**Suppletive** (sup'ple-tiv'), *a.* supplying deficiencies.

**Suppliant** (sup'ple-ant'), *a.* entreating; beseeching.

**Supplicator** (sup'ple-kant), *n.* one who supplicates.

**Supplicate** (sup'ple-kát'), *v.* to entreat by earnest prayer; to offer supplication.

**Supplication** (sup-ple-ká'shun), *n.* humble petition.

**Supplier** (sup-pli'er), *n.* one who supplies.

**Supply** (sup-plí'), *v.* to fill or furnish what is wanted; — *n.* sufficiency; relief of want.

**Support** (sup-pört'), *n.* the act of upholding; a prop; maintenance; aid; help.

**Supporter** (sup-pört'er), *n.* one who or that which supports.

**Supportable** (sup-pó-za-bl), *a.* that may be supposed.

**Suppose** (sup-póz'), *v.* to assume without proof; to imagine, or believe.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## SUPPOSITION

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## SWARTHY

**Supposition** (sup-pô-zish'ân), *n.* something supposed; conjecture.

**Suppositional** (sup-pô-zish'un-al), *a.* conjectural.

**Supposititious** (sup-pô-zê-tish'us), *a.* not genuine.

**Suppositive** (sup-pô-zê-tiv'), *a.* including or implying supposition.

**Suppress** (sup-pres'), *v.* to overpower; to crush; to restrain; to conceal; to stifle.

**Suppression** (sup-pres'hun), *n.* act of suppressing; stoppage.

**Suppressive** (sup-pres'iv), *a.* tending to suppress.

**Suppressor** (sup-pres'er), *n.* one who suppresses.

**Suppurate** (sup-pû-rât), *v.* to generate pus or matter.

**Suppuration** (sup-pû-râ'shun), *n.* the process of producing matter, as in a sore.

**Supramundane** (sû-pra-mun'dân), *a.* situated above the world.

**Supremacy** (sû-prem'a-se), *n.* highest authority or power.

**Supreme** (sû-prém'), *a.* highest; greatest; most excellent;—*n.* the highest and greatest Being; God.

**Supremely** (sû-prém'le), *ad.* in the highest degree.

**Sural** (sû'ral), *a.* pertaining to the calf of the leg.

**Surcharge** (sur-chârj'), *v.* to overcharge; to overload.

**Surcingle** (sur-sing-gl), *n.* a band to fasten a saddle.

**Surcoat** (sur'kôt), *n.* a short overcoat. [*table.*]

**Surd** (surd), *a.* incommensurable.

**Sure** (shûr), *a.* not liable to fail; certain; confident.

**Surety** (shûr'te), *n.* security against loss; a bondsman.

**Surf** (surf), *n.* a swell and foam of the waves of the sea.

**Surface** (sur'fas), *n.* the upper side or face of a thing; the outside.

**Surfeit** (sur'fit), *n.* excess in eating and drinking.

**Surge** (surj), *n.* a large wave or rising billow;—*v.* to swell and roll, as waves.

**Surgeon** (sur'jun), *n.* one who professes surgery.

**Surgery** (sur'jer-e), *n.* the art of healing external injuries and diseases by manual operations.

**Surliness** (sur'le-nea), *n.* crossness; crabbedness.

**Surly** (sur'le), *a.* morose.

**Surmise** (sur-miz'), *v.* to imagine;—*n.* suspicion.

**Surmount** (sur-mownt'), *v.* to rise above; to conquer.

**Surmountable** (sur-mownt'abl), *a.* that may be overcome.

**Surname** (sur'nâm), *n.* a family name added to the baptismal name.

**Surpass** (sur-pas'), *v.* to excel; to go beyond; to exceed.

**Surpassing** (sur-pas'ing), *a.* excelling others.

**Surplice** (sur'plis), *n.* a clergyman's long white robe.

**Surplus** (sur'plus), *n.* excess beyond what is wanted.

**Surprised** (sur-priz'al), *n.* act of being surprised.

**Surprise** (sur-priz'), *n.* wonder suddenly excited;—*v.* to take unawares; to astonish.

**Surrender** (sur-ren'der), *v.* to yield; to deliver up.

**Surreptitious** (sur-rep-tish'us), *a.* done by stealth.

**Surrogate** (sur-rô-gât), *n.* an officer who has the probate of wills.

**Surround** (sur-rownd'), *v.* to encompass; to inclose.

**Surcoat** (sur-tôot'), *n.* an overcoat.

**Surveillance** (sur-vâl'yans), *n.* oversight; watch.

**Survey** (sur-vâ'), *v.* to oversee, to measure and estimate.

**Survey** (sur'vâ), *n.* a prospect; a view; measure.

**Surveyor** (sur-vâ'er), *n.* one who measures land; an inspector. [*after* living.]

**Survival** (sur-viv'al), *n.* living.

**Survive** (sur-viv'), *v.* to live after the death of another.


**Survivor** (sur-viv'er), *n.* one who outlives another.

**Susceptibility** (sus-sep-te-bil'i-te), *n.* the quality of admitting impressions.

**Susceptible** (sus-sep'te-bl), *a.* capable of admitting.

**Susceptive** (sus-sep'tiv), *a.* readily admitting.

**Suspect** (sus-pekt'), *v.* to imagine; to mistrust.

**Suspenders** (sus-pend'ers), *n.*  *pl.*

straps for holding up trousers; braces.

**Suspend** (sus-pend') *v.* to hang; to delay.

**Suspense** (sus-pens'), *n.* state of uncertainty; doubt.

**Suspensory** (sus-pen'so-re), *a.* that suspends; doubtful.

**Suspension** (sus-pen'shun), *n.* act of hanging up; cessation for a time.

**Suspicion** (sus-pish'un), *n.* the act of suspecting.

**Suspicious** (sus-pish'us), *a.* apt to suspect; liable to suspicion.

**Spiral** (sus-pir'al), *n.* a breathing hole or vent.

**Spiration** (sus-pe-râ'shun), *n.* a long breath; a sigh.

**Sustain** (sus-tân'), *v.* to bear; to maintain; to uphold.

**Sustainment** (sus-tân'ment), *n.* act of sustaining.

**Sustenance** (sus'te-nans), *n.* support of life.

**Sustentation** (sus-ten-tâ'shun), *n.* support; maintenance.

**Sutler** (sut'ler), *n.* one who sells provisions in a camp.

**Suttee** (sut-tê'), *n.* a widow in India who is burnt on the funeral pile of her husband.

**Swab** (swob), *n.* a mop for cleaning floors.

**Swaddle** (swod'dl), *v.* to bind; to swathe.

**Swag** (swag), *v.* to sink down by its own weight.

**Swagger** (swag'ger), *v.* to boast; to brag noisily; to bully.

**Swaggy** (swag'gy), *a.* hanging or leaning down.

**Swain** (swân), *n.* a rustic youth; a peasant.

**Swale** (swâl), *n.* a valley or low place; shade.

**Swallow** (swol'lo), *n.* a migratory bird;—*v.* to take down the throat; to absorb.

**Swamp** (swomp), *n.* wet, soft, spongy ground; a bog.

**Swampy** (swomp'e), *a.* consisting of, or like swamp.

**Swan** (swon), *n.* a large waterfowl.

**Swap** (swop), *v.* to exchange; to barter;—*n.* a blow.

**Sward** (swawrd), *n.* grassy surface of land; green turf.

**Swarm** (swawrm), *n.* a multitude; a cluster of bees.

**Swartly** (swawrth'e), *a.* of a dark or dusky hue; tawny.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SWASH

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## SYNTACTIC

**Swash** (swosh), *n.* an oval figure;—*v.* to bluster.  
**Swath** (swawth), *n.* a line or row of grass cut down.  
**Swathe** (swath), *v.* to bind with a cloth;—*n.* a bandage.  
**Sway** (swā), *v.* to move; to govern; to influence;—*n.* rule; command; power.  
**Sweal** (swét), *v.* to melt wastefully away; to singe.  
**Swear** (swār), *v.* to appeal solemnly to God for the truth of what is stated; to take an oath; to use profane language.  
**Swearer** (swār'er), *n.* one who uses profane language.  
**Sweat** (swet), *n.* wet or moisture from the skin;—*v.* to perspire; to toil.  
**Sweep** (swép), *v.* to clean with a brush; to pass along; to fetch a long stroke;—*n.* act of sweeping; range of any turning body; a large oar.  
**Sweepings** (swép'ingz), *n. pl.* what is swept together.  
**Sweptstakes** (swép'stāks), *n. pl.* money won at a race.  
**Sweet** (swét), *a.* grateful to the palate; fresh; pure.  
**Sweet-brier** (swét bri-er), *n.* a shrub of the rose kind.  
**Sweeten** (swét'n), *v.* to make or grow sweet.  
**Sweetheart** (swét'hart), *n.* a lover; one beloved.  
**Sweetly** (swét'le), *ad.* with sweetness; delightfully.  
**Sweetmeats** (swét'méts), *n.* confections made of sugar.  
**Swell** (swel), *v.* to grow larger; to expand or increase;—*n.* extension of bulk.  
**Swelling** (swel'ing), *n.* protuberance; a tumor.  
**Swelter** (swel'ter), *v.* to be pained with heat.  
**Serve** (swerv), *v.* to deviate; to rove; to wander.  
**Swift** (swift), *a.* quick; ready.  
**Swiftness** (swift'nes), *n.* rapid motion; celerity.  
**Swig** (swig), *v.* to drink greedily;—*n.* a large draught.  
**Swill** (swil), *v.* to drink greedily;—*n.* drink for pigs.  
**Swim** (swim), *v.* to float; to move in water; to be dizzy.  
**Swimmer** (swim'mer), *n.* one who or that which swims.  
**Swimming** (swim'ming), *n.* act of moving in water.

**Swindle** (swin'dl), *v.* to defraud with artifice; to cheat.  
**Swindler** (swin'dler), *n.* a cheat; an impostor.  
**Swing** (swing), *v.* to vibrate; to sway when suspended;—*n.* the act of swinging; an apparatus to swing on.  
**Swingle** (swing'gl), *v.* to clean or dress by beating.  
**Swine** (swin), *n. sing. and pl.* a pig; hogs collectively.  
**Swinish** (swin'ish), *a.* like swine; gross; brutish.  
**Swinge** (swinj), *v.* to beat soundly; to whip.  
**Switch** (swich), *n.* a flexible rod or twig; a movable rule;—*v.* to strike with a flexible rod.  
**Swivel** (swiv'l), *n.* a ring or link that turns on a pin or neck.  
**Swollen** (swóln), *pp. of Swell.*  
**Swoon** (swoon), *v.* to faint.  
**Swoop** (swop), *v.* see **Swoop**.  
**Swoop** (swoop), *v.* to catch on the wing; to catch up.  
**Sword** (sord), *n.* an offensive weapon with a long blade.  
**Swung** (swung), *pret. and pp. of Swing.*  
**Sycamore** (sik'a-mór), *n.* the plane-tree; a button-wood.  
**Sycophancy** (sik'o-fan-si), *n.* servile flattery; servility.  
**Sycophant** (sik'o-fant), *n.* a mean flatterer; a parasite.  
**Syllabication** (sil-lab-ik-á-shun), *n.* act of forming or dividing into syllables.  
**Syllable** (sil-lá-b), *n.* as much of a word as can be uttered by one effort.  
**Syllabus** (sil'lá-bus), *n.* an abstract of a discourse.  
**Syllogism** (sil'ló-jizm), *n.* argument of three propositions.  
**Syllogize** (sil'ló-jíz), *v.* to reason by syllogisms.  
**Sylph** (silf), *n.* a kind of fairy; an imaginary being.  
**Sylvan** (sil'van), *a.* woody; pertaining to the woods.  
**Symbol** (sim'bol), *n.* a type; emblem; memorial rites.  
**Symbolical** (sim-bol-e-kal), *a.* typical; representative.  
**Symbolize** (sim'bol-iz), *v.* to express by symbols.  
**Symmetrical** (sim-met're-kal), *a.* having due proportion.  
**Symmetrize** (sim-met-riz), *v.* to make symmetrical.  
**Symmetry** (sim'me-tre), *n.*

adaptation of parts to each other; harmony.  
**Sympathetic** (sim-pa-thet'ik), *a.* susceptible of sympathy.  
**Sympathize** (sim'pa-thiz), *v.* to feel with another.  
**Sympathy** (sim'pa-the), *n.* fellow-feeling; compassion.  
**Symphony** (sim'fo-ne), *n.* union or harmony of sounds; a musical composition.  
**Symphonious** (sim'fo-ne-us), *a.* a feeling in sound.  
**Symposium** (sim-pó'ze-um), *n.* a merry feast.  
**Symptom** (simp'tum), *n.* a sign; a token; indication.  
**Symptomatic** (simp-tum-at'ik), *a.* indicating the existence of something else.  
**Syneresis** (sin-er'e-sis), *n.*  
**Syneresis** } the taking and pronouncing two vowels together.  
**Synagogue** (sin'a-gog), *n.* a Jewish place of worship.  
**Synchroneal** (sin'kro-nal), *a.* happening or being at the same time; of the same date.  
**Synchronism** (sin'kro-nizm), *n.* a happening at the same time.  
**Synchronize** (sin'kro-níz), *v.* to agree in time.  
**Syncope** (sin'ko-pát), *v.* to contract, as a word; to prolong, as a note in music.  
**Syncope** (sin'ko-pé), *n.* the omitting of a letter; a swoon.  
**Syncretic** (sin-kret'ik), *a.* blending parties and tenets.  
**Syndic** (sin'dik), *n.* a magistrate; a representative.  
**Syndicate** (sin'de-kát), *n.* office of a syndic;—*v.* to judge or censure.  
**Synod** (sin'od), *n.* a convention; an ecclesiastical council.  
**Synonym** (sin'ó-nim), *n.* a word which has the same signification as another.  
**Synonymize** (sin'ó-ne-miz), *v.* to express the same meaning by different words.  
**Synonymous** (sin-on'e-mus), *a.* having the same meaning.  
**Synonymy** (sin-on'e-me), *n.* quality of being synonymous.  
**Synopsis** (sin-op'sis), *n.* a general view of things.  
**Synoptical** (sin-op'te-kal), *a.* presenting a general view.  
**Syntactic** (sin-tak'tik), *a.* per-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SYNTAX

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## TANG

taining to syntax.  
**Syntax** (sin'taks), *n.* the correct arrangement of words in sentences.  
**Synterelle** (sin-te-ret'ik), *a.* tending to preserve health.  
**Syntelle** (sin-tet'ik) *a.* wasting with consumption.  
**Synthermal** (sin-ther'mal), *a.* having the same heat.  
**Synthesis** (sin'the-sis), *n.* the act of joining; composition.  
**Syphilis** (sife-lis), *n.* a contagious venereal disease.  
**Syringe** (sir'inj), *n.* a tube for ejecting liquids; —*v.* to eject or cleanse with a syringe.  
**Syrup** (sir'up), *n.* see *Sirup*.  
**System** (sis'tem), *n.* anything formed of parts placed together; orderly arrangement; regular method or order; the universe.  
**Systematic** (sis-tem-at'ik), *a.* formed or done according to system; methodical.  
**Systematize** (sis'tem-a-tiz), *v.* to reduce to method.  
**Systemic** (sis-tem'ik), *a.* common to a general system.  
**Systole** (sis'to-le), *n.* the shortening of a long syllable; contraction of the heart.  
**Syzygy** (sis'e-je), *n.* point at which a planet in its orbit is in conjunction or opposition to the sun.

## T.

**Tabard** (tab'ard), *n.* a short garment; a herald's coat.  
**Tabby** (tab'be), *n.* a waved silk; a kind of stone; —*a.* brindled.  
**Tabernacle** (tab'er-na-kli), *n.* a temporary habitation; a tent; —*v.* to abide for a time; to lodge.  
**Tabes** (tá'bez), *n.* a wasting disease.  
**Tablature** (tab'lá-túr), *n.* painting on walls or ceilings.  
**Table** (tá'bl), *n.* an article of furniture; any flat face; an index; a synopsis; —*v.* to set down in order; to postpone.  
**Tableau** (tab'ló), *n.* a striking and vivid representation.  
**Table-land** (tá-bi-land), *n.* flat elevated land; a plateau.  
**Tablet** (tab'let), *n.* a little table;

a level surface.  
**Taboo** (ta-'boo'), *n.* a prohibition; —*v.* to forbid approach or use; to render inviolable.  
**Tabor** (tá'bor), *n.* a small drum beaten with a stick.  
**Tabular** (tab'u-lar), *a.* having a flat or square surface.  
**Tabulate** (tab'u-lát), *v.* to reduce to tables or synopsis.  
**Tacit** (tas'it) *a.* silent; implied, but not expressed.  
**Tacitly** (tas'it-le), *ad.* with silence; by implication.  
**Taciturn** (tas'e-turn), *a.* not apt to speak; reserved in speech.  
**Taciturnity** (tas-e-turn'e-ty), *n.* habitual silence or reserve.  
**Tack** (tak), *n.* a small nail; a rope; course of a ship; —*v.* to fasten slightly; to sail in tacks; to change the course of a ship.  
**Tackle** (tak'l), *n.* ropes and machines to raise weights; a pulley; —*v.* to harness; to seize.  
**Tackling** (tak'ling), *n.* rigging, &c., for ships; harness.  
**Tact** (takt), *n.* peculiar faculty or skill; knack.  
**Tactician** (tak-tik'shan), *n.* one skilled in tactics.  
**Tactics** (tak'tiks), *n. pl.* the science of manœuvring of military and naval forces.  
**Tactile** (tak'til), *a.* that may be touched or felt; tangible.  
**Taction** (tak'shun), *n.* touch.  
**Tadpole** (tad'pól), *n.* a frog in its first state from spawn.  
**Taffeta** (taffe-tá), *n.* a thin, fine, glossy silk fabric.  
**Taffrail** (taf'rál), *n.* uppermost rail of a ship's stern.  
**Taffy** (taffe), *n.* a kind of candy.  
**Tag** (tag), *n.* a metal point at the end of a lace; —*v.* to fit a point to; to tack to.  
**Taglia** (tal'ya), *n.* system of pulleys.  
**Tail** (tál), *n.* the hinder part of anything; the end.  
**Tailor** (tá'ler), *n.* one who makes men's garments.  
**Tailoress** (tá'ler-es), *n.* a female tailor.  
**Taint** (tánt), *v.* to corrupt; —*n.* a blemish; infection.  
**Tainless** (tánt'les), *a.* free from taint or infection.  
**Take** (ták), *v.* to receive; to seize; to surprise; to assume; to convey to please.

**Taking** (ták'ing), *a.* having attractive qualities.  
**Tale** (táik), *n.* a translucent foliated mineral.  
**Tale** (táil), *n.* a story; narrative of incidents; reckoning.  
**Tale-bearer** (tál'bár-er), *n.* a malicious informer.  
**Talent** (tal'ent), *n.* a natural gift; weight; coin.  
**Talented** (tal'ent-ed), *a.* possessing skill or abilities.  
**Talesman** (talz'man), *n.* a juror summoned from the bystanders in court.  
**Talisman** (tal'is-man), *n.* something ascribed to magical skill; a charm.  
**Talismanic** (tal-is-man'ik), *a.* magical; powerful.  
**Talk** (tawk), *n.* conversation; rumor; —*v.* to converse.  
**Talkative** (tawk'a-tiv), *a.* fond of talking; loquacious.  
**Tall** (tawl), *a.* high in stature; long and erect.  
**Tallness** (tawl'nes), *n.* height of stature; loftiness.  
**Tallow** (tal'lo), *n.* fat of animals melted; —*v.* to grease.  
**Tallow-chandler** (tal'lo-chandler), *n.* a candle-maker.  
**Tally** (tal'le), *n.* a notched stick; anything made to suit another; —*v.* to agree; to suit.  
**Tallyman** (tal'le-man), *n.* one who keeps tally or account.  
**Talmud** (tal'mud), *n.* the book of Jewish laws or traditions.  
**Talon** (tal'on), *n.* the claw of a bird or beast of prey.  
**Tamable** (tám'a-bl), *a.* that may be tamed or subdued.  
**Tamarind** (tam'a-rind), *n.* the Indian date-tree.  
**Tambour** (tam'boor), *n.* a small drum; a frame; a kind of embroidery.  
**Tambourine** (tam-'boo-rén'), *n.* a kind of shallow drum.  
**Tame** (tám), *a.* not wild; —*v.* to reclaim; to subdue.  
**Tameness** (tám'nes), *n.* want of spirit; gentleness.  
**Tamper** (tam'per), *v.* to meddle; to practise secretly.  
**Tan** (tan), *n.* bark prepared for tanning; a yellowish-brown color; —*v.* to convert into leather; to make brown.  
**Tandem** (tan'dem), *a.* one before the other, as horses; —*n.* a light two-wheeled vehicle.  
**Tang** (tang), *n.* kind of sea-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## TANGENCY

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## TEASE

weed; a rank taste; a relish.  
**Tangency** (tan'jen-se), *n.* a contact or touching.  
**Tangent** (tan'jent), *n.* a right line touching a curve.  
**Tangibility** (tan-je-bil'e-te), *n.* quality of being tangible.  
**Tangible** (tan'je-bl), *a.* that may be touched or realized.  
**Tangle** (tang'gl), *v.* to interweave; to ensnare;—*n.* a knot.  
**Tangled** (tang'gl), *a.* united confusedly.  
**Tank** (tang'k), *n.* a reservoir; a large cistern of water.  
**Tankard** (tang'kard), *n.* a drinking-cup with a lid.  
**Tanner** (tan'ner), *n.* one who tans hides.  
**Tannery** (tan'ner-e), *n.* the house for tanning leather.  
**Tannin** (tan'in), *n.* the astringent substance of bark.  
**Tassy** (tan'ze), *n.* a bitter herb with yellow flowers.  
**Tantalize** (tan'ta-liz), *v.* to torment with false hope.  
**Tantalizing** (tan'ta-liz-ing), *a.* tormenting; grieving.  
**Tantamount** (tan'ta-mount), *a.* equivalent; equal.  
**Tap** (tap), *v.* to touch lightly; to broach a barrel;—*n.* a gentle touch; a pipe for drawing liquor; a bar.



**Tape** (táp), *n.* a fillet or band.  
**Taper** (tá'per), *n.* a small wax candle;—*a.* sloping gradually to a point;—*v.* to narrow to a point.  
**Tapestry** (tap'es-tre), *n.* cloth woven with figures.  
**Tapioea** (tap-e-ó-ka), *n.* a kind of farinaceous food.  
**Tar** (tár), *n.* the juice of pines or firs; a sailor.  
**Tarantula** (ta-ran'tu-la), *n.* a species of spider.  
**Tartiness** (tár'de-nes), *n.* slowness of motion or pace.  
**Tardy** (tár'de), *a.* slow; dilatory; late; sluggish; reluctant.

**Tare** (tár), *n.* a weed; an allowance in weight.  
**Target** (tár'get), *n.* a shield at which guns are fired.  
**Tariff** (tar'if), *n.* a list or table of duties.  
**Tarn** (tarn), *n.* a small mountain lake.  
**Tarnish** (tár'nish), *v.* to sully; to lose luster.  
**Tarpaulin** (tar-paw'lin), *n.* a piece of canvas tarred.  
**Tarry** (tar're), *v.* to stay; to remain; to delay; to loiter.  
**Tart** (tárt), *a.* acid; sharp; keen;—*n.* a kind of pastry.  
**Tartan** (tár'tan), *n.* cloth with colored stripes.  
**Tartar** (tár'tar), *n.* acid salt.  
**Tartarean** (tár-tá're-an), *a.* of the infernal regions.  
**Tartarie** (tár-tar'ik), *a.* of or from tartar.  
**Tartness** (tárt'nes), *n.* sharpness; sourness.  
**Task** (task), *n.* labor imposed; work; drudgery.  
**Task-master** (task'mas-ter), *n.* one who imposes a task.  
**Task-work** (task'work), *n.* piece-work.  
**Tassel** (tas'al), *n.* a pendant ornament.  
**Tastable** (tást'a-bl), *a.* that may be tasted; savory.  
**Taste** (tást), *v.* to perceive by the tongue; to eat a little; to experience; to relish;—*n.* the sense of tasting; relish; discernment; choice; style.  
**Tasteful** (tást'ful), *a.* having a high relish; of good taste.  
**Tasteless** (tást'les), *a.* without taste; insipid.  
**Tastily** (tást'o-le), *ad.* with good manner or style.  
**Tasty** (tás'te), *a.* palatable; nice taste; elegant; fine.  
**Tatter** (tat'ter), *v.* to tear in pieces;—*n.* a torn rag.  
**Tatterdemalion** (tat-ter-do-mal'yun), *n.* a ragamuffin.  
**Tattle** (tat'l), *v.* to prate.  
**Tattler** (tat'ler), *n.* a gossip; a tell-tale.  
**Tattoo** (tat-too'), *n.* the beat of a drum; marks or figures stained on the skin.  
**Taught** (tawt), *v.* pret. of Teach.  
**Taunt** (tawnt), *v.* to reproach with insult;—*n.* bitter cen-



sure; a gibe; ridicule.  
**Taurine** (taw'rín), *a.* of or relating to a bull.  
**Taurus** (taw'rús), *n.* the bull; a sign of the zodiac.  
**Taut** (tawt), *a.* stretched; not slack; tight.  
**Tautological** (taw-to-loj'e-kal), *a.* repeating the same thing in different words.  
**Tautologize** (taw-to-loj'iz), *v.* to repeat the same idea in different words.  
**Tautology** (taw-to-loj'e), *n.* needless repetition.  
**Tautophony** (taw-tof'o-ne), *n.* repetition of the same sound.  
**Tavern** (tav'ern), *n.* a public house; an inn.  
**Taw** (taw), *n.* a selected marble;—*v.* to dress into white leather.  
**Tawdriness** (taw'dre-nes), *n.* excessive finery; tinsel.  
**Tawdry** (taw'dre), *a.* gaudy and showy in dress.  
**Tawny** (taw'ne), *a.* of a yellowish dark color.  
**Tax** (taks), *n.* a rate assessed for public use;—*v.* to assess; to censure; to accuse.  
**Taxable** (taks'a-bl), *a.* that may be taxed.  
**Taxation** (taks-á'shun), *n.* act of levying taxes; impost.  
**Taxidermy** (taks'e-der-me), *n.* art of preparing and staining the skins of animals.  
**Taxonomy** (taks-on'o-me), *n.* a department of natural history.  
**Tea** (tá), *n.* a Chinese shrub; a liquor made of it.  
**Teach** (téch), *v.* to instruct; to communicate knowledge; to inform; to direct.  
**Teachable** (téch'a-bl), *a.* willing to be taught.  
**Teachableness** (téch'a-bl-nes), *n.* capacity to learn.  
**Teacher** (téch'er), *n.* one who teaches; an instructor.  
**Team** (tém), *n.* horses or oxen harnessed together.  
**Teamster** (tém'ster), *n.* one who drives a team.  
**Tear** (tér), *n.* a drop of the fluid from the eyes.  
**Tear** (tér), *n.* a fissure; a rent;—*v.* to burst asunder.  
**Tearful** (tér'ful), *a.* shedding tears.  
**Tease** (téz), *v.* to come woo; to annoy; to vex.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## TEASEL

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## TENURE

**Teasel** (tê'zel), *n.* a burr used in dressing cloth.  
**Teat** (têt), *n.* the nipple; a pap.  
**Technical** (tek'ne-kal), *a.* belonging to the arts.  
**Technicality** (tek-ne-kal'e-te), *n.* the being technical.  
**Technics** (tek'niks), *n. pl.* doctrine of the arts in general.  
**Technological** (tek-no-loj'e-kal), *a.* relating to the arts.  
**Technology** (tek-noi'o-je), *n.* a treatise on the arts.  
**Teeby** (tetch'e), *a.* peevish.  
**Tectonic** (tek-ton'ik), *a.* pertaining to building.  
**Te Deum** (te dê'um), *n.* a hymn of rejoicing.  
**Tedious** (tê-de-us), *a.* tiresome; irksome; dilatory.  
**Tedium** (tê-de-um), *n.* wearisomeness; irksomeness.  
**Teem** (têm), *v.* to be prolific; to bring forth plentifully.  
**Teeming** (têm'ing), *a.* producing in abundance.  
**Teens** (tênz), *n. pl.* years between twelve and twenty.  
**Teeth** (têth), *n. pl.* of *Tooth*; —*s.* to breed or form teeth.  
**Tectotaler** (tê-tô'tal-er), *n.* one pledged to abstain from intoxicating liquors.  
**Tectotum** (tê-tô'tum), *n.* a child's toy like a top.  
**Tegmen** (teg'men), *n.* second covering of seed.  
**Tegular** (teg'u-lar), *a.* like or pertaining to tiles.  
**Tegument** (teg'u-ment), *n.* outward part; a covering.  
**Telegram** (tel'e-gram), *n.* a telegraphic message.  
**Telegraph** (tel'e-graf), *n.* a machine for communicating information by signals; —*v.* to convey or announce by telegraph.  
**Teleology** (tel-e-ol'o-je), *n.* doctrine of final causes.  
**Telephone** (tel'e-fon), *n.* an instrument for conveying information by sound.  
**Telephonic** (tel'e-fon'ik), *a.* conveying or sending sound to a great distance.  
**Telescope** (tel'e-skôp), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance.  
**Telescope** (tel-e-skop'ik), *a.* belonging to a telescope.  
**Telesitic** (tel'e-stik), *n.* a kind of poem.  
**Tell** (tel), *v.* to relate; to in-

form; to compute.  
**Teller** (tel'ler), *n.* one who tells, counts, or pays; a bank officer.  
**Tellie** (tel'lik), *a.* denoting the final end or purpose.  
**Tell-tale** (tel'tal), *n.* an officious informer.  
**Temerity** (te-mêr'e-te), *n.* rashness; contempt of danger.  
**Temper** (tem'per), *n.* frame of mind; due mixture of various qualities; —*s.* to mingle; to qualify.  
**Temperament** (tem'per-a-ment), *n.* constitution; medium.  
**Temperance** (tem'per-ans), *n.* moderation; sobriety.  
**Temperate** (tem'per-at), *a.* abstemious; calm; sober.  
**Temperature** (tem'per-a-tûr), *n.* degree of heat or cold.  
**Tempest** (tem'pest), *n.* violent wind; a storm; commotion.  
**Tempestuous** (tem-pest'u-us), *a.* stormy; turbulent.  
**Templar** (tem'plar), *n.* student of law; a knight.  
**Temple** (tem'pl), *n.* an edifice for worship; flat side of the head above the cheek-bone.  
**Templet** (tem'plet), *n.* a piece of timber in building.  
**Temporal** (tem'po-ral), *a.* relating to this life; having limited existence; relating to the temples.  
**Temporarily** (tem'po-ra-re-le), *ad.* for a time only.  
**Temporary** (tem'po-ra-re), *a.* existing for a time; fleeting; transitory.  
**Temporize** (tem'po-riz), *v.* to comply with the times.  
**Tempt** (temt), *v.* to entice to evil; to allure; to provoke.  
**Temptation** (tem-tâ'shun), *n.* act of tempting; state of being tempted; trial; enticement.  
**Tempter** (tem'ter), *n.* one who tempts.  
**Tenable** (ten'a-bl), *a.* that can be held or maintained.  
**Tenacious** (te-nâ'shus), *a.* holding fast; grasping.  
**Tenacity** (te-nas'e-te), *n.* quality of being tenacious.  
**Tenancy** (ten'an-se), *n.* a temporary possession.  
**Tenant** (ten'ant), *n.* one who holds and rents property of another; —*v.* to hold on conditions.

**Tenantable** (ten'ant-a-bl), *a.* fit to be tenanted.  
**Tenantry** (ten'an-tre), *n.* tenants in general.  
**Tend** (tend), *v.* to watch; to aim; to conduce; to contribute.  
**Tendency** (ten'den-se), *n.* inclination; scope; aim; course.  
**Tender** (ten'der), *n.* a dispatch or store vessel; a carriage on railways; an offer; —*a.* easily moved to pity; not hardy; soft; —*v.* to offer payment; to present for acceptance.  
**Tenderly** (ten'der-le), *ad.* gently; kindly.  
**Tenderness** (ten'der-nes), *n.* softness; kindness; soreness.  
**Tendon** (ten'don), *n.* a ligature of joints; a sinew.  
**Tendril** (ten'dril), *n.* the clasper of a vine, &c.  
**Tenebrous** (ten'e-brus), *a.* dark; gloomy; obscure.  
**Tenement** (ten'e-ment), *n.* a house; anything held or occupied by a tenant.  
**Tenesmus** (ten-es'mus), *n.* constant desire to stool.  
**Tenet** (ten'et), *n.* a position; opinion; principle.  
**Tenfold** (ten'fold), *a.* ten times more.  
**Tenon** (ten'un), *n.* that part of timber which is cut to enter a mortise.  
**Tenor** (ten'or), *n.* course; purpose; a part in music.  
**Tense** (tens), *n.* form of a verb to express time; —*a.* rigid; stretched; not lax.  
**Tensible** (ten'se-bl), *a.* capable of extension.  
**Tension** (ten'shun), *n.* act of stretching; stiffness.  
**Tensive** (ten'siv), *a.* giving the sensation of stiffness or contraction.  
**Tent** (tent), *n.* a movable canvas lodge; —*v.* to lodge in a tent; to probe.  
**Tentacle** (ten'ta-kl), *n.* a filiform organ of certain insects for feeling or motion.  
**Tentative** (ten'ta-tiv), *a.* trying; experimental.  
**Tenter** (ten'ter), *n.* hook for stretching cloth on a frame.  
**Tenuity** (ten-û'e-te), *n.* smallness; thinness.  
**Tenuous** (ten'u-us), *a.* thin; slender; small; minute.  
**Tenure** (ten'ar), *n.* a holding

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## TEPEFACTION

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## THAUMATURGY

- of lands or buildings.
- Tepefaction** (te-pe-ek'shun), *n.* act of making tepid.
- Tepely** (te-pe-ē), *v.* to make moderately warm.
- Tepid** (te-pid), *a.* lukewarm.
- Tepidity** (te-pid'e-ty), *n.* moderate warmth.
- Terebinthine** (ter-e-bin'thin), *a.* pertaining to turpentine.
- Tergeminous** (ter-jem'e-nus), *a.* threefold; three-paired.
- Tergiversation** (ter-je-ver-sā'shun), *n.* a subterfuge.
- Term** (term), *n.* a limited period; a boundary; time of session;—*v.* to denominate.
- Termazancy** (ter-ma-gan-se), *n.* turbulence; furiousness.
- Termagant** (ter-ma-gant), *n.* a virago;—*a.* scolding.
- Terminable** (ter-me-na-bl), *a.* that may be bounded.
- Terminal** (ter-me-nal), *a.* being at or forming an end.
- Terminate** (ter-me-nat), *v.* to complete; to limit; to put an end to; to conclude.
- Termination** (ter-me-nā'shun), *n.* result; conclusion.
- Terminology** (ter-me-nol'o-je), *n.* explanation of terms.
- Terminus** (ter-mi-nus), *n.* a boundary line; first or last station of a railroad.
- Termless** (term'les), *a.* without limit; boundless.
- Tern** (tern), *a.* threefold.
- Ternary** (ter'na-re), *a.* preceded by or consisting of three.
- Terrace** (ter-rās), *n.* a raised level bank; a gallery.
- Terra cotta** (ter'ra kot'a), *n.* a composition of clay and sand.
- Terrapin** (ter'ra-pin), *n.* a large kind of turtle.
- Terraqueous** (ter-rā'kwe-us), *a.* consisting of land and water.
- Terrene** (ter-rēn'), *a.* pertaining to the earth or land.
- Terrestrial** (ter-res'tre-al), *a.* belonging to the earth.
- Terrible** (ter're-bl), *a.* that which may excite terror.
- Terribly** (ter're-bl), *ad.* violently; frightfully.
- Terrier** (ter're-er), *n.* a species of hunting-dog.
- Terrific** (ter-rif'ik), *a.* adapted to excite alarm; dreadful.
- Terrify** (ter're-fi), *v.* to alarm; to frighten greatly.
- Terrigenous** (ter-rj'e-nus), *a.* produced by the earth.
- Territorial** (ter-re-tō're-al), *a.* belonging to a territory.
- Territory** (ter're-to-re), *n.* a district of country under temporary government.
- Terror** (ter'rer), *n.* great fear.
- Terrorism** (ter-rer-izm), *n.* a state of being terrified.
- Terse** (ters), *a.* elegant; neat.
- Terseness** (ters'nes), *n.* neatness of style; conciseness.
- Tertian** (ter'shan), *a.* returning every third day.
- Tertiary** (ter'she-er-e), *a.* of the third formation.
- Tessellate** (tes'se-lāt), *v.* to form in squares or checkers.
- Tessellation** (tes-se-lā'shun), *n.* mosaic work, or operation of making it.
- Tessular** (tes'su-ler), *a.* cubical; having equal axis.
- Test** (test), *n.* a critical trial: a vessel to try metals;—*v.* to put to proof.
- Testaceous** (tes-tā'shus), *a.* having a hard shell; shelly.
- Testament** (tes-ta-ment), *n.* a will; either of the two divisions of the Scriptures.
- Testamentary** (tes-ta-men'ta-re), *a.* relating to a will.
- Testate** (tes-tat), *a.* having made a will; disposed of by will.
- Testator** (tes-tā'ter), *n.* a man who makes and leaves a will.
- Testatrix** (tes-tā'triks), *n.* a female who leaves a will.
- Tester** (tes'ter), *n.* the canopy covering a bed.
- Testicle** (tes'te-kl), *n.* a seminal organ in animals.
- Testification** (tes-te-fe-kā'shun), *n.* act of witnessing.
- Testify** (tes'te-fi), *v.* to give testimony; to bear witness.
- Testily** (tes'te-le), *ad.* fretfully; peevishly.
- Testimonial** (tes-te-mō'ne-al), *n.* a certificate; attestation.
- Testimony** (tes'te-mo-ne), *n.* evidence; proof; declaration.
- Testudinal** (tes-tū'de-nal), *a.* of or resembling a tortoise.
- Testy** (tes'te), *a.* peevish.
- Tetanus** (tet'a-nus), *n.* lock-jaw.
- Tete-a-tete** (tāt-a-tāt), *n.* head to head; in private.
- Tether** (teth'er), *v.* to confine by a rope; to restrain.
- Tetragon** (tēt'ra-gon), *n.* a figure of four angles.
- Tetrahedron** (tet-ra-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure of four equal triangles.
- Tetrarch** (tet'rark), *n.* a petty prince or sovereign.
- Tetrastich** (te-tras'tik), *n.* a stanza of four verses.
- Tetrastyle** (tet'ra-stil), *n.* a building with four columns.
- Tetrasyllable** (tet-ra-sil'lā-bl), *n.* a word of four syllables.
- Tetter** (tet'ter), *n.* a cutaneous disease or eruption.
- Teutonic** (tu-ton'ik), *a.* relating to the ancient Germans.
- Tewel** (tū'el), *n.* an iron pipe in forges to receive the nozzle of the bellows.
- Text** (tekst), *n.* a passage of Scripture; that on which a comment is written.
- Text-book** (tekst'book), *n.* a book of instruction or principles. [that may be woven.]
- Textile** (teks'til), *a.* woven, or
- Textual** (teks'tū'al), *a.* relating to or contained in the text.
- Texture** (teks'tūr), *n.* manner of weaving; the web that is woven; tissue.
- Than** (than), *conj.* a participle noting comparison.
- Thane** (thān), *n.* an Anglo-Saxon person of dignity.
- Thank** (thank), *v.* to express gratitude for favor.
- Thankful** (thank'ful), *a.* full of thanks; grateful.
- Thankfulness** (thank'ful-nes), *n.* gratitude.
- Thanks** (thank's), *n. pl.* expression of gratitude.
- Thankless** (thank'les), *a.* unthankful; ungrateful.
- Thanksgiving** (thank's-giv-ing), *n.* act of giving thanks; a day for expressing gratitude to God.
- Thankworthy** (thank'wur-the), *a.* deserving thanks.
- That** (that), *pron. or conj. pl.* those, when used as a pronoun;—*a.* designates a particular person or thing;—*conj.* denotes cause or consequence.
- Thatch** (thach), *n.* straw for covering a roof or stack.
- Thaumatrope** (thaw'ma-trōp), *n.* an optical toy.
- Thaumaturgus** (thaw-ma-tur'gus), *n.* a wonder-worker.
- Thaumaturgy** (thaw-ma-tur'jy), *n.* art of performing wonders.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

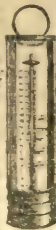
## THAW

**Thaw** (thaw), *v.* to melt; to grow liquid.  
**The** (the), *def. art.* denoting a particular person or thing.  
**Theater** (thē'a-ter), *n.* a play-house; any place of action.  
**Theatrical** (thē-at're-kal), *a.* pertaining to a theater.  
**Thee** (thē), *pron.* objective case of *Thou*.  
**Theft** (theft), *n.* act of stealing, or thieving.  
**Their** (thār), *pron.* or *a.* belonging to them.  
**Theism** (thē'izm), *n.* belief in the existence of a God.  
**Them** (them), *pron.* objective case of *They*.  
**Theme** (thēm), *n.* subject; short topic or essay.  
**Themselves** (them-selvz), *pron. pl.* these very persons.  
**Then** (then), *ad.* or *conj.* at that time; in that case; therefore.  
**Thence** (thens), *ad.* from that place; from that time.  
**Thenceforth** (thens'forth), *ad.* from that time.  
**Theocracy** (thē-ok'ra-se), *n.* divine government.  
**Theocracy** (thē-ok'ra-se), *n.* a mixture of the worship of different gods.  
**Theodolite** (thē-od'o-lit), *n.* an instrument for measuring distances by surveyors.  
**Theogony** (thē-og'o-ne), *n.* the genealogy of heathen gods.  
**Theologian** (thē-o-lō'je-an), *n.* one versed in divinity.  
**Theological** (thē-o-lō'je-kal), *a.* pertaining to theology.  
**Theologist** (thē-o-lō'jist), *n.* one versed in theology.  
**Theologize** (thē-o-lō'jiz), *v.* to render theological.  
**Theology** (thē-o-lō'je), *n.* the science which treats of God and divine things.  
**Theopathy** (thē-op'a-the), *n.* sympathy with the divine nature.  
**Theopneasty** (thē-op-nūs'te), *n.* divine inspiration.  
**Theorem** (thē-o-rem), *n.* proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning.  
**Theoretical** (thē-o-ret'e-kal), *a.* relating to theory; speculative; not practical.  
**Theorist** (thē-o-rizt), *n.* one who forms theories.  
**Theorize** (thē-o-riz), *v.* to form a theory; to speculate.

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## THOLE

**Theory** (thē'o-re), *n.* speculation; an exposition; a scheme; science, as distinguished from practice.  
**Theosophy** (thē-os'o-fe), *n.* divine illumination.  
**Theosophical** (thē-o-sof'e-kal), *a.* relating to theosophy.  
**Therapeutic** (ther-a-pū'tik), *a.* relating to the healing art.  
**There** (thār), *ad.* in that place, as opposed to *here*.  
**Thereabout** (thār-a-bout'), *ad.* near that place or number.  
**Thereafter** (thār-after), *ad.* after that.  
**Thereat** (thār-at'), *ad.* at that place; on that account.  
**Thereby** (thār-bi'), *ad.* by that; by means of that.  
**Therefore** (thār'for), *ad.* for this or that reason.  
**Therein** (thār-in'), *ad.* in that or this.  
**Thereof** (thār-of), *ad.* of that or this.  
**Thereon** (thār-on'), *ad.* on this or this.  
**Thereupon** (thār-up-on'), *ad.* upon that or this.  
**Therewith** (thār-with'), *ad.* with that or this.  
**Therewithal** (thār-with-al'), *ad.* over and above.  
**Thermal** (ther'mal), *a.* relating to heat; warm; tepid.  
**Thermometer** (ther-mom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument to measure the degree of heat or temperature.  
**Thermostatic** (ther-mo-stat'ik), *a.* regulating the heat.  
**Thermoties** (ther-mot'iks), *n. pl.* the science of heat.  
**Thermotical** (ther-mot'e-kal), *a.* produced by heat.  
**Thesaurus** (the-saw'rus), *n.* a treasury; a dictionary.  
**These** (thēz), *pron. pl.* of *This*.  
**Thesis** (thē'sis), *n.* a theme; a proposition; an essay.  
**Thespian** (thes'pe-an), *a.* of or relating to tragic acting.  
**Theurgist** (thē'er-jist), *n.* one who pretends to the supernatural.  
**Theurgy** (thē'er-je), *n.* a miracle; a species of magic.



**Thews** (thūz), *n. pl.* muscles; brawn; strength. [or *is*.]  
**They** (thā), *pron. pl.* of *he, she*.  
**Thick** (thik), *a.* dense; close; not thin; — *n.* the thickest or most crowded part.  
**Thicken** (thik'en), *v.* to become or make thick.  
**Thicket** (thik'et), *n.* a copse of trees or shrubs.  
**Thickly** (thik'le), *ad.* closely.  
**Thickness** (thik'nes), *n.* the state of being thick.  
**Thief** (thēf), *n.* one who steals.  
**Thieve** (thēv), *v.* to steal.  
**Thievish** (thēv'ish), *a.* given to stealing; secret; sly.  
**Thigh** (thi), *n.* part of the leg above the knee.  
**Thills** (thilz), *n. pl.* shafts of a wagon, &c.  
**Thimble** (thim'bl), *n.* a metal cap for the needle-finger.  
**Thin** (thin), *a.* lean; slim; not thick; — *v.* to make thin; to dilute; to attenuate.  
**Thine** (thin), *a.* relating or belonging to thee.  
**Thing** (thing), *n.* event or action; any substance.  
**Think** (think), *v.* to imagine; to judge; to have ideas.  
**Thinkable** (think'a-bl), *a.* capable of being thought.  
**Thinly** (thin'le), *ad.* in a scattered manner; not thickly.  
**Thinness** (thin'nes), *n.* state of being thin; slinness.  
**Third** (therd), *a.* next to the second; — *n.* one part of three; 1-60th of a second.  
**Thirds** (therdz), *n. pl.* third part of an estate to which a widow is entitled by law.  
**Thirst** (therst), *n.* pain from want of drink; vehement eagerness; — *v.* to feel the want of drink; to desire.  
**Thirstiness** (therst'nes), *n.* state of being thirsty.  
**Thirsty** (therst'e), *a.* suffering from thirst; dry; parched.  
**This** (thiz), *a.* or *pron.* that which is present.  
**Thistle** (thiz'l), *n.* a prickly plant; the national emblem of Scotland.  
**Thither** (thith'er), *ad.* to that place or end.  
**Thitherward** (thith'er-ward), *ad.* toward that place.  
**Thole** (thōl), *n.* a pin in the gunwale of a boat for the oar to work in.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## THONG

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## TIFT

**Thong** (thong), *n.* a strip of leather.

**Thorax** (thô'raks), *n.* the bones or cavity of the chest.

**Thorn** (thorn), *n.* a prickly tree or shrub; a spine; a difficulty.

**Thorny** (thorn'e), *a.* full of thorns; prickly; perplexing.

**Thorough** (thur'o), *a.* complete; full; going through.

**Thoroughfare** (thur'o-fâr), *n.* a street; a passage through.

**Thoroughly** (thur'o-le), *ad.* completely.

**Those** (thoz), *pron. pl.* of *That*.  
**Thou** (thou), *pron.* denoting the person spoken to.

**Though** (thô), *conj.* in that case; however.

**Thought** (thawt) *n.* act of thinking; inward reasoning of the mind; meditation.

**Thoughtful** (thawt'ful), *a.* given to thought, meditative; careful.

**Thoughtfulness** (thawt'fulness), *n.* meditation; carefulness.

**Thoughtless** (thawt'less), *a.* heedless; careless; unthinking.

**Thousand** (thou'zand), *a.* or *n.* ten hundred.

**Thral** (thrawl), *v.* to enslave.

**Thraldom** (thrawl'dum), *n.* servitude; slavery; bondage.

**Thrash** (thrash), *v.* to beat out grain; to beat soundly.

**Thrashing** (thrash'ing), *n.* act of beating out grain; a sound beating or drubbing.

**Thread** (thred), *n.* a small twist of silk, cotton, &c.; a spiral part of a screw.

**Threadbare** (thred'bâr), *a.* worn to the threads; common; trite.

**Threat** (thret), *n.* a denunciation of ill; a menace.

**Threaten** (thret'n), *v.* to menace; to denounce evil upon.

**Threatening** (thret'n-ing), *a.* indicating danger; impending.

**Threefold** (thrê'fôld), *a.* thrice repeated; consisting of three.

**Threnetle** (thre-net'ik), *a.* sorrowful; mournful.

**Thresh** (thresh), *v.* to thrash.

**Threshold** (thresh'ôld), *n.* the door-sill; entrance.

**Threw** (thrû), *pret.* of *Throw*.

**Thrice** (thris), *ad.* three times; very highly.

**Thrift** (thrift), *n.* frugality; prudence; profit.

**Thriftless** (thrift'less), *a.* extravagant; not frugal.

**Thrifty** (thrift'e), *a.* careful; sparing; frugal.

**Thrill** (thril), *v.* to pierce; to penetrate; to feel a quivering sensation; — *n.* a warbling.

**Thrive** (thriv), *v.* to prosper; to grow rich; to succeed.

**Thriving** (thriving), *a.* prosperous; flourishing.

**Throat** (throt), *n.* fore part of the neck, in which are the windpipe and gullet.

**Throb** (throbb), *v.* to palpitate forcibly; — *n.* strong pulsation.

**Throe** (thrô), *n.* extreme pain; agony; a pang.

**Throne** (thrôn), *n.* a royal seat; — *v.* to enthron.

**Throng** (throng), *n.* a crowd of people; — *v.* to crowd together.

**Throttle** (throt'tl), *n.* the windpipe; — *v.* to choke; to suffocate.

**Through** (throo), *prep.* from end to end; by means of.

**Throughout** (throo-out), *prep.* quite through.

**Throve** (thrôv), *pret.* of *Thrive*.

**Throw** (thrô), *v.* to fling by the hand; to toss; to turn; to twist; — *n.* a cast; a hit; a fall.

**Throwster** (thrô'ster), *n.* one who twists silk. &c.

**Thrum** (thrum), *n.* coarse yarn; the ends of weavers' threads; — *v.* to play; to grate.

**Thrush** (thrush), *n.* a bird; ulcers in the mouth; aphthæ.

**Thrust** (thrust), *v.* to impel; to push with force; to intrude; — *n.* a hostile attack.

**Thrustings** (thrust'ingz), *n. pl.* the whey pressed out of the curd of cheese.

**Thud** (thud), *n.* a stroke; a blow.

**Thumb** (thum), *n.* the first and short thick finger of the hand; — *v.* to handle awkwardly; to finger.

**Thump** (thump), *v.* to strike; to beat; — *n.* a hard blow.

**Thunder** (thun'der), *n.* the sound which follows after lightning; — *v.* to discharge electricity with noise; to emit with noise and terror.

**Thunder-bolt** (thun'der-bôlt), *n.* a fulmination of lightning.

**Thunder-clap** (thun'der-klap), *n.* a burst of thunder.

**Thunder-shower** (thun'der-show-er), *n.* a shower accompanied with thunder.

**Thunder-struck** (thun'der-struk), *a.* amazed.

**Thus** (thus), *ad.* so; in this manner; to this degree.

**Thwack** (thwak), *v.* to bang; — *n.* a hard blow.

**Thwart** (thwawt), *v.* to oppose; to lie across; to traverse.

**Thy** (thi), *a.* belonging to thee.

**Thyme** (tim), *n.* a herb.

**Thyself** (thi-self), *pron.* thou or thee only.

**Tiara** (ti-â'ra), *n.* ornamental head-dress; a diadem; the triple crown.

**Tibial** (tib'e-al), *a.* relating to a flute, or the shin-bone, or tibia.

**Tick** (tik), *n.* credit; an insect; the beat of a watch; case of a bed; — *v.* to run upon credit; to beat, as a watch.

**Ticket** (tik'et), *n.* card or token of right to benefit; a label.

**Tickle** (tik'l), *v.* to excite a thrilling sensation by the touch; to please by slight gratification; to laugh.

**Ticklish** (tik'lish), *a.* easily tickled; tottering; critical.

**Tidal** (ti'dal), *a.* pertaining to the tides.

**Tid-bit** (tid'bit), *n.* a delicate or tender piece.

**Tide** (tid), *n.* the flow and ebb, or rise and fall of the waters of the sea, &c.; — *v.* to drive with the stream.

**Tide-waiter** (tid-wât-er), *n.* a custom-house officer who waits the arrival of vessels.

**Tidily** (ti'de-ly), *ad.* with neatness; with taste.

**Tidiness** (ti'de-nes), *n.* cleanliness and simplicity.

**Tidings** (ti'dingz), *n. pl.* intelligence; news.

**Tidology** (ti-dol'o-je), *n.* theory or doctrine of the tides.

**Tidy** (ti'de), *a.* neat; ready; — *n.* a fancy knitted cover for the back of chairs, &c.; a pinafore.

**Tie** (ti), *v.* to bind; to fasten; — *n.* a bond; equality; a knot.

**Tier** (têr), *n.* a row or rank.

**Tierce** (têrs), *n.* a cask.

**Tiff** (tif), *n.* a fit of ill-humor.

**Tift** (tift), *n.* mor.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## TIGER

**Tiger** (tí'ger), *n.* a fierce beast of prey;—*fem.* tigress.  
**Tigrine** (tí'grin), *a.* resembling a tiger; feline.  
**Tight** (tít), *a.* tense; compact; close; not loose; not leaky.  
**Tighten** (tít'n), *v.* to make tight or close; to straighten.  
**Take** (tik), *n.* a cur; a clown.  
**Tile** (tíl), *n.* a plate of burned clay for roofing, &c.  
**Till** (tíl), *n.* a money-box;—*prep.* or *ad.* until;—*v.* to cultivate.  
**Tillage** (tíl'aj), *n.* culture and preparing of land.  
**Tiller** (tíl'ler), *n.* handle of a rudder; a husbandman.  
**Tilt** (tílt), *n.* a thrust; a canvas covering; military exercise; a large trip-hammer;—*v.* to forge; to incline; to rush; to cover.  
**Tilt-hammer** (tílt'hammer), *n.* a heavy hammer.  
**Timber** (tím'ber), *n.* wood fit for building; a beam.  
**Timbrel** (tím'brel), *n.* a kind of drum or tambourine.  
**Time** (tím), *n.* a part of duration; season; age; the present life; measure of sounds;—*v.* to adapt to the time; to measure; to regulate.  
**Time-keeper** (tím'kèp'er), *n.* a clock or watch; one who registers time.  
**Timeless** (tím'les), *a.* untimely; at improper time.  
**Timely** (tím'le), *a.* in good time; seasonable.  
**Time-serving** (tím'serv-ing), *a.* adapting opinions and manners to the time; servile; obsequious.  
**Timid** (tím'id), *a.* faint-hearted; fearful; wanting courage.  
**Timidity** (tím'id-e-ty), *n.* want of boldness or courage.  
**Timorous** (tím'er-us), *a.* full of fear or scruples.  
**Tin** (tín), *n.* a white, soft, and very malleable metal.  
**Tincture** (tíng'çúr), *n.* extract of a substance;—*v.* to color; to imbue.  
**Tinder** (tín'der), *n.* an inflammable substance.  
**Tinder-box** (tín'der-boks), *n.* a box for tinder.  
**Time** (tín), *n.* a tooth or prong.  
**Tin-foil** (tín'fóil), *n.* tin reduced to a thin leaf.  
**Tinge** (tínj), *n.* color; dye.

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## TOLL

**Tingle** (tíng'gl), *v.* to feel a thrilling sound, or a sharp pricking sensation.  
**Tinker** (tíng'ker), *n.* a mender of vessels of metal.  
**Tinkle** (tíng'kl), *v.* to make sharp sounds; to jingle.  
**Tinkling** (tíng'king), *n.* a small, quick, sharp sound.  
**Tinsel** (tín'sel), *n.* a kind of lace; something of slight value, with false luster;—*a.* gaudy; superficial.  
**Tint** (tínt), *n.* a slight hue of coloring;—*v.* to tinge.  
**Tiny** (tí'ne), *a.* small; puny.  
**Tip** (típ), *n.* the extremity; point; end; hint.  
**Tintinnabulation** (tín-tín-nab-u-lá'shun), *n.* a tinkling sound.  
**Tippet** (típ'pet), *n.* a covering worn on the neck.  
**Tipple** (típ'pl), *v.* to drink to excess;—*n.* liquor.  
**Tippler** (típ'pler), *n.* a drunkard; a sot; a toper.  
**Tipstaff** (típ'staf), *n.* a constable.  
**Tipsy** (típ'se), *a.* intoxicated.  
**Tip toe** (típ'tó), *n.* the end of the toes.  
**Tiptop** (típ'top), *n.* the highest or utmost degree.  
**Tirade** (tí-rád'), *n.* a violent and reproving declamation.  
**Tire** (tír), *n.* a band of iron for a wheel;—*v.* to become weary; to harass; to vex.  
**Tired** (tírd), *a.* weary; jaded.  
**Fire-some** (tír'sum), *a.* tedious; fatiguing; exhausting.  
**Tissue** (tísh'ú), *n.* cloth interwoven with gold, &c.  
**Tit** (tít), *n.* any small thing.  
**Tit-bit** (tít'bit), *n.* a delicate morsel; a choice, tender bit.  
**Titanic** (tí-tán'ík), *a.* enormous.  
**Tithe** (títh), *n.* tenth of anything;—*v.* to pay tithes.  
**Tithonle** (tí-thon'ík), *a.* pertaining to those rays of light which produce chemical effects.  
**Titillate** (tít'il-lát), *v.* to tickle.  
**Titillation** (tít'il-lá'shun), *n.* act or state of being tickled.  
**Title** (tít'l), *n.* an inscription; right; appellation of dignity;—*v.* to name; to call.  
**Titmouse** (tít'mous), *n.* a small bird.  
**Titter** (tít'ter), *v.* to laugh.  
**Tittle-tattle** (tít'l-tat'l), *n.* idle talk; empty gabble.

**Titular** (tít'u-lar), *a.* existing in name or title only.  
**Titulary** (tít'u-lar-é), *a.* pertaining to a title;—*n.* one who has a title or right.  
**To** (tó), *prep.* toward.  
**Toad** (tód), *n.* a reptile.  
**Toad-eater** (tód'é-ter), *n.* a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean flatterer.  
**Toadyism** (tód'é-izm), *n.* servile flattery; practice of a toady.  
**Toadstool** (tód'stool), *n.* a poisonous fungous plant.  
**Toast** (tóst), *v.* to dry at the fire; to drink to the health of;—*n.* bread toasted.  
**Tobacco** (tó-bák'ko), *n.* a plant used for smoking.  
**Toesin** (tók'sín), *n.* bell for giving alarm.  
**Tod** (tod), *n.* twenty-eight pounds of wool.  
**To-day** (tóo-dá'), *n.* the present day.  
**Toddle** (tód'dl), *v.* to walk unsteadily, as a child.  
**Toddy** (tód'de), *n.* spirits and water sweetened.  
**Toe** (tó), *n.* one of the five branches which terminate a foot.  
**Toga** (tó'ga), *n.* mantle or gown of a Roman citizen.  
**Toggery** (tóg'ger-e), *n.* clothes; garments; articles.  
**Together** (tóo-geth'er), *ad.* in company; in concert.  
**Toggle** (tóg'gl), *n.* a kind of wooden pin.  
**Toll** (toll), *v.* to work hard; to labor;—*n.* a web; a snare.  
**Toilet** (tóil'et), *n.* a dressing-table; mode of dressing.  
**Toilsome** (tóil'sum), *a.* laborious; wearisome.  
**Token** (tó'kn), *n.* a mark; symptom; sign; a memorial.  
**Told** (töld), *pret. pp.* of *Tell*.  
**Tole** (töl), *v.* to allure.  
**Tolerable** (tol'er-a-bl), *a.* that may be endured.  
**Tolerance** (tol'er-ans), *n.* power or act of enduring.  
**Tolerate** (tol'er-át), *v.* to suffer to be; to permit.  
**Toleration** (tol'er-át'shun), *n.* act of allowing; sufferance.  
**Toll** (töl), *n.* a tax for passing; sound of a bell; a miller's compensation;—*v.* to impose or exact a toll; to sound, as a bell.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## TOLLAGE

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## TOXICOLOGY

**Tollage** (tôl'aj), *n.* payment of toll; amount paid.  
**Toll-gatherer** (tôl-gath-er-er), *n.* a man who takes toll.  
**Tomahawk** (tom'a-hawk), *n.* an Indian hatchet.  
**Tomato** (to-ma to, or to-mà'to) *n.* a plant and its fruit.  
**Tomb** (toon), *n.* the grave.  
**Tomboy** (tom'boy), *n.* a romping boy or girl.  
**Tombstone** (toom'stôn), *n.* a stone or monument over a grave.  
**Tome** (tôm), *n.* a book.  
**To-morrow** (too-mor'o), *n.* the day after the present.  
**Ton** (ton), *n.* the fashion.  
**Ton** (tun), *n.* weight of 2240 pounds avoirdupois.  
**Tone** (tôn), *n.* a modified sound or tune, strength.  
**Toned** (tônd), *a.* having a tone; sweet toned.  
**Tongs** (tongz), *n. pl.* pliers to handle fire or metal.  
**Tongue** (tung), *n.* the organ of taste and speech; a language; a projection.  
**Tongue-tied** (tung'tid), *a.* deficient in speech.  
**Tonic** (ton'ik), *a.* increasing strength; pertaining to notes or sounds;—*n.* a bitter medicine.  
**Tonnage** (tun'aj), *n.* weight of goods in a ship; cubical contents of a ship.  
**Tonsil** (ton sil), *n.* a gland at the base of the tongue.  
**Tonsorial** (ton-sô-re-al), *a.* pertaining to a barber.  
**Tontine** (ton-tên'), *n.* annuity or superintendship.  
**Too** (too), *ad.* over; noting excess; also; likewise.  
**Tool** (tool), *n.* an instrument to work with; a hireling.  
**Toot** (toot), *v.* to make a peculiar noise with the mouth.  
**Teeth** (tooth), *n.* a bony substance in the jaw for mastication; a line or prong.  
**Toothache** (tooth'ak), *n.* a pain in the teeth.  
**Toothsome** (tooth'sum) *a.* grateful to the taste.  
**Top** (top), *n.* the highest part; a toy;—*v.* to rise above.  
**Topaz** (tô'paz), *n.* a kind of precious stone.  
**Top** (tôp), *v.* to drink to excess; to tipple.  
**Topper** (tô'per), *n.* a tippler.

**Tophet** (tô'fet), *n.* hell.  
**Topiary** (tô'p-e-a-re), *a.* shaped or done by cutting, as trees.  
**Topic** (tô'p'ik), *n.* subject of discourse or argument.  
**Topmast** (top mast), *n.* next above the lower mast.  
**Topmost** (tôp'môst), *a.* highest; uppermost.  
**Topographer** (tô-pôg'ra-fer), *n.* a describer of places, &c.  
**Topographical** (tô-pô-graf'e-kal), *a.* descriptive.  
**Topography** (tô-pôg'ra-fe), *n.* art of describing places.  
**Topple** (tôp'pl), *v.* to fall over; to tumble down.  
**Topsy-turvy** (tôp-se-ter've) *ad.* bottom upward.  
**Torch** (torch), *n.* a light, of combustible matter.  
**Toreumatography** (tô-rû-ma-tôg'ra-fe), *n.* description of sculptures, &c.  
**Torment** (tô-rû'tik), *a.* highly finished, as wood, ivory, &c.  
**Torment** (tor'ment), *n.* extreme pain; anguish; misery.  
**Torment** (tor'ment'), *v.* to torture; to harass; to vex.  
**Tormenter** (tor-men'ter), *n.* one who torments.  
**Torn** (tôrn), *pp.* of *Tear*.  
**Tornado** (tor-nâ'dô), *n.* a sudden violent wind.  
**Torose** (tô-rôs'), *a.* uneven; swelling in knobs.  
**Torpedo** (tor-pô'dô), *n.* the cramp-fish; a machine for blowing up ships.  
**Torpescent** (tor-pes'cent), *n.* torpidness; stupidity.  
**Torpid** (tor pil), *a.* numbed; not active; sluggish; dull.  
**Torpidity** (tor-pid'e-te), *n.* numbness; inactivity.  
**Torpor** (tor'por), *n.* numbness; dulness; inactivity.  
**Torrefaction** (tor-re-fak'shun) *n.* operation of drying or scorching by heat.  
**Torrefy** (tor'e-fi), *v.* to dry by fire; to roast; to scorch.  
**Torrent** (tor'rent), *n.* a rapid and violent current or stream.  
**Torrid** (tor'rid), *a.* burning; parched; dried with heat.  
**Torsion** (tor'shun), *n.* act of turning or twisting.  
**Tortoise** (tor'tis), *n.* an animal covered with a hard shell.

**Torso** (tor'sô), *n.* the trunk of a statue.  
**Tort** (tort), *n.* injury done.  
**Tortious** (tor'tu-us), *a.* twisted; winding; deceitful.  
**Torture** (tor'tur), *n.* violent pain; anguish;—*v.* to torment.  
**Tory** (tô're), *n.* an upholder of royal and ecclesiastical power; one who supported the British government during the American Revolution.  
**Toryism** (tô're-izm), *n.* the principles of a tory.  
**Toss** (tos), *v.* to throw; to fling; to agitate; to roll and tumble;—*n.* a throwing upward.  
**Total** (tô'tal), *a.* whole; complete;—*n.* the whole sum.  
**Totality** (tô-tal'e-te), *n.* the whole sum or amount.  
**Totter** (tôt'ter), *v.* to reel.  
**Touch** (tuch), *n.* sense of feeling; test; hint; stroke;—*v.* to feel; to come in contact.  
**Touchwood** (tuch'wood), *n.* decayed wood easily fired.  
**Touchy** (tuch'e), *a.* peevish.  
**Tough** (tuf), *a.* not brittle; strong; firm; tenacious.  
**Toughness** (tufness), *n.* state of being tough; tenacity.  
**Tour** (toor), *n.* a roving journey; travel; turn of duty.  
**Tourist** (toor'ist), *n.* one who makes a tour.  
**Tournament** (toor'n-a-ment), *n.* equestrian sport.  
**Touse** (towz), *v.* to tear; to pull about; to rumple.  
**Tow** (tô), *n.* coarse part of flax;—*v.* to draw by a rope.  
**Toward** (tô'ard), *prep.* in the direction of; near to;—*a.* ready to do or learn;—*ad.* nearly.  
**Towel** (tow'el), *n.* a cloth for wiping the skin, &c.  
**Tower** (tow'er), *n.* a high edifice; a citadel; elevation;—*v.* to mount high; to soar.  
**To wit** (too wit), *ad.* namely.  
**Tow-line** (tô'lin), *n.* a rope for towing vessels.  
**Town** (town), *n.* a collection of houses; the inhabitants of a town.  
**Township** (town'ship), *n.* territory or district of a town.  
**Town-talk** (town'tawk), *n.* subject of common conversation.  
**Toxicology** (toks-e-kôl'o-je), *n.* the branch of medicine which



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## TOXOPHILITE

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## TRANSLUCID

- treats of poisons.
- Toxophilite** (toks-o'f-il-it), *n.* a lover of archery.
- Toy** (toy), *n.* a plaything; a trifle;—*v.* to trifle, to dally.
- Toyish** (toy'ish), *a.* playful.
- Trace** (trās), *v.* to follow by footsteps; to sketch;—*n.* a mark; vestige; footstep.
- Traceable** (trās'a-bl), *a.* that may be traced.
- Tracery** (trās'er-e), *n.* ornamental stone-work.
- Traces** (trās'er), *n. pl.* the straps of harness.
- Trachea** (trā'ke-a), *n.* the wind-pipe.
- Tracheotomy** (trā-ke-o'to-me), *n.* the operation of opening the wind-pipe.
- Track** (trak), *n.* a footstep; a beaten path; road; way;—*v.* to follow by footsteps.
- Trackless** (trak'les), *a.* having no path; untrodden.
- Tract** (trakt), *n.* quantity of land or water; region; immense space; a short treatise.
- Tractable** (trak'ta-bl), *a.* easily managed or taught.
- Tractile** (trak'til), *a.* that may be drawn out; ductile.
- Traction** (trak'shun), *n.* act of drawing or state of being drawn.
- Tractive** (trak'tiv), *a.* capable of pulling or drawing.
- Trade** (trād), *n.* commerce; a way of life; occupation;—*v.* to trade; to sell.
- Trader** (trād'er), *n.* one engaged in buying and selling.
- Tradesman** (trād'z-man), *n.* a merchant; a mechanic.
- Trade-wind** (trād'wind), *n.* a periodical wind.
- Tradition** (tra-dish'un), *n.* the handing down of opinions or practices to posterity unwritten.
- Traditional** (tra-dish'un-al), *a.* transmitted by word of mouth.
- Traduce** (trā-dūs'), *v.* to vilify; to defame; to calumniate.
- Traductive** (trā-duk'tiv), *a.* derivable; that may be deduced.
- Traffic** (trafik'), *v.* to buy and sell;—*n.* commerce; trade.
- Tragacanth** (trag'a-kanth), *n.* the gum or juice of a Siberian plant.
- Tragedian** (tra-jē'de-an), *n.* an actor of tragedy.
- Tragedy** (traj'e-de), *n.* a dramatic poem representing an action having a fatal issue; any dreadful event.
- Tragic** (trajik'), } *a.* of or  
**Tragical** (traj'e-kal), } relating  
to tragedy; fatal; calamitous.
- Trail** (trāl), *v.* to draw along the ground; to drag;—*n.* a scent; track.
- Train** (trān), *v.* to draw; to discipline; to educate;—*n.* that which is drawn along behind.
- Trainable** (trān'a-bl), *a.* capable of being trained.
- Trait** (trāt), *n.* a stroke; touch; a feature; the outline.
- Traitor** (trā'ter), *n.* one who betrays his trust.
- Traitorous** (trā'ter-us), *a.* guilty of treason; perfidious.
- Traitress** (trā'tres), *n.* a woman who betrays her country or trust.
- Trajection** (tra-jek'shun), *n.* act of darting through.
- Trajectory** (tra-jek'to-re), *n.* orbit or curve of a comet.
- Trammel** (tran'mel), *v.* to confine; to shackle.
- Tramp** (tramp), *v.* to travel on foot; to wander;—*n.* an idler; a stroller; a vagrant.
- Trample** (tram'pl), *v.* to tread under foot; to insult.
- Trance** (trans), *n.* a rapture; catalepsy; ecstasy.
- Tranquil** (tran'kwil), *a.* quiet; calm; undisturbed.
- Tranquillity** (tran'kwil'le-te), *n.* a calm state; quietness.
- Tranquillize** (tran'kwil-liz), *v.* to render calm; to quiet.
- Transact** (trans-akt'), *v.* to carry through; to manage; to perform; to conduct.
- Transaction** (trans-ak'shun), *n.* negotiation; dealings between man and man.
- Transalpine** (trans-al'pin), *a.* lying beyond the Alps in regard to Rome.
- Transatlantic** (trans-at-lan'tik), *a.* lying beyond the Atlantic.
- Transcend** (tran-send'), *v.* to exceed; to surpass.
- Transcendent** (tran-sen'dent), *a.* very excellent.
- Transcribe** (tran-skrīb'), *v.* to write over again; to copy.
- Transcript** (tran'skript), *n.* a copy from an original.
- Transcription** (tran-skríp'shun), *n.* act of copying.
- Transept** (tran'sept), *n.* the part of a church at right angles with the nave.
- Transfer** (trans-fer'), *v.* to convey; to sell; to remove.
- Transfer** (trans-fer'), *n.* a conveyance; a removal.
- Transferable** (trans-fer'a-bl), *a.* that may be conveyed from one to another; negotiable.
- Transfiguration** (trans-fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* change of form or appearance.
- Transfigure** (trans-fig'ūr), *v.* to transform.
- Transfix** (trans-fiks'), *v.* to pierce through; to kill.
- Transform** (trans-form'), *v.* to change the form of.
- Transformation** (trans-for-mā'shun), *n.* change of form or substance.
- Transfuse** (trans-füz'), *v.* to transfer, as blood into another.
- Transfusion** (trans-füz'shun), *n.* introduction of blood into the vessels of another.
- Transgress** (trans-gres'), *v.* to pass over or beyond; to violate; to infringe.
- Transgression** (trans-gresh'un), *n.* a fault; crime; sin.
- Transgressive** (trans-gres'iv), *a.* faulty; apt to transgress.
- Transgressor** (trans-gres'er), *n.* an offender.
- Transient** (tran'shent), *a.* soon past; fleeting; momentary.
- Transientness** (tran'shent-nes), *n.* state of being transient.
- Transit** (tran'sit), *n.* a passing over or through; conveyance.
- Transition** (tran-sizh'un), *n.* passage; removal; change from one place to another.
- Transitional** (tran-sizh'un-al), *a.* denoting transition.
- Transitory** (tran'se-to-re), *a.* speedily vanishing; continuing a short time.
- Translate** (trans-lāt'), *v.* to remove; to interpret into another language.
- Translation** (trans-lā'shun), *n.* that which is translated; a version; a removal.
- Translative** (trans-lā'tiv), *a.* taking from others.
- Translucent** (trans-lū'sent), *a.* diaphanous; shining through.
- Translucid** (trans-lū'sid), *a.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## TRANSMARINE

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## TRESPASS

semi-transparent.  
**Transmarine** (trans-ma-rén'ya), *n.* being beyond the sea.  
**Transmigrate** (trans-mi-grát'), *v.* to pass from one country or body to another.  
**Transmigratory** (trans-mi'grá-to-re), *a.* passing from one to another.  
**Transmissible** (trans-mis-si-bi), *a.* that may be passed from one to another.  
**Transmissive** (trans-mis-siv'), *a.* capable of being transmitted.  
**Transmission** (trans-mish'un), *n.* act of sending from one place to another; passage through.  
**Transmit** (trans-mit'), *v.* to send from one person or place to another.  
**Transmutation** (trans-mu-tá'shun), *n.* the change of anything into another substance.  
**Transmute** (trans-mút'), *v.* to change to another form or substance.  
**Transom** (trans'sum), *n.* a lintel; a cross-beam over a door.  
**Transparency** (trans-pár-en-sé), *n.* the state of being transparent.  
**Transparent** (trans-pár'ent), *a.* that may be seen through; pellucid; clear.  
**Transpierce** (trans-pérs'), *v.* to pass through; to penetrate.  
**Transpire** (trans-pir'), *v.* to emit vapor through the pores; to become known.  
**Transplant** (trans-plant'), *v.* to plant in another place.  
**Transplendent** (trans-splen'dent), *a.* very resplendent.  
**Transport** (trans'port), *n.* conveyance; a ship for conveying goods, stores, &c.; ecstasy; rapture; rage.  
**Transport** (trans-pór't), *v.* to carry; to banish; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy.  
**Transportation** (trans-por-tá'shun), *n.* act of conveying; banishment.  
**Transposal** (trans-pó'zal), *n.* a changing of place.  
**Transpose** (trans-póz') *v.* to put each in the place of the other.  
**Transposition** (trans-pó-zish'un), *n.* change of place.  
**Transubstantiation** (trans-sub-stan-she-a'shun), *n.* changing into another substance.  
**Transude** (trans-súd'), *v.* to pass

or ooze out in a sweat.  
**Transverse** (trans'vers), *n.* that which crosses; a transverse axis; — *a.* in a cross direction.  
**Trap** (trap), *n.* an engine with a string to catch animals; a device; a game; — *v.* to ensnare.  
**Trap-door** (trap'dör), *n.* a door in a floor or roof.  
**Trapeze** (tra-péz'), *n.*  
**Trapezium** (tra-pé'ze-um), *n.* a plane figure contained by four straight lines, no two of which are parallel; a swing used in gymnastics.  
**Trappings** (trap'ingz), *n. pl.* ornaments; dress.  
**Trash** (trash), *n.* any waste matter; bad fruit.  
**Trashy** (trash'e), *a.* worthless; useless; waste; rejected.  
**Travail** (trav'ál), *v.* to labor; to suffer in childbirth; — *n.* labor; parturition.  
**Travel** (trav'el), *v.* to make a journey or voyage; — *n.* a passing through a country.  
**Traveler** (trav'el-er), *n.* one who travels.  
**Traverse** (trav'ers), *ad.* crosswise; athwart; — *v.* to cross; to deny; — *n.* anything laid across; — *a.* lying across.  
**Traversable** (trav'ers-a-bl), *a.* that may be traversed.  
**Traverser** (trav'er-ser), *n.* one who opposes a plea in law.  
**Travesty** (trav'es-té), *n.* a parody; — *v.* to translate so as to burlesque.  
**Trawl** (trawl), *v.* to fish by dragging a net behind the vessel.  
**Tray** (trá), *n.* a waiter.  
**Tracherous** (trech'er-us), *a.* false; faithless; perfidious.  
**Treachery** (trech'er-e), *n.* perfidy; violation of faith.  
**Treacle** (tré'kl), *n.* a saccharine fluid; molasses.  
**Tread** (tred), *v.* to step or walk on; to subdue; to copulate, as birds; to trample; — *n.* manner of walking.  
**Treadle** (tred'l), *n.* the part of a machine moved by the foot.  
**Treason** (tré'zn), *n.* a breach of faith or allegiance; disloyalty; treachery.  
**Treasonable** (tré'zn-a-bl), *a.* involving or consisting of treason.

**Treasure** (trezh'ür), *n.* wealth hoarded up; great quantity; — *v.* to lay up.  
**Treasurer** (trezh'ür-er), *n.* an officer who has charge of money in trust.  
**Treasury** (trezh'ür-e), *n.* a place for money.  
**Treat** (trét), *v.* to handle; to discourse; to manage; — *n.* an entertainment given; a feast.  
**Treatise** (trét'is), *n.* a written discourse; a book.  
**Treatment** (trét'ment), *n.* management; behavior; remedies applied in diseases.  
**Treaty** (trét'e), *n.* a formal agreement or compact.  
**Treble** (treb'l), *a.* threefold; — *n.* high part in music.  
**Tree** (tré), *n.* the largest of the tall and branched vegetable kind.  
**Treenail** (tré'nál, or trun'nel), *n.* a large wooden pin for fastening planks.  
**Trefoil** (tré'foll), *n.* a three-leaved plant; clover.  
**Trellis** (trél'is), *n.* a structure of lattice-work.  
**Tremble** (trem'bl), *v.* to shake, quiver, shudder, or totter.  
**Trembling** (trem'bling), *n.* act of shaking.  
**Tremendous** (tre-men'dus), *n.* terrible; frightful; awful.  
**Tremor** (trem'or), *n.* involuntary trembling; fear.  
**Tremulous** (trem'u-lus), *a.* shaking; quivering.  
**Trench** (trensh), *v.* to cut a channel; to intrench; to encroach; — *n.* a ditch; a fosse.  
**Trencher** (trensh'er), *n.* one who trenches; a wooden plate; a table; food.  
**Trend** (trend), *v.* to have a particular direction.  
**Trental** (tren'tal), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church an office for the dead, of thirty masses.  
**Trepan** (tré-pan'), *n.* a circular saw for perforating the skull; a snare.  
**Trepanning** (tré-pan'ing), *n.* the act of opening the skull.  
**Trepine** (tré-fén'), *n.* an instrument for trepanning.  
**Trepidation** (trepe-dá'shun), *n.* trembling of the limbs; state of fear or alarm.  
**Trespass** (tres'pas), *v.* to enter



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## TRESPASSER

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## TRIUMPHANT

on another's property unlawfully; to intrude; to offend:—*n.* violation of rule.  
**Trespasser** (tres'pas-er), *n.* one who trespasses.  
**Tress** (tres), *n.* a ringlet.  
**Trestle** (tres'l), *n.* a frame to support anything.  
**Tret** (tret), *n.* an allowance for waste.  
**Trevet** (trev'et), *n.* a three-legged stand or stool.  
**Triable** (tri'a-bl), *a.* capable of trial or examination.  
**Triad** (tri'ad), *n.* three united.  
**Trial** (tri'al), *n.* test; a temptation; examination.  
**Triangle** (tri'ang-gl), *n.* a figure having three angles.  
**Triangular** (tri'ang-gu-lar), *a.* like a triangle.  
**Triangulate** (tri'ang-gu-lât), *v.* to survey by means of triangles.  
**Triarchy** (tri'ar-ke), *n.* government by three persons.  
**Tribe** (trib), *n.* a family or race; a class; a distinct body of people.  
**Tribulation** (trib-u-lâ'shun), *n.* that which causes distress or vexation; severe affliction.  
**Tribunal** (tri-bû'nal), *n.* a court of justice.  
**Tribune** (trib'un), *n.* a Roman officer; a rostrum.  
**Tributary** (trib'u-ta-re), *a.* paying tribute; subject.  
**Tribute** (trib'üt), *n.* payment made in acknowledgment of submission or protection.  
**Trice** (tris), *n.* an instant;—*v.* to haul up by means of a rope.  
**Trichina** (tre-ki'na), *n.* a minute parasite or worm infesting certain animals, as the hog.  
**Trichiniasis** (trik-in-i'a-sis), *n.* a disease caused by eating trichinous meat.  
**Trichotomous** (tri-kot'o-mus), *n.* divided into threes.  
**Trick** (trik), *v.* to cheat; to deceive; to adorn;—*n.* any fraud or stratagem to deceive.  
**Trickery** (trik'er-e), *n.* artifice; deceit; art of dressing.  
**Trickle** (trik'l), *v.* to flow or fall in drops gently.  
**Tricolor** (tri'kul-er), *n.* national flag of France, of three colors.

**Trienspid** (tri-kus'pid), *a.* having three points or summits.  
**Tridactylous** (tri-dak'te-lus), *a.* having three fingers or toes.  
**Trident** (tri'dent), *n.* a scepter with three prongs.  
**Tridentated** (tri'dent-ed), *a.* having three teeth or prongs.  
**Triennial** (tri-en'ne-al), *a.* lasting three years; happening every third year.  
**Trier** (tri'er), *n.* one who tries; an examiner.  
**Trifle** (tri'fl), *n.* a thing of no moment or little value.  
**Trifler** (tri'fler), *n.* one who trifles.  
**Trifling** (tri'fling), *a.* of small value; trivial.  
**Trifoliate** (tri-fô'le-ât), *a.* having three leaves.  
**Triform** (tri'form), *a.* having a triple form or shape.  
**Trifurcate** (tri-fer'kât), *a.* having three branches or forks.  
**Trig** (trig), *v.* to stop or fasten a wheel;—*a.* neat; trim.  
**Trigger** (trig'ger), *n.* catch of a wheel or firearm.  
**Trigon** (tri'gon), *n.* a triangle.  
**Trigonoceros** (tri-go-nos'er-us), *a.* having horns with three angles.  
**Trigonometry** (trig-o-nom'e-tre), *n.* the art of measuring triangles.  
**Trigraph** (tri'graft), *n.* a triphthong.  
**Trihedron** (tri-hê'dron), *n.* a figure of three equal sides.  
**Trilateral** (tri-lat'er-al), *a.* having three sides.  
**Trilingual** (tri-ling'gwal), *a.* consisting of three languages.  
**Trilateral** (tri-li'er-al), *a.* having three letters.  
**Trilith** (tri'li-th), *n.* a monument of three stones.  
**Trill** (trill), *n.* a quaver; a shaking of the voice in singing;—*v.* to quaver; to shake; to trickle.  
**Trillion** (tril'yun), *n.* in English notation, the figure 1, with eighteen ciphers annexed; in French notation, the figure 1, with twelve ciphers annexed.  
**Trim** (trim), *a.* neat; snug; compact;—*v.* to prune; to balance a vessel;—*n.* dress; condition.  
**Trimmer** (trim'mer), *n.* one who trims; a timber.

**Trimming** (trim'ming), *n.* incostancy; ornamental appendages.  
**Trine** (trin), *a.* threefold.  
**Trinitarian** (trin-e-ta're-an), *n.* one who believes in the Trinity;—*a.* relating to the Trinity.  
**Trinity** (trin'e-te), *n.* three persons in one Godhead; three united in one.  
**Trinket** (tring'ket), *n.* an ornament; a jewel; a ring.  
**Trio** (tri'ô), *n.* three united; a piece of music in three parts.  
**Trip** (trip), *v.* to step lightly; to err; to stumble;—*n.* false step; error; an excursion.  
**Tripartite** (trip'ar-tit), *a.* divided into three parts.  
**Tripartition** (trip-ar-tish'un), *n.* a division by three.  
**Tripe** (trip), *n.* the entrails.  
**Tripedal** (tri-pê'dal), *a.* having three feet.  
**Triphthong** (trif'thong), *n.* a union of three vowels to form one sound.  
**Triple** (trip'l), *a.* treble; consisting of three united.  
**Triplet** (trip'let), *n.* three of a kind; three lines rhyming together; three musical notes in the time of two.  
**Triple** (trip'le-kât), *a.* made thrice as much.  
**Tripod** (tri'pod), *n.* a seat or instrument with three feet.  
**Triquet** (tri-sekt'), *v.* to divide into three equal parts.  
**Tristichous** (tris'te-kus), *a.* in three rows.  
**Trisyllable** (tris-sil'la-bl), *n.* a word composed of three syllables.  
**Trite** (trit), *a.* worn out; stale.  
**Triteness** (trit'nes), *n.* commonness; staleness.  
**Trithemism** (tri-thê-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.  
**Triton** (tri'ton), *n.* a fabled marine demigod.  
**Triturate** (trit'u-rât), *v.* to rub or grind to a fine powder.  
**Trituration** (trit-u-râ'shun), *n.* act of reducing to powder.  
**Triumph** (tri'umf), *n.* joyous exultation for victory or success;—*v.* to rejoice over victory; to conquer.  
**Triumphant** (tri-um'fant), *a.* celebrating victory; rejoicing

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## TRIUMVIRATE

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## TUNE

**Triumvirate** (tri-um'vir-ät), *n.* government by a coalition of three men.

**Triune** (tri'ün), *a.* three joined in one; the Trinity.

**Trivial** (triv'e-al), *a.* trifling; light; of no importance.

**Trocar** (trô'kar), *n.* a surgical instrument to tap with.

**Trochee** (trô'ké), *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables.

**Trochilics** (trô-kil'iks), *n. pl.* science of rotary motion.

**Trod, Trodden**, *pret.* and *pp.* of *Tread*.

**Trogodite** (trog'ô-dit), *n.* a dweller in a cave.

**Troll** (trôl), *v.* to roll; to turn round; to fish with the bait in motion.

**Trollop** (trôl'up), *n.* a slattern; a loitering woman.

**Trombone** (trom'bôn), *n.* a kind of musical instrument.

**Tromp** (trompt), *n.* a blowing apparatus.

**Troop** (troop), *n.* a body of soldiers; a multitude; — *v.* to march in a body.

**Trooper** (troop'er), *n.* a horseman; a horse-soldier.

**Trope** (trôp), *n.* a figure of speech.

**Trophy** (trô'fe), *n.* a memorial of victory.

**Tropic** (trop'ik), *n.* the line that bounds the sun's declination north or south from the equator.

**Tropical** (trôp'e-kal), *a.* relating to the tropics, figurative.

**Tropology** (tro-pol'o-jic), *n.* rhetorical or figurative mode of speech.

**Trot** (trôt), *v.* to walk or move fast; — *n.* a fast pace.

**Troth** (troth), *n.* faithfulness.

**Trotter** (trôt'ter), *n.* a trotting horse; a sheep's foot.

**Troubadour** (trôo'ba-door), *n.* a lyric poet.

**Trouble** (trub'l), *v.* to disturb; to grieve; — *n.* affliction.

**Troublesome** (trub'i-sum), *a.* causing trouble; tiresome.

**Trough** (trof), *n.* a long hollow vessel for water.

**Trounce** (trouns), *v.* to punish severely; to cudgel.

**Trowsers** (trôw'zers), *n.* long, loose pantaloons.

**Trousseau** (trôos-sô'), *n.* collective lighter outfit of a bride.

**Trout** (trout), *n.* a river-fish.

**Trover** (trô'ver), *n.* in law, the gaining of goods by finding or otherwise.

**Trow** (trô), *v.* to think; to imagine; to conceive.

**Trowel** (trôw'el), *n.* a tool for spreading mortar.

**Troy-weight** (trôy'wât), *n.* weight used by jewelers &c.

**Truant** (tru'ant), *n.* an idle youth; — *a.* idle; loitering.

**Truce** (trús), *n.* a temporary peace; suspension of arms.

**Truck** (truk), *v.* to barter; to exchange; — *n.* a kind of wagon; a kind of wheel.

**Truckle** (truk'l), *v.* to submit servilely; — *n.* a small wheel.

**Truculent** (trôo'kü-lent), *a.* fierce; savage; cruel.

**Trudge** (truj), *v.* to travel on foot; to travel with labor.

**True** (trôo), *a.* certain; genuine; pure; exact; faithful.

**Truffle** (truffl), *n.* a kind of mushroom.

**Truism** (trôo'izm), *n.* a plain or self-evident truth.

**Trull** (trul), *n.* a vile woman.

**Trump** (trump), *v.* to toll; to play a trick upon; to play a trump card; — *n.* the winning card.

**Trumpery** (trump'er-e), *n.* trifling, empty talk; rubbish.

**Trumpet** (trump'et), *n.* a wind instrument of music.

**Trumpeter** (trump'et-cr), *n.* one who blows a trumpet.

**Truncate** (trung'kat), *v.* to maim; to cut short; to lap.

**Truncheon** (trun'shun), *n.* a short staff; a baton.

**Trundle** (trun'dl), *v.* to roll along; — *n.* a truck.

**Trunk** (trungk), *n.* the stem of a tree; the proboscis of an elephant; a chest for clothes.

**Trunnion** (trun'yun), *n.* a knob on each side a cannon.

**Truss** (trus), *n.* a bundle of hay; a support; — *v.* to pack.

**Trust** (trust), *n.* confidence; belief; faith; credit; — *v.* to rely on; to sell on credit.

**Trustee** (trus-té'), *n.* one intrusted with property, &c.

**Trusty** (trust'e), *a.* worthy of trust; honest; faithful.

**Truth** (trooth), *n.* contrary to falsehood; veracity.

**Truthless** (trooth'less), *a.* destitute of truth.

**Try** (tri), *v.* to examine; to attempt; to test.

**Tryst** (trist), *n.* a place for meeting; — *v.* to agree to meet.

**Tub** (tub), *n.* a vessel of wood.

**Tube** (tüb), *n.* a hollow pipe.

**Tuber** (tä'ber), *n.* a knob, in roots.

**Tubercular** (tu-ber'ku-ler), *a.* full of tubercles; caused by or prone to tubercles.

**Tuberiferous** (tu-ber-if'er-us), *a.* producing or bearing tubers.

**Tubercle** (tä'ber-kl), *n.* a pimple; a knob on plants.

**Tuberosc** (tä'ber-ôz), *n.* a plant with a tuberosus root.

**Tuberous** (tä'ber-us), *a.* having knobs or tubers.

**Tubular** (tä'bū-lar), *a.* hollow, like a cylinder.

**Tubulous** (tä'bū-lus), *a.* composed of tubes.

**Tuck** (tukt), *n.* a fold in a dress; — *v.* to lay close together; to fold; to gather up.

**Tuckahoe** (tuk'a-hô), *n.* a vegetable of the Southern States, growing beneath the surface of the ground; Indian bread.

**Tuesday** (tūz'dā), *n.* third day of the week.

**Tuft** (tuft), *n.* a cluster of grass, hair, &c.

**Tug** (tug), *n.* a strong pull; a small steamboat; — *v.* to drag.

**Tuition** (tu-ish'un), *n.* instruction; superintending.

**Tulip** (tū'lip), *n.* a flower.

**Tumble** (tum'bl), *v.* to fall.

**Tumbler** (tum'bler), *n.* one who tumbles; a glass cup.

**Tumbrel** (tum'brel), *n.* a cart; a military wagon.

**Tumefy** (tū'me-fi), *v.* to swell.

**Tumescant** (tū-mes'cant), *a.* being or growing tumid.

**Tumid** (tū'mid), *a.* being large or swollen; protuberant.

**Tumor** (tū'mor), *n.* a diseased swelling.

**Tumult** (tū'mult), *n.* riot; commotion; bustle; uproar.

**Tumulus** (tū'mu-lus), *n.* a mound of earth; a hillock.

**Tun** (tun), *n.* a large cask; — *v.* to put in a cask.

**Tune** (tūn), *n.* harmony; a



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## TUNEFUL

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## ULTERIOR

composition of musical notes; —*v.* to put in condition for executing music; to sing.  
**Tuneful** (tún'fúl), *a.* musical; harmonious; melodious.  
**Tunie** (tú'ník), *n.* a loose garment; a membrane; a covering.  
**Tunnel** (tun'nel), *n.* an artificial passage underground; a funnel.  
**Turban** (tur'ban), *n.* a head-dress; a Turkish cap.  
**Turbid** (tur'bíd), *a.* not clear; muddy; thick.  
**Turbation** (tur-be-ná'shun), *n.* act of spinning.  
**Turbine** (tur'bín), *n.* a horizontal water-wheel.  
**Turbulence** (tur'bu-lens), *n.* tumult; confusion.  
**Turbulent** (tur'bu-lent), *a.* tumultuous; violent.  
**Tureen** (tu-rén'), *n.* a vessel for soups, &c.  
**Turf** (turf), *n.* a mass of earth flitted with roots; sward; peat; race-ground.  
**Turgent** (tur'jent), *n.* swelling; protuberant; tumid.  
**Turgescence** (tur-jes'sens), *n.* inflation; bombast.  
**Turgid** (tur'jid), *a.* tumid; bombastic; distended.  
**Turgidity** (tur-jid'e-te), *n.* state of being swelled.  
**Turkey** (tur'ke), *n.* a large domestic fowl.  
**Turmeric** (tur'-mer-ik), *n.* Indian saffron.  
**Turmoil** (tur'moil), *n.* trouble; disturbance.  
**Turn** (turn), *v.* to move round; to change; to become sour.  
**Turncoat** (turn'kót), *n.* one who changes his principles or party; a renegade.  
**Turnkey** (turn'ké), *n.* one who keeps the keys of a prison.  
**Turpike** (tur'pík), *n.* a road on which toll is collected.  
**Turnstile** (turn'stíl), *n.* a revolving frame in a fence.  
**Turpentine** (tur-pen'tín), *n.* a resinous juice from trees.  
**Turpitude** (tur-pe-túd), *n.* extreme depravity; badness.  
**Turret** (tur'ret), *n.* a small tower; an eminence.  
**Turtle** (tur'tl), *n.* a tortoise; a kind of dove.  
**Turtle-dove** (tur'tl-duv), *n.* a



species of pigeon.  
**Tuscan** (tus'kan), *n.* an order of architecture.  
**Tusk** (tusk), *n.* the long, pointed tooth of carnivorous animals.  
**Tussle** (tus'sl), *n.* a struggle; —*v.* to struggle hand to hand.  
**Tussock** (tus'sok), *n.* a tuft of grass or twigs.  
**Tutelage** (tú'tel-áj), *n.* guardianship; protection.  
**Tutor** (tú'tor), *n.* one who instructs; a preceptor.  
**Tutress** (tú'tor-es), *n.* a governess; instructress.  
**Twaddle** (twod'l), *n.* silly, empty talk; —*v.* to chatter.  
**Twain** (twán), *a.* or *n.* two.  
**Twang** (twang), *v.* to sound with a sharp noise.  
**Tweak** (twék), *v.* to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk.  
**Tweezers** (twe-zers), *n. pl.* nippers to pull out hair, &c.  
**Twelve** (twelr), *n.* a dozen.  
**Twenty** (twen'te), *n.* a score.  
**Twice** (twís), *ad.* two times.  
**Twig** (twig), *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree or bush.  
**Twilight** (twi'lit), *n.* the faint light perceived after sunset and before sunrise.  
**Twill** (twíl), *n.* diagonal-ribbed cloth.  
**Twin** (twin), *n.* one of two born at the same birth.  
**Twine** (twin), *n.* cord; twisted thread; a twist; close embrace.  
**Twinge** (twinj), *n.* a sudden, sharp pain; a pinch.  
**Twinkle** (twing'ki), *v.* to sparkle; to flash; to quiver the eyelid.  
**Twinkling** (twing'king), *n.* a sparkling; an instant.  
**Twirl** (twér), *v.* to move round; —*n.* a quick turn.  
**Twist** (twíst), *v.* to wind; to writhe; —*n.* a thread.  
**Twit** (twít), *v.* to upbraid.  
**Twitche** (twích), *n.* a sudden pull or jerk; a twinge.  
**Twitter** (twi'tter), *n.* a tremulous broken sound; —*v.* to make a succession of small tremulous noises.  
**Two-edged** (too'ejd), *a.* having two edges.  
**Twofold** (too'föld), *a.* two of the same kind; double.  
**Tycoon** (ti-koon'), *n.* the executive ruler of Japan.  
**Tympan** (tim'pan), *n.* a frame covered with linen or parch-

ment, on which sheets are laid for printing.  
**Tympanum** (tim'pan-um), *n.* the drum of the ear.  
**Type** (tip), *n.* a mark; an emblem; a printing letter.  
**Typhoid** (ti foid), *n.* a fever resembling typhus.  
**Typhoon** (ti foon), *n.* a tornado; violent hurricane.  
**Typhus** (ti'fus), *n.* a fever causing great debility.  
**Typical** (tip'e-kal), *a.* figurative; emblematic.  
**Typify** (tip'e-fi), *v.* to represent by an emblem.  
**Typographical** (ti-po-gra-fik-al or tip-o-gra-fik-al), *a.* pertaining to types or to printing.  
**Typography** (ti-pog-ra-fe), *n.* the art of printing.  
**Topology** (ti-pol'o-je), *n.* the doctrine of types or figures.  
**Tyrannical** (ti-ran'e-kal), *a.* arbitrary; despotic; cruel.  
**Tyrannize** (tir'an-iz), *v.* to act the part of a tyrant.  
**Tyranny** (tir'an-e), *n.* arbitrary or cruel exercise of power.  
**Tyrant** (ti'r'ant), *n.* a despotic ruler; an oppressor.  
**Tyro** (ti'ro), *n.* a novice.

## U.


**Ubiquitous** (ü-bik'we-tus), *a.* existing or being everywhere.  
**Ubiquity** (ü-bik'we-te), *n.* omnipresence; existence every where at the same time.  
**Udder** (ud'der), *n.* the milk vessel in female mammals.  
**Udometer** (ü-dom'e-ter), *n.* a rain-gauge.  
**Ugliness** (ug'le-nes), *n.* total want of beauty; deformity.  
**Ugly** (ug'le), *a.* not handsome; offensive to sight.  
**Ukase** (ü-kás'), *n.* a Russian imperial order or proclamation.  
**Ulcer** (ul'ser), *n.* a sore that is attended with discharge.  
**Ulcerate** (ul'ser-ät), *v.* to affect with ulcers.  
**Ele** (ü'le), *n.* an elastic gum from the ul-tree of Mexico.  
**Ulmaceous** (ul-má'shus), *a.* pertaining to elms.  
**Ulterior** (ul-té're-er), *a.* lying beyond; distant; further.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## ULTIMATE

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## UNBLEMISHED

**Ultimate** (ul'te-mát), *a.* final; most remote; last.  
**Ultimatum** (ul'te-má'tum), *n.* last or final proposition.  
**Último** (ul'te-mo), *n.* the last month.  
**Ultra** (ul'tra), *a.* and *prefix*, beyond; extreme.  
**Ultralism** (ul'tra-izm), *n.* the principles of men who advocate extreme measures.  
**Ultramarine** (ul'tra-ma-rén'), *n.* a beautiful blue color.  
**Ultramontane** (ul'tra-mon-tán'), *a.* being beyond the mountains.  
**Ultramundane** (ul'tra-mun-dán'), *a.* beyond the world.  
**Vitro-neous** (ul-tró-ne-us), *a.* of one's own accord; voluntary.  
**Ululate** (ul'u-lát), *v.* to howl like a dog; to wail.  
**Umbel** (um'bel), *n.* bearing heads, as parsley, &c.  
**Umbilical** (um-bil'e-kal), *a.* of or pertaining to the navel.  
**Umbles** (um'blz), *n. pl.* the entails of a deer.  
**Umbonate** (um'bo-nát), *a.* knobbed in the centre; round.  
**Umbrage** (um'bráj), *n.* a shade; supposed injury.  
**Umbrageous** (um-brá'je-us), *a.* forming a shade.  
**Umbrella** (um-brel-la), *n.* a screen to protect from rain or sun.  
  
**Umbriferous** (um-brí-fer-ús), *a.* casting or making a shade.  
**Umpire** (um'pir), *n.* a third person to whose sole decision a dispute is referred.  
**Un** (un), *a.* negative prefix; it is chiefly prefixed to adjectives, participles, and adverbs, and can be used almost at pleasure. Words beginning with *un*, when not found in this dictionary, can be explained by prefixing *not* or *want of* to the simple word.  
**Unabashed** (un-a-basht'), *a.* not confused by shame.  
**Unable** (un-áb'l), *a.* not having power or skill; weak.  
**Unabridged** (un-a-bríjd'), *a.* not abridged or shortened.  
**Unabrogated** (un-ab'ro-gá-ted), *a.* not annulled,

**Unabsolved** (un-ab-solv'd'), *a.* not acquitted or forgiven.  
**Unaccented** (un-ak-sent'ed), *a.* not accented.  
**Unacceptable** (un-ak-sep'ta-bl), *a.* not welcome.  
**Unaccommodating** (un-ak-kom'mo-dát-ing), *a.* not ready to oblige; uncompliant.  
**Unaccompanied** (un-ak-kom'-pa-níd'), *a.* unattended.  
**Unaccountable** (un-ak-kount'-a-bl), *a.* not to be explained; inexplicable.  
**Unaccustomed** (un-ak-kus-tum'd), *a.* not familiar.  
**Unacquainted** (un-ak-kwánt'-ed), *a.* not known.  
**Unacquired** (un-ak-kwírd'), *a.* not gained.  
**Unactuated** (un-ak'tú-a-ted), *a.* not oved.  
**Unadapted** (un-a-dapt'ed), *a.* not suited.  
**Unadorned** (un-a-dawrd'), *a.* not decorated.  
**Unadulterated** (un-a-dul'ter-át-ed), *a.* genuine; pure.  
**Unadvisable** (un-ad-viz'-a-bl), *a.* not advisable or expedient.  
**Unaffected** (un-af-fekt'ed), *a.* in a natural manner.  
**Unaided** (un-áid'ed), *a.* not assisted; not helped.  
**Unallied** (un-al-lid'), *a.* having no alliance or connection.  
**Unalloyed** (un-al-loid'), *a.* without admixture; pure.  
**Unalterable** (un-aw'ter-a-bl), *a.* not alterable; immutable.  
**Unamiable** (un-á-me-a-bl), *a.* not adapted to gain love.  
**Unanimated** (un-an'e-mát-ed), *a.* spiritless; dull.  
**Unanimity** (ú-na-nim'e-te), *n.* agreement in opinion.  
**Unanimous** (ú-nan'e-mus), *a.* being of one mind.  
**Unanswerable** (un-an'ser-a-bl), *a.* not to be refuted.  
**Unappalled** (un-ap-pawíd'), *a.* not daunted.  
**Unappreciated** (un-ap-pré'she-a-ted), *a.* not duly valued.  
**Unapprehensive** (un-ap-pre-hen'siv), *a.* not suspecting.  
**Unapprised** (un-ap-prízd'), *a.* not previously informed.  
**Unapproachable** (un-ap-próch'-a-bl), *a.* that can not be approached; inaccessible.  
**Unappropriated** (un-ap-pró'-pre-a-ted), *a.* not applied or directed; not granted.

**Unapt** (un-apt'), *a.* not apt.  
**Unarmed** (un-árm'd'), *a.* not equipped.  
**Unarrayed** (un-ar-rád'), *a.* not disposed in order.  
**Unasked** (un-askt'), *a.* not asked or sought; unsolicited.  
**Unaspiring** (un-as-pir-ing), *a.* not aspiring or ambitious.  
**Unassailable** (un-as-sál'a-bl), *a.* impregnable.  
**Unassessed** (un-as-sest'), *a.* not assessed or rated.  
**Unassorted** (un-as-sort'ed), *a.* not sorted in order.  
**Unassuming** (un-as-súm'ing), *a.* modest; not arrogant.  
**Unattainable** (un-at-tán'a-bl), *a.* not to be obtained.  
**Unattempted** (un-at-temt'ed), *a.* not tried or essayed.  
**Unattested** (un-at-test'ed), *a.* without witness.  
**Unauthentic** (un-au-then'tik), *a.* not genuine or true.  
**Unauthorized** (un-au-thor-ízd'), *a.* not warranted.  
**Unavailing** (un-a-vál'ing), *a.* ineffectual; useless.  
**Unavoidable** (un-a-void'-a-bl), *a.* cannot be shunned.  
**Unaware** (un-a-wár'), *a.* without thought; inattentive.  
**Unawares** (un-a-wárz'), *ad.* by surprise; unexpectedly.  
**Unbalanced** (un-bal'áns't), *a.* not poised; not adjusted.  
**Unbar** (un-bár'), *v.* to unfasten; to open.  
**Unbearable** (un-bár'a-bl), *a.* not to be endured.  
**Unbeaten** (un-bét'n), *a.* not beaten; untrod.  
**Unbecoming** (un-be-kom'ing), *a.* improper; indecent.  
**Unbelief** (un-be-léf'), *n.* infidelity; incredulity; scepticism.  
**Unbeliever** (un-be-lév'er), *n.* one who does not believe.  
**Unbeloved** (un-be-luv'd'), *a.* not beloved.  
**Unbend** (un-bend'), *v.* to relax; to remit from a strain; to straighten; to set at ease.  
**Unbending** (un-bend'ing), *a.* inflexible; unyielding.  
**Unbias** (un-bi'as), *v.* to free from bias or partiality.  
**Unbind** (un-bind'), *v.* to set free; to untie; to unloose.  
**Unbleached** (un-blécht'), *a.* not bleached or whitened.  
**Unblemished** (un-blem-ish't), *a.* free from stain.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## UNBLEST

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## UNDERLIE

**Unblest** (un-'blest'), *a.* not blest; unhappy; miserable.  
**Unblushing** (un-'blush'ing), *a.* destitute of shame.  
**Unbolt** (un-'bolt'), *v.* to loose from a bolt; to open.  
**Unborn** (un-'born'), *a.* not brought into life; future.  
**Unborrowed** (un-'bor'röd), *a.* genuine; original.  
**Unbosom** (un-'boo'zum), *v.* to reveal; to disclose.  
**Unbought** (un-'baw't'), *a.* got without money or purchase.  
**Unbounded** (un-'bound'ed), *a.* having no limits.  
**Unbrace** (un-'bräs'), *v.* to loose; to relax.  
**Unbridled** (un-'brif'did), *a.* unrestrained; licentious.  
**Unbroken** (un-'brö'kn), *a.* entire; whole; not tamed.  
**Unbuckle** (un-'buk'l'), *v.* to unfasten; to unloose.  
**Unburden** (un-'bur'dn), *v.* to rid of a load; to relieve.  
**Unburied** (un-'ber'rid), *a.* not interred.  
**Uncanceled** (un-'kan'seld), *a.* not erased.  
**Uncandid** (un-'kan'did), *a.* not frank or sincere.  
**Uncanonical** (un-'ka-non'e-kal), *a.* not according to the canons; not authentic.  
**Uncaring** (un-'sés'ing), *a.* not ceasing; perpetual.  
**Unceremonious** (un-'ser-e-mö'ne-us), *a.* not formal.  
**Uncertain** (un-'ser'tin), *a.* not certain; doubtful.  
**Uncertainty** (un-'ser'tin-te), *n.* doubtfulness; want of certainty or precision; unknown.  
**Unchangeable** (un-'chänj'a-bl), *a.* without change or variation; immutable.  
**Unchanging** (un-'chänj'ing), *a.* suffering no change.  
**Uncharitable** (un-'char'e-ta-bl), *a.* without charity; harsh.  
**Uncharitableness** (un-'char'e-ta-bl-nes), *n.* want of charity.  
**Unchaste** (un-'chäst'), *a.* lewd; incontinent; impure.  
**Unchecked** (un-'chekt'), *a.* not restrained or hindered.  
**Unchristian** (un-'krist'yan), *a.* contrary to Christianity.  
**Uncial** (un-'shal), *a.* pertaining to a certain kind of letter used in ancient manuscripts.  
**Unciform** (un-'se-form'), *a.* having a curved or hooked form.

**Uncivil** (un-'siv'il), *a.* not polite; discourteous; rude.  
**Uncivilized** (un-'siv'il-izd), *a.* not civilized; rude; coarse.  
**Unclass** (un-'klasp'), *v.* to unclose the clasp of.  
**Unclean** (un-'kién'), *a.* foul; dirty; filthy; obscene.  
**Uncleanliness** (un-'kién-nes), *n.* filthiness; impurity.  
**Uncle** (ung'kl), *n.* the brother of one's father or mother.  
**Unclog** (un-'klog'), *v.* to free from.  
**Unclose** (un-'klöz'), *v.* to lay open; to break the seal of.  
**Unclothe** (un-'kliöth'), *v.* to strip to make naked.  
**Uncoil** (un-'koi'l'), *v.* to unwind and open, as a rope.  
**Uncomfortable** (un-'kum'fort-a-bl), *a.* affording no comfort; not cheerful.  
**Uncommon** (un-'kom'un), *a.* not usual; rare; seldom seen.  
**Uncomplaining** (un-'kom-plan'ing), *a.* not murmuring.  
**Uncompromising** (un-'kom'pro-miz'ing), *a.* not yielding to terms; inflexible.  
**Unconcern** (un-'kon-sern'), *n.* gross indifference.  
**Unconditional** (un-'kon-dish'un-al), *a.* not limited by conditions; unreserved.  
**Uncongenial** (un-'kon-jé'ne-al), *a.* not adapted to.  
**Unconnected** (un-'kon-nek'ted), *a.* incoherent; loose.  
**Unconquerable** (un-'kong'ker-a-bl), *a.* that can not be subdued; invincible.  
**Unconscious** (un-'kon'shus), *a.* not conscious.  
**Unconsciousness** (un-'kon'shus-nes), *n.* want of perception.  
**Unconstitutional** (un-'kon-sti'tshun-al), *a.* contrary to the constitution.  
**Unconstrained** (un-'kon-stränd'), *a.* voluntary.  
**Unconsummated** (un-'kon'sum-mä'ted), *a.* not completed.  
**Uncontradicted** (un-'kon-tra-dik'ted), *a.* not denied.  
**Uncontrollable** (un-'kon-trol'a-bl), *a.* not to be governed or controlled; irresistible.  
**Uncontrolled** (un-'kon-tröld'), *a.* not restrained.  
**Unconverted** (un-'kon-vert'ed), *a.* not regenerated.  
**Uncork** (un-'kork'), *v.* to draw the cork from.

**Uncorrected** (un-'kor-rek'ted), *a.* not revised.  
**Uncorrupt** (un-'kor-rapt'), *a.* pure; not depraved.  
**Uncounted** (un-'kount'ed), *a.* not numbered or counted.  
**Uncouple** (un-'kup'l'), *v.* to loose; to disjoin.  
**Uncourteous** (un-'kurt'e-us), *a.* uncivil; disrespectful.  
**Uncouth** (un-'kooth'), *a.* odd; strange; awkward; ungainly.  
**Uncover** (un-'kuv'er'), *v.* to strip; to unroof; to bare the head.  
**Unction** (ungk'shun), *n.* act of anointing; ointment.  
**Unctuous** (ungk'tu-us), *a.* oily; greasy.  
**Uncultivated** (un-'kul'te-vä'ted), *a.* not cultivated; unmannerly; rude; wild.  
**Uncut** (un-'kut'), *a.* not cut.  
**Undated** (un-'pä-dä'ted), *a.* having no date.  
**Undaunted** (un-'dawnt'ed), *a.* fearless and bold; intrepid.  
**Undecieve** (un-'de-sév'), *v.* to free from deception.  
**Undecided** (un-'de-sid'ed), *a.* not determined; hesitating.  
**Undeified** (un-'de-ifi'd'), *a.* not polluted or vitiated.  
**Undefined** (un-'de-find'), *a.* not defined or described.  
**Undeniable** (un-'de-ni'a-bl), *a.* that can not be denied.  
**Under** (un-'der'), *prep.* beneath; below; less; subordinate.  
**Underbid** (un-'der-bid'), *v.* to bid or offer less than another.  
**Underbrush** (un-'der-brush'), *n.* small trees and shrubs.  
**Undercurrent** (un-'der-kur-ent'), *n.* a current beneath.  
**Undergird** (un-'der-gurd'), *v.* to bind below.  
**Undergo** (un-'der-gö'), *v.* to sustain; to bear; to endure.  
**Undergraduate** (un-'der-grad'u-ät'), *n.* a student who has not taken his degree.  
**Underground** (un-'der-ground'), *a.* being below the surface; subterraneous.  
**Undergrowth** (un-'der-gröth'), *n.* shrubs under trees.  
**Underhand** (un-'der-hand'), *a.* in a covert or sly manner; clandestine; secret.  
**Underlay** (un-'der-lä'), *v.* to lay beneath or under.  
**Underlet** (un-'der-let'), *v.* to sublet; to let as a tenant.  
**Underlie** (un-'der-li'), *v.* to lie

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## UNDERLINE

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## UNFITNESS

beneath, as a support.	not designed or intended.	a. not enlightened.
<b>Underline</b> (un-der-lin'), v. to draw lines under words.	<b>Undesigning</b> (un-de-zin'ing), a. artless; upright; sincere.	<b>Unenterprising</b> (un-en-ter-priz'ing), a. not adventurous.
<b>Underling</b> (un-der-ling), n. an inferior or mean person.	<b>Undesirable</b> (un-de-zir'a-bl), a. not to be wished.	<b>Unenviable</b> (un-en've-a-bl), a. not desirable.
<b>Undermine</b> (un-der-min'), v. to injure clandestinely; to excavate beneath.	<b>Undeterred</b> (un-de-terd'), a. unrestrained by fear or obstacles.	<b>Unequal</b> (un-é'kwál), a. not equal in strength or talents; inferior; ill-proportioned.
<b>Undermost</b> (un-der-most), a. lowest in place or condition.	<b>Undeveloped</b> (un-de-vel'opt), a. not opened or unfolded.	<b>Unequaled</b> (un-é'kwáld), a. unparalleled; unrivaled.
<b>Underneath</b> (un-der-néth'), <i>adv.</i> or <i>prep.</i> beneath; below.	<b>Undeviating</b> (un-dé've-a-tin'), a. not deviating or departing from the way or principle.	<b>Unequivocal</b> (un-e-kwiv'o-kal), a. not doubtful; clear.
<b>Underpay</b> (un-der-pá'), v. to pay too little.	<b>Undignified</b> (un-dig'ne-tid), a. not marked with dignity.	<b>Unerring</b> (un-er'ing), a. not erring; certain; sure.
<b>Underpin</b> (un-der-pin'), v. to lay the stones that support the sills of a building.	<b>Undisguised</b> (un-dis-gizd'), a. open; frank; artless.	<b>Uneven</b> (un-é'vn), a. not even; not level; irregular.
<b>Underprop</b> (un-der-prop'), v. to support; to uphold.	<b>Undismayed</b> (un-dis-mád'), a. not disheartened by fear.	<b>Unexceptionable</b> (un-ek-sep'shun-a-bl), a. not liable to exception; unobjectionable.
<b>Underrate</b> (un-der-rát'), v. to rate below the value.	<b>Undivided</b> (un-de-vil'ed), a. not divided; unbroken; whole.	<b>Unexpected</b> (un-eks-pek'ted), a. sudden; not looked for.
<b>Undersell</b> (un-der-sel'), v. to sell at a lower price.	<b>Undo</b> (un-doo'), v. to reverse what has been done; to unloose; to ruin; to impoverish.	<b>Unexposed</b> (un-eks-pózd'), a. not laid open to view.
<b>Undershot</b> (un-der-s, jt), a. moved by water passing under the wheel, as of a mill.	<b>Undock</b> (un-dok'), v. to remove a vessel from a dock or basin.	<b>Unexpressed</b> (un-eks-prost'), a. not mentioned or named.
<b>Undersign</b> (un-der-sin'), v. to write one's name at the foot.	<b>Undoing</b> (un-doo'ing), n. ruin; a reversal of anything done.	<b>Unfaded</b> (un-fád'ed), a. not lost its color; unwithered.
<b>Undersoil</b> (un-der-soil), n. soil beneath the surface.	<b>Undoubted</b> (un-dout'ed), a. not called in question.	<b>Unfading</b> (un-fá'ding), a. not liable to fade or wither.
<b>Understand</b> (un-der-stand'), v. to comprehend; to know the meaning of; to learn.	<b>Undrawn</b> (un-drawn'), a. not drawn; not allured.	<b>Unfailing</b> (un-fá'ling), a. not failing; certain; abiding.
<b>Understanding</b> (un-der-stand'ing), n. the intellectual powers; intelligence.	<b>Undress</b> (un-dres'), v. to divest of clothes; to strip.	<b>Unfair</b> (un-fár'), a. dishonest; not just; tricky.
<b>Understate</b> (un-der-stát'), v. to represent less than the truth.	<b>Undue</b> (un-dú'), a. not due; improper; excessive.	<b>Unfaithful</b> (un-fath'ful), a. not faithful; disloyal.
<b>Understrapper</b> (un-der-strap'er), n. an inferior agent; a petty fellow.	<b>Undulate</b> (un-du-lat'), v. to move backward and forward, as a wave of the sea.	<b>Unfaithfulness</b> (un-fath'ful-nes), n. breach of trust.
<b>Undertake</b> (un-der-ták'), v. to contract; to take in hand.	<b>Undulating</b> (un-du-la-ting), a. waving; vibrating.	<b>Unfashionable</b> (un-fash'un-a-bl), a. not according to the prevailing mode.
<b>Undertaking</b> (un-der-ták'ing), n. an enterprise.	<b>Unduly</b> (un-dú'le), <i>adv.</i> not according to duty; improperly; excessively.	<b>Unfasten</b> (un-fas'n), v. to loose; to unfasten; to unbind.
<b>Undertone</b> (un-der-tón), n. a low tone.	<b>Undutiful</b> (un-dú'te-ful), a. not obedient; wanting in respect.	<b>Unfathomable</b> (un-fath'um-a-bl), a. not to be fathomed.
<b>Underflow</b> (un-der-tó), n. backward flow of a wave.	<b>Undying</b> (un-dí'ing), a. not perishing; immortal.	<b>Unfavorable</b> (un-fá'v'er-a-bl), a. not kind or obliging.
<b>Undervalue</b> (un-der-val'ú), v. to rate below value.	<b>Unearth</b> (un-erth'), v. to uncover; to expose.	<b>Unfeasible</b> (un-fé'ze-bl), a. impracticable.
<b>Underwork</b> (un-der-wurk'), v. to attempt to injure secretly; to work at less price than others.	<b>Unearthly</b> (un-erth'le), a. not terrestrial; supernatural.	<b>Unfeeling</b> (un-fél'ing), a. void of sensibility; cruel; callous.
<b>Underwrite</b> (un-der-rit'), v. to write under; to insure.	<b>Uneasiness</b> (un-é'ze-nes), n. restlessness; disquiet.	<b>Unfeigned</b> (un-féind'), a. real; not pretended; sincere.
<b>Underwriter</b> (un-der-ri-ter), n. one who insures ships, &c.	<b>Uneasy</b> (un-é'ze), a. restless.	<b>Unfelt</b> (un-felt'), a. not felt; unperceived.
<b>Undeserved</b> (un-de-zerv'd), a. not having merit.	<b>Uneducated</b> (un-ed'u-ká-ted), a. having no education.	<b>Unfetter</b> (un-fet'ter), v. to take the fetters from; to free.
<b>Undeserving</b> (un-de-zerv'ing), a. not deserving or merited.	<b>Unembarrassed</b> (un-em-bar'ast), a. not confused.	<b>Unfilial</b> (un-fil'e-al), a. not becoming a child; undutiful.
<b>Undesign</b> (un-de-zind'), a.	<b>Unemployed</b> (un-em-ploy'd), a. not occupied.	<b>Unfinished</b> (un-fín'isht), a. incomplete; imperfect.
	<b>Unendurable</b> (un-en-dú'ra-bl), a. intolerable.	<b>Unfit</b> (un-fít'), a. unqualified; unsuitable;—to disqualify.
	<b>Unenlightened</b> (un-en-lit'ad),	<b>Unfitness</b> (un-fít'nes), n. want of qualifications.

Hand 13 ails

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## UNFIX

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## UNIVERSALLY

**Unfix** (un-fiks'), *v.* to loosen; to unsettle; to remove.  
**Unfold** (un-föld'), *v.* to expand; to disclose; to reveal.  
**Unforbidden** (un-for-bid'n), *a.* not prohibited.  
**Unforeseen** (un-för-sên'), *a.* not seen or known before.  
**Unforetold** (un-för-töld'), *a.* not predicted.  
**Unforgiving** (un-for-giv'ing), *a.* not forgiving; implacable.  
**Unfortunate** (un-for-tu-nät'), *a.* not successful.  
**Unfortunately** (un-for-tu-nät-le), *ad.* without success.  
**Unfounded** (un-found'ed), *a.* having no foundation; vain.  
**Unfriendly** (un-frend-le), *a.* not kindly disposed; hostile.  
**Unfruitful** (un-früt'ful), *a.* not productive; barren; sterile.  
**Unfunded** (un-fund'ed), *a.* having no permanent fund for the payment of interest.  
**Unfurl** (un-furi'), *v.* to unfold; to spread open; to expand.  
**Ungainly** (un-gän'le), *a.* not expert; awkward; clumsy.  
**Ungracious** (un-gal'lant), *a.* discourteous; rude.  
**Ungrateful** (un-jen'er-us), *a.* niggardly; unkind; mean.  
**Engentlemanly** (un-jen'til-man-le), *a.* not becoming.  
**Unbind** (un-gird'), *v.* to loosen; to unbind.  
**Unblazed** (un-gläzd'), *a.* wanting glass windows.  
**Unodliness** (un-god'le-nes), *n.* impiety; wickedness.  
**Engodly** (un-god'le), *a.* wicked; irreligious; impious.  
**Unmanageable** (un-guv'ern-a-bl), *a.* not to be ruled.  
**Ungraceful** (un-gräs'ful), *a.* wanting grace or dignity.  
**Ungracious** (un-grä'shus), *a.* offensive; unpleasing.  
**Ungrammatical** (un-gram-mat'e-kal), *a.* not according to the rules of grammar.  
**Ungrateful** (un-grät'ful), *a.* not feeling thankful; unpleasing. [not pleased].  
**Ungratified** (un-grat'e-fid'), *a.* ungrounded.  
**Ungrounded** (un-ground'ed), *a.* having no foundation.  
**Ungrain** (ung'grai), *a.* pertaining to a nail, claw, or hoof.  
**Unwarded** (un-gärd'ed), *a.* not guarded; not cautious.  
**Unguent** (ung'gwent), *n.* an ointment.

**Ungainful** (ung'gwe-form), *a.* claw-shaped.  
**Ungulate** (ung'gu-lät'), *a.* hoof-shaped.  
**Unhallowed** (un-häl'löd'), *a.* profane; wicked; unholy.  
**Unhand** (un-hand'), *v.* to let go.  
**Unhandsome** (un-han'sum), *a.* not beautiful; uncivil.  
**Unhandy** (un-han'de'), *a.* not skilful; awkward.  
**Unhang** (un-hang'), *v.* to divest of hangings; to unhinge.  
**Unhappiness** (un-hap'pe-nes), *n.* calamity; misery.  
**Unhappy** (un-hap'pe), *a.* not happy; miserable; wretched.  
**Unharness** (un-här'nes), *v.* to take off harness or gear.  
**Unhealthiness** (un-helth'e-nes), *n.* want of health.  
**Unhealthy** (un-helth'e), *a.* wanting health; sickly.  
**Unheard** (un-herd'), *a.* not heard; unknown; unprecedented.  
**Unheeded** (un-héd'ed), *a.* not regarded; not minded.  
**Unhesitating** (un-bez'e-tä-ting), *a.* prompt; ready.  
**Unhinge** (un-hinj'), *v.* to unfix; to loosen; to unsettle.  
**Unhitch** (un-hich'), *v.* to loose from a hook, &c.  
**Unholiness** (un-hö'le-nes), *n.* want of holiness; impiety.  
**Unholy** (un-hö'le), *a.* unsanctified; profane; wicked.  
**Unhonored** (un-on'erd), *a.* not treated with honor.  
**Unhook** (un-hook'), *v.* to loose from a hook.  
**Unhorse** (un-hors'), *v.* to throw from the saddle.  
**Unhurt** (un-hurt'), *a.* not injured; free from harm.  
**Unhusk** (un-husk'), *v.* to free from husks.  
**Unlaxal** (ü-ne-ak'sal), *a.* having but one axis.  
**Unicorn** (ü-ne-korn), *n.* a fabulous animal.  
**Unifacial** (ü-ne-fä'shal), *a.* having one face or surface.  
**Uniflorous** (ü-ne-flö'rus), *a.* bearing one flower only.  
**Uniform** (ü-ne-form), *n.* the dress of a soldier;—*a.* similar to itself; not variable.  
**Uniformity** (ü-ne-form'e-te), *n.* a conformity to pattern.  
**Unify** (ü-ne-fi), *v.* to reduce to unity or uniformity.  
**Unification** (ü-ne-fi-kä'shun), *n.*

reduction to unity or uniformity.  
**Unigenous** (ü-nij'e-nus), *a.* of one or the same kind.  
**Unilateral** (ü-ne-lat'er-al), *a.* having but one side.  
**Uniliteral** (ü-ne-lit'er-al), *a.* consisting of one letter only.  
**Unimpeachable** (un-im-päch'le-a-bl), *a.* free from guilt or stain; faultless.  
**Uninitiated** (un-in-ish'e-ä-ted), *a.* not initiated.  
**Unintelligible** (un-in-tel'e-je-bl), *a.* not understood.  
**Unintended** (un-in-ten'ded), *a.* not designed or intended.  
**Unintentional** (un-in-ten'shun-al), *a.* done or happening without design.  
**Uninterested** (un-in'ter-est-ed), *a.* not having any interest in; not concerned.  
**Uninteresting** (un-in'ter-est-ing), *a.* not interesting.  
**Uninterrupted** (un-in-ter-rüpt'ed), *a.* continuous; not broken; unceasing.  
**Uninvited** (un-in-vit'ed), *a.* not invited or desired.  
**Union** (ün-yun), *n.* the act of joining; concord; confederation.  
**Unionist** (ün'yun-ist), *n.* one who advocates or loves union.  
**Uniparous** (ü-nip'a-rus), *a.* producing one at a birth.  
**Unique** (ü-nek'), *a.* sole; only; without an equal.  
**Unison** (ü-ne-son), *n.* accordance of sounds; concord.  
**Unit** (ü-nit), *n.* one; a single thing or person.  
**Unitarian** (ü-ne-tä're-an), *n.* one who denies the Trinity.  
**Unite** (ü-nit'), *v.* to join two or more in one.  
**Unitedly** (ü-nit'ed-le), *ad.* jointly; with union.  
**Unity** (ü-ne-te), *n.* state of being one; agreed; concord.  
**Univalve** (ü-ne-valv), *n.* a shell having only one valve.  
**Universal** (ü-ne-ver'sal), *a.* general; extending to all.  
**Universalism** (ü-ne-ver'sal-izm), *n.* the doctrine or belief that all will be saved.  
**Universality** (ü-ne-ver'sal'e-te), *n.* state of extending to the whole.  
**Universally** (ü-ne-ver'sal-le), *ad.* throughout the whole; without exception.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## UNIVERSE

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## UNPROGRESSIVE

**Universe** (û-ne-vers), *n.* whole system of created things; the whole world.

**University** (û-ne-ver'se-te), *n.* a college where sciences and arts are studied.

**Univocal** (û-niv'o-kal), *a.* having one meaning only.

**Unjust** (un-just'), *a.* partial; contrary to justice; wrongful.

**Unjustifiable** (un-jus'te-fi-a-bl), *a.* not to be justified; indefensible.

**Unjustly** (un-just'le), *ad.* contrary to right; wrongfully.

**Unkind** (un-kind'), *a.* not kind; unobliging; harsh.

**Unkindness** (un-kind'nes), *n.* want of affection.

**Unknot** (un-nit'), *v.* to separate; to loose; to open out.

**Unknot** (un-not'), *v.* to untie; to free from knots.

**Unknowing** (un-nô'ing), *a.* ignorant; not knowing.

**Unlace** (un-lâs'), *v.* to loose from being laced.

**Unlade** (un-lâd'), *v.* to take out the cargo of.

**Unlatch** (un-lach'), *v.* to open or loose a latch.

**Unlawful** (un-law'ful), *a.* not lawful; illegal.

**Unlearn** (un-learn'), *v.* to forget what has been learned.

**Unlearned** (un-learn'd), *a.* ignorant; not learned.

**Unleavened** (un-leav'end), *a.* not raised by yeast.

**Unless** (un-less'), *conj.* except; if not; supposing that not.

**Unlettered** (un-let'terd), *a.* not learned; ignorant.

**Unlicensed** (un-li'sensd), *a.* not having lawful permission.

**Unlike** (un-lik'), *a.* having no resemblance; dissimilar.

**Unlikely** (un-lik'le), *a.* not likely; improbable.

**Unlimber** (un-lim'ber), *v.* to free from the limbers, as a gun.

**Unlimited** (un-lim'it-ed), *a.* having no limit; indefinite.

**Unlink** (un-link'), *v.* to disconnect; to untwist.

**Unload** (un-lôd'), *v.* to disburden of a load or cargo.

**Unlock** (un-lok'), *v.* to unfasten; to lay open; to explain.

**Unloose** (un-loos'), *v.* to untie.

**Unloveliness** (un-luv'le-nes), *n.* unamiableness.

**Unlovely** (un-luv'le), *a.* that can not excite love.

**Unlucky** (un-luk'e), *a.* unfortunate; not successful.

**Unmake** (un-mâk'), *v.* to destroy the former qualities of; to deprive of form or being.

**Unman** (un-man'), *v.* to deprive of many qualities; to dishearten.

**Unmanageable** (un-man'aj-a-bl), *a.* not controllable.

**Unmanly** (un-man'le), *a.* unbecoming a man; base.

**Unmannerly** (un-man'er-le), *a.* uncivil; ill-bred; rude.

**Unmask** (un-mask'), *v.* to remove a disguise; to lay open.

**Unmeaning** (un-mên'ing), *a.* not expressive.

**Unmerciful** (un-mer'se-ful), *a.* having no mercy; cruel.

**Unmerited** (un-mer'it-ed), *a.* not deserved; unjust.

**Unmindful** (un-mind'ful), *a.* heedless; not attentive.

**Unmitigated** (un-mit'e-ga-ted), *a.* not softened in severity or harshness; not lessened.

**Unmoor** (un-moor'), *v.* to loose from anchorage.

**Unmotherly** (un-muth'er-le), *a.* not becoming a mother.

**Unmusical** (un-mû'ze-kal), *a.* not harmonious; harsh.

**Unmuzzle** (un-muz'l'), *v.* to loose from a muzzle.

**Unnatural** (un-nat'u-ral), *a.* contrary to laws of nature.

**Unnecessary** (un-nes'es-sa-re), *a.* needless; useless.

**Unneighborly** (un-nâ'bur-le), *a.* not kind or friendly.

**Unnerve** (un-nerv'), *v.* to deprive of nerve or strength.

**Unnoticed** (un-nô'tist), *a.* not regarded.

**Unnumbered** (un-num'berd), *a.* innumerable.

**Unobjectionable** (un-ob-jek'shun-a-bl), *a.* not liable to objection.

**Unobscured** (un-ob-skûrd'), *a.* not darkened.

**Unobservable** (un-ob-zerv'a-bl), *a.* not discoverable.

**Unobtrusive** (un-ob-trû'siv), *a.* not forward; modest.

**Unoccupied** (un-ok'ku-pîd), *a.* not inhabited; being at leisure; not engaged.

**Unoffending** (un-of-fend'ing), *a.* not giving offence.

**Unofficial** (un-of-fish'al), *a.* not official; in a private capacity.

**Unostentatious** (un-os-tên-tâ-

shus), *a.* not making a showy display; modest.

**Unpack** (un-pak'), *v.* to unloose and open; to disburden.

**Unpaid** (un-pâd'), *a.* not paid.

**Unpalatable** (un-pal'at-a-bl), *a.* not relished; disagreeable to the taste.

**Unparalleled** (un-par'al-eld), *a.* having no equal.

**Unpardonable** (un-pâr'dn-a-bl), *a.* not to be forgiven.

**Unparliamentary** (un-pâr-le-men'ta-re), *a.* contrary to the rules and usages of parliament, or of debate.

**Unperceivable** (un-per-sêv'a-bl), *a.* not to be perceived.

**Unphilosophical** (un-fil-o-sof'e-kal), *a.* not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy.

**Unpin** (un-pin'), *v.* to unfasten.

**Unpitied** (un-pit'id), *a.* not pitied; not compassionated.

**Unpleasant** (un-piez'ant), *a.* disagreeable.

**Unpoetical** (un-po-et'e-kal), *a.* not according to poetry.

**Unpolished** (un-pol'isht), *a.* unrefined; rude; rough.

**Unpolite** (un-po-lit'), *a.* wanting politeness; not civil.

**Unpolluted** (un-pol-lû'ted), *a.* not defiled or corrupted.

**Unpopular** (un-pop'u-lar), *a.* not having public favor.

**Unprecedented** (un-pres-e-don'ted), *a.* having no precedent or example.

**Unprejudiced** (un-prej'u-dist), *a.* free from bias.

**Unprepared** (un-pre-pârd'), *a.* not prepared; not ready.

**Unprepossessing** (un-pro-poz-es'ing), *a.* not having a winning appearance.

**Unpresuming** (un-pre-zûm'ing), *a.* not over bold; modest.

**Unpretending** (un-pre-tend'ing), *a.* not pretending.

**Unprincipled** (un-prin'se-pld), *a.* having no settled principles; unscrupulous.

**Unproductive** (un-pro-duk'tiv), *a.* not fruitful; barren.

**Unprofessional** (un-pro-fesh'u-nal), *a.* not belonging to, or in keeping with, a profession.

**Unprofitable** (un-profit-a-bl), *a.* bringing no profit.

**Unprogressive** (un-pro-gres'siv), *a.* not advancing.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## UNPROLIFIC

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## UNTHANKFUL

**Unprolific** (un-pro-lif'ik), *a.* not producing fruit.  
**Unpromising** (un-prom'is-ing), *a.* not affording a favorable prospect or success.  
**Unpropitious** (un-pro-pish'us), *a.* not favorable.  
**Unprotected** (un-pro-tek'ted), *a.* not protected.  
**Unpunished** (un-pun'isht), *a.* not punished; free.  
**Unqualified** (un-kwol'e-fid), *a.* not qualified; unfit.  
**Unquenchable** (un-kwensh'a-bl), *a.* that can not be extinguished.  
**Unquestionable** (un-kwest'-yun-a-bl), *a.* not to be questioned; certain; indisputable.  
**Unquiet** (un-kw'et), *a.* not calm or tranquil; restless.  
**Unravel** (un-rav'l), *v.* to disentangle; to separate.  
**Unread** (un-red'), *a.* not recited or perused; unlearned.  
**Unready** (un-red'e), *a.* not prepared; not fit; not prompt.  
**Unreal** (un-ré'al), *a.* not real.  
**Unreasonable** (un-ré-z'n-a-bl), *a.* not according to reason.  
**Unrelied** (un-re-bült'), *a.* not reproved or checked.  
**Unredeemed** (un-re-dém'd), *a.* not redeemed; notransomed; not paid.  
**Unreeve** (un-rév'), *v.* to remove ropes or pulleys from a tackle.  
**Unregenerate** (un-re-jen'er-át), *a.* not renewed in heart.  
**Unrelenting** (un-re-lent'ing), *a.* feeling no pity; hard.  
**Unremitting** (un-re-mit'ting), *a.* persevering; incessant; not relaxing.  
**Unrepentant** (un-re-pent'ant), *a.* not penitent.  
**Unrequited** (un-re-kwit'ed), *a.* not compensated.  
**Unreserved** (un-re-zerv'd), *a.* open; frank; free.  
**Unre-signed** (un-re-zind), *a.* not surrendered; notsubmissive.  
**Unresisting** (un-re-zist'ing), *a.* not making resistance.  
**Unrest** (un-rest'), *n.* disquiet; want of tranquillity.  
**Unrestraint** (un-re-strant'), *n.* freedom from restraint.  
**Unriddle** (un-rid'dl), *v.* to solve or explain.  
**Unrig** (un-rig'), *v.* to strip off the tackle or rigging.  
**Unrighteous** (un-richus), *a.*

unjust; wicked; sinful.  
**Unrip** (un-rip'), *v.* to open seams; to rip; to tear.  
**Unripe** (un-rip'), *a.* not ripe; immature; too early.  
**Unrivalled** (un-ri'vald), *a.* having no rival or equal.  
**Unrivet** (un-riv'et), *v.* to loose from rivets.  
**Unrobe** (un-rób'), *v.* to undress; to strip.  
**Unroll** (un-ról'), *v.* to open or unfurl a roll; to display.  
**Unroof** (un-roof'), *v.* to strip off the roof or covering.  
**Unruffled** (un-ruf'ld), *a.* calm; not agitated; tranquil.  
**Unruly** (un-rú'le), *a.* ungovernable; licentious.  
**Unrump** (un-rum'pl), *v.* to free from rumples.  
**Unsaddle** (un-sad'dl), *v.* to take the saddle from.  
**Unsafe** (un-sáf), *a.* not free from danger; hazardous.  
**Unsaid** (un-sád'), *a.* not uttered.  
**Unsalable** (un-sál'a-bl), *a.* not fit for sale; not in demand.  
**Unsanctified** (un-sangk'te-fid), *a.* not sanctified.  
**Unsatifactory** (un-sat-is-fak'-to-re), *a.* not giving satisfaction; causing discontent.  
**Unsavory** (un-sá'vur-e), *a.* having a bad smell or taste; insipid.  
**Unsay** (un-sá'), *v.* to retract.  
**Unscrow** (un-skró'), *v.* to loose from screws.  
**Unscriptural** (un-skrip'tú-ral), *a.* not according to Scripture.  
**Unseal** (un-sél'), *v.* to remove the seal of; to open.  
**Unsearchable** (un-sech'a-bl), *a.* not to be explored; hidden; mysterious.  
**Unseasonable** (un-sé'zn-a-bl), *a.* not in proper season.  
**Unseat** (un-sét'), *v.* to throw or expel from a seat.  
**Unseaworthy** (un-se'wur-the), *a.* not fit for a voyage.  
**Unseclur** (un-sek'u-ler), *a.* not worldly.  
**Unseemly** (un-sém'le), *a.* unbecoming; improper.  
**Unseen** (un-sén'), *a.* not seen; invisible; undiscovered.  
**Unsettle** (un-set'tl), *v.* to unsettle; to make uncertain.  
**Unsex** (un-seks') *v.* to deprive of qualities natural to the sex.  
**Unshackle** (un-shak'l), *v.* to loose from shackles.

**Unshaken** (un-shák'n), *a.* not shaken; firm.  
**Unsheathe** (un-shéth'), *v.* to draw from the sheath.  
**Unship** (un-ship'), *v.* to take out of a ship.  
**Unshod** (un-shod'), *a.* not having shoes; barefoot.  
**Unsignificantly** (un-sig'nif-ik-ly), *a.* disagreeable to the eye; ugly.  
**Unskillful** (un-skil'ful), *a.* wanting art or knowledge.  
**Unsociable** (un-só'sha-bl), *a.* not sociable; not kind.  
**Unsocial** (un-só'shal), *a.* not agreeable in society.  
**Unsophisticated** (un-so-fis'te-kat-ed), *a.* not counterfeited; pure; genuine.  
**Unsound** (un-sound'), *a.* not sound; defective; sickly.  
**Unsparring** (un-spá'ring), *a.* profuse; not sparing.  
**Unspeakeable** (un-spék'a-bl), *a.* that can not be uttered.  
**Unspotted** (un-spot'ed), *a.* not spotted; immaculate.  
**Unstable** (un-stá'bl), *a.* not steady; inconstant; irresolute.  
**Unstaid** (un-stád'), *a.* unfixed; changeable; volatile.  
**Unstained** (un-stánd'), *a.* not polluted or dyed.  
**Unstinted** (un-súnt'ed), *a.* not limited; unrestrained.  
**Unstop** (un-stop'), *v.* to open; to free from obstruction.  
**Unstring** (un-string'), *v.* to relax; to loosen; to untie.  
**Unstudied** (un-stud'ed), *a.* not premeditated; easy.  
**Unsubstantial** (un-sub-stan'shal), *a.* not real.  
**Unsuccessful** (un-suk-ses'ful), *a.* not meeting with success; not fortunate.  
**Unsuitable** (un-sút'a-bl), *a.* unfit; not adaptable.  
**Unsoiled** (un-sul'id), *a.* not fouled; not tarnished.  
**Unsupported** (un-sup-pórt'ed), *a.* unsustained.  
**Unsusceptible** (un-sus-sep'te-bl), *a.* not susceptible.  
**Unsuspectious** (un-sus-pish'us), *a.* without suspicion.  
**Unsystematic** (un-sis-te-mat'ik), *a.* wanting system.  
**Untainted** (un-tánt'ed), *a.* not tainted; not stained.  
**Untenable** (un-ren'a-bl), *a.* that can not be held or defended.  
**Unthankful** (un-thangk'ful), *a.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## UNTHOUGHTFUL

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## USUFRACT

not grateful for favors received.  
**Unthoughtful** (un-thaw'tful), *a.* heedless; inconsiderate.  
**Unthread** (un-thred'), *v.* to draw a thread from.  
**Unthrifty** (un-thrift'e), *a.* prodigal; wasteful; lavish.  
**Untidy** (un-ti'de), *a.* not neat and snug; not in order.  
**Untie** (un-ti'), *v.* to free from; to unbind; to loosen.  
**Until** (un-til'), *prep.* to the time that; — *conj.* as far as.  
**Untimely** (un-tim'le), *a.* premature; unseasonable.  
**Untiring** (un-tir'ing), *a.* not becoming tired or exhausted.  
**Unto** (un-too'), *prep.* to.  
**Untold** (un-told'), *a.* not told; not revealed.  
**Untoward** (un-to'ard), *a.* forward; perverse.  
**Untractable** (un-trakt'a-bl), *a.* ungovernable; rough.  
**Untrained** (un-tránd'), *a.* not disciplined; uneducated.  
**Untried** (un-trid'), *a.* not tried or attempted.  
**Untrue** (un-troo'), *a.* not true; false; not faithful.  
**Untruth** (un-trooth'), *n.* a falsehood; contrary to the truth.  
**Untwine** (un-twin'), *v.* to unwind; to untwist.  
**Untwist** (un-twist'), *v.* to open; to disentangle.  
**Unused** (un-úzd'), *a.* not in use; not accustomed.  
**Unusual** (un-ú zhu-al), *a.* rare; not common.  
**Unutterable** (un-ut'ter-a-bl), *a.* inexpressible.  
**Unvarying** (un-vá're-ing), *a.* not liable to change.  
**Unwariness** (un-wá're-nes), *n.* want of due caution.  
**Unwarlike** (un-wár'lik), *a.* not fit for war; peaceable.  
**Unwarn** (un-wawrp'), *v.* to change from being warned.  
**Unwarrantable** (un-wor'ant-a-bl), *a.* not justifiable.  
**Unwarranted** (un-wor'ant-ed), *a.* not authorized.  
**Unwary** (un-wá're), *a.* not vigilant; not cautious.  
**Unwearied** (un-wé'rid), *a.* not wearied; indefatigable.  
**Unwelcome** (un-wel'kum), *a.* not welcome.  
**Unwholesome** (un-hól'sum), *a.* not healthy.  
**Unwieldy** (un-wéld'e), *a.* bulky;

**unmanageable.**  
**Unwilling** (un-wil'ing), *a.* not willing; reluctant.  
**Unwind** (un-wind'), *v.* to loose what is wound.  
**Unwise** (un-wiz'), *a.* lacking wisdom; indiscreet.  
**Unwittingly** (un-wit'ing-le) *ad.* ignorantly.  
**Unwomanly** (un-woom'an-le), *a.* unbecoming a woman.  
**Unwonted** (un-wont'ed), *a.* not made familiar by practice; unaccustomed; unusual.  
**Unworthy** (un-wur'the), *a.* undeserving; worthless; base; unbecoming.  
**Unwrap** (un-rap'), *v.* to open what is folded.  
**Unwreath** (un-réth'), *v.* to untwist; to untwine.  
**Unwritten** (un-rit'n), *a.* not written; oral; verbal; blank.  
**Unwrought** (un-raw't'), *a.* not manufactured.  
**Unyielding** (un-yéld'ing), *a.* stiff; stubborn; obstinate.  
**Unyoke** (un-yók'), *v.* to loose from a yoke; to disjoin.  
**Up** (up), *ad.* aloft; out of bed; above the horizon.  
**Upbraid** (up-brád'), *v.* to charge with something wrong; to reproach; to chide.  
**Upcast** (up'kast), *a.* thrown upward; cast out.  
**Upheaval** (up-hé'val), *n.* a lifting up from beneath.  
**Uphill** (up'hil), *a.* difficult; laborious; ascending.  
**Uphold** (up-hóld'), *v.* to support; to maintain; to raise.  
**Upholster** (up-hól'ster-er), *n.* one who fits houses with furniture, beds, &c.  
**Upland** (up'land), *a.* pertaining to high lands; — *n.* elevated land.  
**Uplift** (up-lift'), *v.* to raise; to elevate; to take up.  
**Upon** (up-on'), *prep.* not under; time of; resting on.  
**Uppermost** (up'per-most), *a.* highest in place or rank.  
**Upraise** (up-ráz'), *v.* to raise or exalt above.  
**Upright** (up'rit), *a.* erect; possessing rectitude; honest.  
**Up roar** (up-rór), *n.* great tumult and disturbance.  
**Uproot** (up-root'), *v.* to tear up by the roots.  
**Upset** (up-set'), *v.* to overturn; to overthrow.

**Upshot** (up'shot), *n.* final issue; conclusion; result.  
**Upstart** (up'start), *n.* one suddenly raised to wealth; — *v.* to spring suddenly.  
**Upturn** (up-turn'), *v.* to throw up; to furrow.  
**Upward** (up'wárd), *a.* directed higher; — *ad.* towards a higher place; more than.  
**Urban** (úr-ban'), *a.* of or belonging to a city.  
**Urbane** (úr-ban'), *a.* civil; polite; courteous.  
**Urbanity** (úr-ban'e-te), *n.* courtesy; politeness.  
**Urceolate** (úr'se-o-lát), *a.* shaped like an urn or pitcher.  
**Urchin** (úr'chin), *n.* a child.  
**Urge** (úrj), *v.* to incite.  
**Urgency** (úr-jen-se), *n.* a pressure of difficulty.  
**Urgent** (úr-jent), *a.* pressing; importunate; earnest.  
**Urine** (úr'ik), *a.* of or from urine.  
**Urinary** (úr'e-na-re), *a.* pertaining to urine.  
**Urinate** (úr'e-nát), *v.* to void or discharge urine.  
**Urine** (úr'in), *n.* a fluid secreted by the kidneys.  
**Urn** (úr'n), *n.* a vessel; a kind of vase.  
**Urine** (úr'sin), *a.* pertaining to or resembling a bear.  
**Urticating** (úr'te-ka-ting), *a.* stinging, as a nettle.  
**Us** (us), *pron.* objective case of the pronoun *We*.  
**Usage** (ú'zaj), *n.* treatment; custom; fashion; practice.  
**Use** (ús), *n.* act of using; utility; practice; custom; interest; — *v.* to employ; to handle; to consume.  
**Usefully** (ús'ful-le), *ad.* with profit or advantage.  
**Useless** (ús'les), *a.* being without use; worthless.  
**Usher** (ush'er), *n.* an introducer; an under teacher; — *v.* to give entrance to; to introduce.  
**Usquebaugh** (us-kwe-baw), *n.* a peculiar kind of whisky.  
**Usual** (ú'zhu-al), *a.* customary; common; frequent.  
**Uncaption** (ú-zu-kap'shun), *n.* the right to property from undisturbed possession.  
**Usufrect** (ú-zu-fruk), *n.* right to use and enjoy the profit without impairing the substance.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## USURER

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## VARIETED

**Usurer** (ú'zhu-rer), *n.* one who practices usury.  
**Usurp** (ú-zurp'), *v.* to seize or hold without right.  
**Usurpation** (ú-zur-pá'shun), *n.* forcible seizure.  
**Usury** (ú'shu-re), *n.* illegal or exorbitant rate of interest paid for use of money.  
**Utensil** (ú-ten'sil), *n.* an instrument; a tool; a vessel.  
**Uterine** (ú'ter-in), *a.* pertaining to the womb.  
**Utilitarian** (ú-til-e-tá're-an), *a.* relating to utility; — *n.* one who considers utility the end of moral virtue.  
**Utility** (ú-til'e-te), *n.* usefulness; convenience; worth; profit.  
**Utilize** (ú'til-iz), *v.* to make useful or profitable.  
**Utmost** (ut'most), *a.* extreme; furthest; highest; last; — *n.* the most that can be.  
**Utopian** (u-tó'pe-an), *a.* ideal; impracticable; chimerical.  
**Utricle** (ú'tre-kl), *n.* a little bag, cell, or bladder.  
**Utricular** (u-trik'u-lar), *a.* containing little bladders.  
**Utter** (ut'ter), *a.* outward; extreme; complete; — *v.* to speak; to express; to put in circulation.  
**Utterance** (ut'ter-ans), *n.* manner of speaking.  
**Uttermost** (ut'ter-most), *a.* furthest; most remote.  
**Uveous** (ú'ro-us), *a.* resembling a grape.  
**Uvula** (ú'vik), *a.* of or from the grape.  
**Uxorious** (uks-ó're-us), *a.* submissively fond of a wife.

## V.

**Vacancy** (vá'kan-se), *n.* empty space; a place not occupied; a time of leisure.  
**Vacant** (vá'kant), *a.* empty.  
**Vacate** (vá'kat), *v.* to make empty or void; to annul.  
**Vacation** (va-ká'shun), *n.* intermission; recess.  
**Vaccinate** (vak'se-nát), *v.* to inoculate with cow-pox, as a preventive of small-pox.  
**Vaccination** (vak'se-ná'shun), *n.* the act of inoculating.

**Vaccine** (vak'sin), *a.* pertaining to or from cows.  
**Vaccinate** (vas'il-lát), *v.* to waver; to reel; to fluctuate.  
**Vacillating** (vas'il-la-ting), *a.* inconstant; unsteady.  
**Vacillant** (vas'il-lant), *a.* wavering; fluctuating.  
**Vacuity** (va-ku'e-te), *n.* space unoccupied; void.  
**Vacuous** (vak'u-us), *a.* unfilled; empty; void.  
**Vacuum** (vak'u-um), *n.* space unoccupied by matter.  
**Vade-mecum** (vá-de-me'kum), *n.* a book for ready reference; a handbook.  
**Vagabond** (vag'a-bond), *n.* a vagrant; a wanderer.  
**Vagary** (va-gá're), *n.* a sudden or wild freak; a whim.  
**Vaginal** (vaj'e-nal), *a.* relating to a sheath or tube.  
**Vagrancy** (vá'gran-se), *n.* a state of wandering.  
**Vagrant** (vá'grant), *a.* wandering; — *n.* a vagabond.  
**Vague** (vág), *a.* unsettled; indefinite; ill-defined.  
**Vain** (ván), *a.* meanly proud; conceited; ineffectual.  
**Vainglory** (ván-gló're), *n.* empty pride; folly.  
**Vainly** (ván'le), *ad.* without effect; foolishly.  
**Valance** (val'ans), *n.* fringes of drapery.  
**Vale** (vál), *n.* a valley.  
**Valediction** (val-e-dik'shun), *n.* a bidding farewell.  
**Valedictory** (val-e-dik'to-re), *n.* a farewell address.  
**Valentine** (val'en-tin), *n.* a sweetheart; a letter sent on Valentine's day.  
**Valet** (val'et), *n.* a waiting servant.  
**Valitudinarian** (val-e-tu-de-ná're-an), *n.* a person in a weak or infirm state.  
**Valiant** (val'iant), *a.* brave; intrepid; courageous.  
**Valid** (val'id), *a.* good in law; founded in truth.  
**Validity** (va-lid'e-te), *n.* legal force; soundness.  
**Valise** (va-lés'), *n.* a leather traveling case.  
**Vallation** (val-lá'shun), *n.* an intrenchment or rampart.  
**Valley** (val'le), *n.* low ground between hills.  
**Valor** (val'ur), *n.* courage; bravery; intrepidity.

**Valorous** (val'ur-us), *a.* brave.  
**Valuable** (val'u-a-bl), *a.* having value; costly.  
**Valuation** (val-u-á'shun), *n.* estimated worth; an appraisalment.  
**Value** (val'ü), *n.* worth; price; importance; — *v.* to set a price on; to esteem.  
**Valve** (valv), *n.* a lid opening one way; folding doors.  
**Valvular** (val'vu-ler), *a.* containing valves.  
**Vamp** (vamp), *n.* the upper leather of shoes.  
**Vampire** (vam'pir), *n.* kind of bat; a bloodsucker; an extortioner.  
**Van** (van), *n.* front of an army; a covered carriage.  
**Vandalism** (van'dal-izm), *n.* rudeness; barbarism.  
**Vandyke** (van-dik'), *v.* to form indentations.  
**Vane** (ván), *n.* a plate showing the way the wind blows.  
**Vanguard** (van'gärd), *n.* the first line of troops in front of an army.  
**Vanilla** (va-nil'la), *n.* a climbing aromatic plant.  
**Vanish** (van'ish), *v.* to disappear; to pass away.  
**Vanity** (van'e-te), *n.* empty pride; conceit; idle show.  
**Vanquish** (vang'wish), *v.* to conquer; to overcome.  
**Vanquisher** (vang'wish-er), *n.* one who conquers.  
**Vantage** (van'taj), *n.* superiority; opportunity.  
**Vapid** (vap'id), *a.* dull; spiritless; flat; insipid.  
**Vapor** (vá'pur), *n.* an elastic fluid rendered aeriform by heat; fume; steam; — *v.* to pass off in fumes; to brag.  
**Vaporize** (vá'pur-iz), *v.* to convert into vapor.  
**Vaporous** (vá'pur-us), *a.* full of vapors; flatulent.  
**Variability** (va-re-a-bil'e-te), *n.* changeableness.  
**Variable** (vá're-a-bl), *a.* fickle; changeable.  
**Variance** (vá're-ans), *n.* disagreement; discord.  
**Variation** (va-re-á'shun), *n.* difference; deviation; change.  
**Variegate** (vá're-e-gät), *v.* to mark with different colors.  
**Variegated** (vá're-e-gä-ted), *pr.* diversified in colors or external appearance.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## VARIETY

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## VERGE

**ariety** (va-rî'e-te), *n.* an intermixture of things; dissimilitude; change.

**Variorius** (vá-rî'o-lus), *a.* relating to small-pox.

**Various** (vá're-us), *a.* different; unlikened; manifold.

**Varlet** (vár'let), *n.* a rascal.

**Varnish** (var'nish), *n.* a lustrous coating;—*v.* to gloss.

**Vary** (vá're), *v.* to alter; to disagree; to diversify.

**Vascular** (vas'ku-lar), *a.* consisting of or full of vessels.

**Vase** (váz), *n.* an ornamental vessel.

**Vassal** (vas'sal), *n.* a slave; a dependent.

**Vassalage** (vas'sal-aj), *n.* state of a vassal; slavery.

**Vast** (vast), *a.* immense space; great; numerous.

**Vastly** (vast'le), *ad.* greatly.

**Vastness** (vast'nes), *n.* immense extent or bulk.

**Vat** (vat), *n.* a large vessel.

**Vatican** (va'te-kan), *n.* an assemblage of buildings adjoining the church of St. Peter at Rome, including the palace of the pope.

**Vaticinal** (va-tis'e-nal), *a.* pertaining to prophecy.

**Vaticinate** (va-tis'e-nát), *v.* to prophesy.

**Vault** (va'ult), *n.* an arched roof; a cellar;—*v.* to leap.

**Vaunt** (vaunt), *v.* to boast of;—*n.* a vain boast.

**Vaunting** (vaunt'ing), *n.* conceited boasting.

**Veal** (vél), *n.* the flesh of a calf.

**Vedas** (vé'daz), *n. pl.* the Hindoo scriptures.

**Vedette** (ve-det'), *n.* a mounted sentinel.

**Veer** (vêr), *v.* to turn; to change direction; to alter.

**Vegetable** (vej'e-ta-bl), *n.* a body having growth without sensation; a variety of plants.

**Vegetal** (vej'e-tal), *a.* having power to cause growth.

**Vegetate** (vej'e-tát), *v.* to grow, as plants; to germinate.

**Vegetation** (vej'e-tá'shun), *a.* the process of growing, as plants, &c.

**Veheance** (vê'he-mens), *n.* great force; violent ardor.

**Veherent** (vê'he-ment), *a.* acting with great force.

**Vehicle** (vê'he-kl), *n.* any kind of carriage or conveyance.

**Vell** (vâl), *n.* a cover to conceal the face; a curtain.

**Vein** (váu), *n.* a vessel which returns the blood to the heart; a seam of metal in a rock; turn of mind.

**Velligate** (vell'e-kât), *v.* to twitch; to stimulate.

**Vellum** (vell'um), *n.* a fine kind of parchment.

**Velocipede** (ve-lo's'e-péd), *n.* a carriage propelled by the feet.

**Velocity** (ve-lo's'e-te), *n.* swiftness; celerity; speed.

**Velvet** (vel'vet), *n.* a silk stuff with a pile or nap on it.

**Venal** (vé'nal), *a.* that may be purchased; mercenary.

**Venality** (ve-nal'e-te), *n.* prostitution of talents or services for reward.

**Venary** (ven'a-re), *n.* hunting; sports of the chase.

**Vend** (vend), *v.* to sell.

**Vendee** (ven-dê'), *n.* one to whom a thing is sold.

**Vender** (ven'der), *a.* seller.

**Vendible** (ven-dê-bl), *a.* salable.

**Vendition** (ven-dish'un), *n.* a sale; the act of selling.

**Veneer** (ve-nêr'), *v.* to inlay with thin pieces of wood.

**Veneficial** (ven-e-fish'al), *a.* acting by poison.

**Venerable** (ven'er-a-bl), *a.* worthy of veneration.

**Venerate** (ven'er-át), *v.* to revere; to respect.

**Veneration** (ven'er-á'shun), *n.* the highest degree of respect and reverence.

**Venerable** (ve-nê're-al), *a.* pertaining to or arising from sexual intercourse.

**Venery** (ven'er-o), *n.* sexual intercourse.

**Venesection** (ven-e-sek'shun), *n.* act of opening a vein.

**Vengeance** (ven'jans), *n.* punishment for injury or offence; revenge.

**Vengeful** (venj'ful), *a.* vindictive; retributive.

**Venial** (vé'ne-al), *a.* pardonable; excusable.

**Venison** (ven'e-zn), *n.* the flesh of animals taken in hunting.

**Venom** (ven'um), *n.* poison; malice; spite.

**Venomous** (ven'um-us), *a.* poisonous; malignant.

**Venous** (vé'nus), *a.* pertaining to or contained in the veins.

**Vent** (vent), *n.* a hole; pas-

sage;—*v.* to let out; to utter.

**Ventilate** (ven'te-lát), *v.* to fan; to expose to air; to discuss; to circulate.

**Ventilation** (ven-te-lá'shun), *n.* art of ventilating; supply of air; public expo-sure.

**Ventilator** (ven'te-lá-ter), *n.* a contrivance to introduce pure air.

**Ventral** (ven'tral), *a.* of or pertaining to the belly.

**Ventricle** (ven'tre-kl), *n.* a cavity in an animal body.

**Ventricose** (ven'tre-kós), *a.* distended; swelling out.

**Ventriloquism** (ven-tril'ok-wizm), *n.* act or art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance.

**Ventriloquist** (ven-tril'ok-wist), *n.* one who practices ventriloquism.

**Venture** (ven'túr), *v.* to do or undertake; to risk;—*n.* risk; hazard; speculation.

**Venturous** (ven'túr-us), *a.* daring; fearless; bold.

**Venus** (ven'ús), *n.* place of trial; neighboring place.

**Venus** (vé'nus), *n.* the goddess of beauty and love; a planet.

**Venacious** (ve-rá'shus), *a.* truthful; true.

**Veracity** (ve-ras'e-te), *n.* observance of truth.

**Vernada** (ve-rán'da), *n.* a kind of open portico.

**Verb** (verb), *n.* a word expressing action, doing, &c.

**Verbal** (verb'al), *a.* not written; spoken; oral.

**Verbatim** (ver-bá'tim), *ad.* word for word.

**Verbiage** (ver-be-aj), *n.* superabundance of words.

**Verbose** (ver-bós'), *a.* abounding in words; diffuse.

**Verbosity** (ver-bos'e-te), *n.* the use of more words than are necessary. (*ness*.)

**Verdancy** (ver-dan-se), *n.* green.

**Verdant** (ver'dant), *a.* green; flourishing; fresh; soft; raw.

**Verdict** (ver'dikt), *n.* the decision of a jury; judgment.

**Verdigris** (ver'de-gris), *n.* rust of copper.

**Verdure** (ver'dúr), *n.* greenness; freshness of growth.

**Verge** (verj), *v.* to tend downward; to approach;—*n.* border; brink; a rod.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## VERIFICATION

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## VIGIL

**Verification** (ver-e-fe-ká'shun) *n.* act of proving.  
**Verify** (ver-e-fí) *v.* to prove to be true; to confirm.  
**Verily** (ver'e-le), *ad.* truly; really; certainly.  
**Verisimilar** (ver-e-sim'e-lar), *a.* probably; likely.  
**Veritable** (ver'e-ta-bl), *a.* agreeable to fact; true.  
**Verity** (ver'e-te), *n.* truth.  
**Verjuice** (ver'jús), *n.* a liquor from unripe fruit.  
**Vermicular** (ver-mík'u-lar), *a.* like a worm; spiral.  
**Vermiculation** (ver-mík-u-lá'shun), *n.* moving like a worm.  
**Vermifuge** (ver'me-fúj), *n.* a medicine to destroy worms.  
**Vermilion** (ver-mil'yun), *n.* a beautiful red color.  
**Vermin** (ver'min), *n.* any small noxious animals.  
**Vermivorous** (ver-miv'o-rus), *a.* feeding on worms.  
**Vernacular** (ver-nak'u-lar), *a.* peculiar or belonging to one's own country; native.  
**Vernal** (ver'nal), *a.* belonging to the spring, or youth.  
**Vernant** (ver'nant), *a.* flourishing, as in spring.  
**Verrucose** (ver'ru-kós), *a.* warty.  
**Versatile** (ver'sa-tíl), *a.* variable; changing.  
**Versatility** (ver-sa-tí'l'e-te), *n.* aptness to change.  
**Verse** (vers), *n.* a line of poetry; metrical arrangement and language; poetry; a stanza.  
**Versed** (vers't), *a.* skilled.  
**Versicolored** (ver-se-kul'erd), *a.* many-colored.  
**Verification** (ver-se-fe-ká'shun), *n.* the art of making verses.  
**Versifier** (ver'-fi-er), *n.* one who composes verses.  
**Version** (ver'shun), *v.* a translation; a statement.  
**Vertebra** (ver-te-brá), *n.* a joint of the spine.  
**Vertebral** (ver-te-bral), *a.* pertaining to the spine.  
**Vertebrate** (ver-te-brát), *a.* having a back-bone.  
**Vertebrate** (ver-te-brá-ted), *a.* having a back-bone.  
**Vertex** (ver'teks), *n.* the point of a cone or angle.  
**Vertical** (ver'te-kal), *a.* being in the zenith; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; standing upright.

**Verticillate** (ver-tis'e-lát), *a.* arranged like the rays of a wheel.  
**Verticity** (ver-tis'e-te), *n.* power of turning; rotation.  
**Vertiginous** (ver-tij'e-nus), *a.* giddy; dizzy.  
**Vertigo** (ver'te-go), *n.* dizziness and swimming in the head.  
**Very** (ver'e), *a.* true; real; complete;—*ad.* in a great degree.  
**Vesicant** (ves'e-kant), *a.* producing a blister.  
**Vesicate** (ves'e-kát), *v.* to blister; to raise blisters on.  
**Vesication** (ves-e-ká'shun), *n.* act of raising blisters.  
**Vesicle** (ves'e-kl), *n.* a little  
**Vesicula** (ves'e-kul), *n.* bladder on the skin.  
**Vesper** (ves'per), *n.* evening star; evening song or service.  
**Vespiary** (ves'pe-a-re), *n.* the nest of wasps, &c.  
**Vessel** (ves'sel), *n.* a boat; a ship; a cask; a tube; a dish.  
**Vest** (vest), *n.* a waistcoat;—*v.* to put in possession.  
**Vestal** (ves'tal), *a.* pertaining to Vesta; pure; chaste.  
**Vested** (vest'ed), *a.* fixed; not in a state of contingency.  
**Vestibule** (ves'te-bül), *n.* a porch or entrance.  
**Vestige** (ves'tij), *n.* a footstep; trace; track.  
**Vestment** (ves'tment), *n.* something put on.  
**Vestry** (ves'tre), *n.* a room in a church; a parochial committee or assembly.  
**Vesture** (ves'tür), *n.* a garment; a dress; clothing.  
**Veteran** (vet'er-an), *n.* an old soldier;—*a.* experienced.  
**Veterinary** (vet'er e-na-re), *a.* pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of animals.  
**Veto** (vé'tó), *v.* to forbid or disallow; to withhold assent to;—*n.* any authoritative prohibition.  
**Vex** (veks), *v.* to provoke.  
**Viaduct** (vi'a-dukt), *n.* a road or railway carried by a structure over a valley, river, &c.



**Vexation** (veks-á'shun), *n.* act of irritating or harassing; cause of disquiet; trouble.  
**Vexatious** (veks-á'shus), *a.* causing annoyance.  
**Via** (vi'a), *ad.* by way of.  
**Viable** (vi'a-bl), *a.* capable of living; likely to live.  
**Vinnis** (vi'andz), *n. pl.* meat dressed; food; victuals.  
**Vibrate** (vi'brat), *v.* to swing to and fro; to tremble.  
**Vibration** (vi-brá'shun), *n.* the act of vibrating.  
**Vicar** (vik'ar), *n.* the priest of a parish; a substitute.  
**Vicarious** (vi-ká're-us), *a.* deputed; delegated; substituted.  
**Vice** (vis), *n.* wickedness; a kind of press; second in rank.  
**Vice-consul** (vis-kon sul), *n.* an assistant or deputy consul.  
**Vice-president** (vis-pres'e-ident), *n.* one next to a president.  
**Viceroy** (vis'roy), *n.* the substitute of a sovereign.  
**Viceroyalty** (vis-roy'al-te), *n.* office or dignity of viceroy.  
**Vicinage** (vis'e-náj), *n.* the place or places adjoining.  
**Vicinity** (vis'e-ni-te), *n.* neighborhood; nearness.  
**Vicious** (vish'us), *a.* addicted to vice; depraved.  
**Vicissitude** (vis-sis'e-tüd), *n.* revolution; a change.  
**Victim** (vik'tim), *n.* a living being sacrificed; a person suffering injury.  
**Victimize** (vik'tim-iz), *v.* to cheat; to deceive.  
**Victor** (vik'tur), *n.* a conqueror; a vanquisher.  
**Victorious** (vik-tó're-us), *a.* conquering.  
**Victory** (vik'to-re), *n.* defeat of an enemy; triumph.  
**Victual** (vit'l), *v.* to supply with provisions or food.  
**Vietnals** (vit'iz), *n. pl.* food prepared for eating; provisions.  
**Videliest** (vi-del'e-set), *ad.* to wit; namely: viz.  
**Vie** (vi), *v.* to try to equal.  
**View** (vü), *v.* to see; to survey;—*n.* sight; opinion.  
**Viewer** (vü'er), *n.* one who sees or examines.  
**Viewless** (vü'les), *a.* that can not be seen; invisible.  
**Vigil** (vij'il), *n.* watch; devotion in the night.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## VIGILANCE

**Vigilance** (vij'e-lans), *n.* watchfulness; caution.  
**Vigilant** (vij'e-lant), *a.* guarding against danger.  
**Vignette** (vin-yet'), *n.* any small ornamental engraving.  
**Vigor** (vig'ur), *n.* vital strength in animals or plants.  
**Vigorous** (vig'ur-us), *a.* full of activity; strong; forcible.  
**Vile** (vil), *a.* base; depraved.  
**Vileness** (vil'nes), *n.* moral depravity; baseness.  
**Vilify** (vil'e-fi), *v.* to defame; to degrade by slander.  
**Villipend** (vil'e-pend), *v.* to despise; to contemn.  
**Villa** (vil'la), *n.* a mansion.  
**Village** (vil'aj), *n.* a small collection of houses.  
**Villager** (vil'la-jer), *n.* an inhabitant of a village.  
**Villain** (vil'len), *n.* a man extremely depraved.  
**Villainous** (vil'len-us), *a.* very wicked; vile.  
**Villainy** (vil'len-e), *n.* deep depravity or wickedness.  
**Villous** (vil'us), *a.* hairy.  
**Viminal** (vim'e-nal), *a.* pertaining to or consisting of twigs.  
**Vinaceous** (vi-nā'shus), *a.* belonging to wine or grapes.  
**Vincible** (vin'ise-bl), *a.* that may be overcome.  
**Vindicate** (vin'de-kāt), *v.* to justify; to maintain.  
**Vindication** (vin-de-kā'shun), *n.* justification against censure; defence by force.  
**Vindicator** (vin'de-ka-ter), *n.* one who vindicates.  
**Vindictive** (vin-dik'tiv), *a.* given to revenge; revengeful.  
**Vindictiveness** (vin-dix'tiv-nes), *n.* a revengeful temper.  
**Vine** (vin), *n.* a climbing or trailing plant.  
**Vineyard** (vin yard), *n.* a plantation of grape-vines.  
**Vinous** (vi'nus), *a.* belonging to or producing wine.  
**Vintage** (vin taj), *n.* the harvest grape-gathering.  
**Vintager** (vin'ta-jer), *n.* one who gathers the vintage.  
**Vintner** (vint ner), *n.* one who sells wines.  
**Viol** (vi'ul), *n.* a stringed musical instrument.  
**Violable** (vi'o-la-bl), *a.* that may be violated or injured.  
**Violate** (vi o-lāt), *v.* to break;

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to injure; to infringe; to ravish; to profane.  
**Violation** (vi-o-lā'shun), *n.* transgression; ravishment.  
**Violator** (vi'o-lā-ter), *n.* one who violates; a libertine.  
**Violence** (vi'o-lens), *n.* force.  
**Violent** (vi'o-lent), *a.* forcible; outrageous; fierce.  
**Violet** (vi'o-let), *n.* a flower; a dark blue color.  
**Violin** (vi o-lin), *n.* a musical instrument; a fiddle.  
**Viper** (vi'per), *n.* a kind of venomous serpent.  
**Virago** (ve-rā'go), *n.* a bold woman; a termagant.  
**Virescent** (ve-res'sent), *a.* green; somewhat green.  
**Virgin** (ver'jin), *n.* a maid;—*a.* modest; chaste; fresh; new.  
**Virginal** (ver-jin-al), *a.* pertaining to a virgin.  
**Virginity** (ver-jin'e-te), *n.* maidenhood.  
**Virgo** (ver'go), *n.* one of the signs of the zodiac.  
**Viridity** (ve-rid'e-te), *n.* greenness.  
**Virile** (vi'r'il, vir'il), *a.* pertaining to man; masculine.  
**Virility** (vi-ril'e-te), *n.* power of procreation; manhood.  
**Virtu** (ver'too), *n.* a love of the fine arts; curiosities.  
**Virtually** (ver tu-al-le), *ad.* in efficacy or effect only.  
**Virtue** (vert'yū), *n.* strength; moral goodness; efficacy.  
**Virtuoso** (ver-tu-ō'sō), *n.* one skilled in the fine arts.  
**Virtuous** (vert'yū-us), *a.* morally good; chaste.  
**Virulence** (vir'u-lens), *n.* extreme bitterness or malignity.  
**Virulent** (vir'u-lent), *a.* active in doing injury; spiteful.  
**Virus** (vi'rus), *n.* foul matter.  
**Visage** (viz'aj), *n.* the face.  
**Vis-a-vis** (viz-ā-vē'), *ad.* sitting opposite; face to face.  
**Viscera** (vis'se-rā), *n. pl.* the bowels; the entrails.  
**Viscid** (vis'sid), *a.* glutinous; sticky; tenacious.  
**Viscount** (vi'kount), *n.* a title of nobility.  
**Viscountess** (vi'kount-es), *n.* a viscount's wife.  
**Viscous** (vis'kus), *a.* sticky; glutinous; adhesive.  
**Visible** (viz'o-bl), *a.* that may be seen; apparent.  
**Visibly** (viz'e-bly), *ad.* plainly;

## VIVID

clearly to be seen.  
**Vision** (vizh'un), *n.* power or faculty of sight; a phantom.  
**Visionary** (vizh'un-a-ry), *a.* imaginary;—*n.* a former of impracticable schemes.  
**Visit** (viz'it), *v.* to go or come to see; to attend;—*n.* act of visiting or going to see.  
**Visitant** (viz'e-tant), *n.* one who visits; a visitor.  
**Visitation** (viz-e-tā'shun), *n.* act of visiting; retribution.  
**Visitor** (viz'e-tur), *n.* one who goes to see another.  
**Visor** (viz'ur), *n.* a mask.  
**Vista** (vis'ta), *n.* a prospect.  
**Visual** (vizh'u-al), *a.* pertaining to the sight.  
**Vital** (vi'tal), *a.* that on which life depends; essential.  
**Vitality** (vi-tal'e-te), *n.* the principle or tenacity of life.  
**Vitalize** (vi-tal-iz), *v.* to give life.  
**Vitality** (vi'tal-le), *ad.* in such a manner as to give life.  
**Vitelline** (ve-tel'lin), *a.* of or pertaining to yolks of eggs.  
**Vitiate** (vish'e-āt), *v.* to taint; to impair in value.  
**Vitiating** (vish-e-a'shun), *n.* corruption; contamination.  
**Vitreous** (vi'tre-us), *a.* resembling glass; glassy.  
**Vitrescence** (ve-tres'sens), *n.* glassiness.  
**Vitrification** (vit-re-fak'shun), *n.* act of converting into glass by heat and fusion.  
**Vitrify** (vit're-fi), *v.* to make into or become glass.  
**Vitriol** (vit're-ol), *n.* a soluble sulphate of metals; sulphuric acid.  
**Vittate** (vit'tāt), *a.* striped, as some leaves.  
**Vituline** (vi'tu-lin), *a.* belonging to a calf or to veal.  
**Vituperate** (vi-tū'per-āt), *v.* to blame; to censure.  
**Vituperation** (vi-tu-per-ā'shun), *n.* censure; blame.  
**Vivacious** (ve-vā'shus), *a.* lively, sprightly, and active.  
**Vivacity** (ve-vas'e-te), *n.* sprightliness; liveliness.  
**Vivarium** (vi-vā-re-um), *n.* a vivary.  
**Vivary** (vi-vā-re), *n.* a small inclosure, &c., for keeping animals alive.  
**Viva voce** (vi-vā vō'sē), *a.* by word of mouth; orally.  
**Vivid** (vi'vid), *a.* lucid; lively; bright, active; sprightly.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## VIVIDNESS

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## WAFER

**Vividness** (viv'id-nes), *n.* life; liveliness; sprightliness.  
**Vivific** (ve-vif'ik), *a.* giving life; reviving.  
**Vivification** (viv-e-fe-ká'shun), *n.* act of giving life.  
**Vivify** (viv'e-fī), *v.* to impart life to; to animate.  
**Viviparus** (vi-vip'a-rus), *a.* producing young alive.  
**Vivisection** (viv-e-sek'shun), *n.* the dissection of an animal while alive.  
**Vixen** (viks'en), *n.* an ill-tempered, turbulent woman.  
**Vix** (viz), *ad.* contraction of *Videlicet*; to wit; namely.  
**Vizard** (viz'ard), *n.* a mask.  
**Vizier** (viz'yer), *n.* the Turkish prime minister.  
**Vocable** (vó'ka-bl), *n.* a word; a name; a term.  
**Vocabulary** (vo-kab'u-la-re), *n.* words arranged alphabetically and explained.  
**Vocal** (vó'kal), *a.* uttered or modulated by the mouth.  
**Vocalist** (vó'kal-ist), *n.* a singer.  
**Vocality** (vo-kal'e-te), *n.* quality of being utterable.  
**Vocalize** (vó'kal-iz), *v.* to make vocal; to form into voice.  
**Vocation** (vo-ká'shun), *n.* trade; calling; occupation.  
**Vociferate** (vo-sifer-át), *v.* to exclaim; to cry out.  
**Vociferous** (vo-sifer-us), *a.* loud; clamorous; noisy.  
**Vogue** (voz), *n.* fashion.  
**Voice** (vois), *n.* a vote; sound from the mouth; language.  
**Voiceless** (vois'les), *a.* having no voice or vote.  
**Void** (void), *a.* empty; not occupied; null;—*n.* an empty space;—*v.* to eject; to quit; to annul; to vacate.  
**Voidable** (void'a-bl), *a.* that may be annulled.  
**Voider** (void'er), *n.* one who or that which voids; a tray.  
**Volant** (vó'lant), *a.* flying; nimble.  
**Volatile** (vol'a-tíl), *a.* evaporating quickly; lively.  
**Volatility** (vol-a-tíl'e-te), *n.* quality of being volatile; giddiness; levity.  
**Volatilize** (vol'a-tíl-iz), *v.* to make volatile.  
**Volcano** (vol'ká'no), *n.* a burning mountain ejecting lava and stones.  
**Volition** (vo-lísh'un), *n.* the

act of willing or choosing.  
**Volley** (vol'e), *n.* an outburst of many things at once; a discharge of small arms.  
**Volt** (volt), *n.* a turn or bound; a sudden movement to avoid a thrust.  
**Voltaic** (vol-tá'ik), *a.* pertaining to voltaism.  
**Voltaism** (vol-ta-izm), *n.* the chemical action of metals and liquids developed by electricity; galvanism.  
**Volubility** (vol-u-bíl'e-te), *n.* fluency of speech.  
**Voluble** (vol-u-bl), *a.* fluent in words; flowing smoothly.  
**Volume** (vol'yum), *n.* a roll; a book; fulness of voice.  
**Voluminous** (vo-lú'mín-us), *a.* containing many volumes; diffusive.  
**Volumosity** (vol-u-mos'e-te), *n.* the vast bulk of printed matter in volumes.  
**Voluntarily** (vol'un-ta-re-le), *ad.* of one's own accord.  
**Voluntary** (vol'un-ta-re), *a.* acting by choice; willing;—*n.* a tune played at will.  
**Volunteer** (vol-un-tér), *n.* one who serves by choice.  
**Voluptuary** (vo-lup'tu-a-re), *n.* a sensualist.  
**Voluptuous** (vo-lup'tu-us), *a.* luxurious; sensual.  
**Volute** (vo-lút'), *n.* a kind of spiral scroll.  
**Volution** (vo-lú'shun), *n.* a spiral turn or wreath.  
**Vomit** (vom'it), *v.* to eject from the stomach; to cast up with violence;—*n.* an emetic.  
**Voracious** (vo-rá'shus), *a.* greedy to eat; ravenous.  
**Voracity** (vo-ras'e-te), *n.* greediness of appetite.  
**Vortex** (vor'teks), *n.* a whirlpool; a whirlwind; a whirling motion.  
**Volary** (vó'ta-re), *n.* one devoted to a pursuit.  
**Vote** (vót), *n.* an expression of choice; a ballot.  
**Voter** (vó'ter), *n.* one who votes or is entitled to vote.  
**Vortical** (vor'te-kal), *a.* whirling; rotatory.  
**Votive** (vó'tív), *a.* given by vow; promised by a vow.  
**Vouch** (vouch), *v.* to call solemnly to witness; to warrant; to attest; to affirm.  
**Voucher** (vouch'er), *n.* one who

vouches; a document that confirms anything.  
**Vouchsafe** (vouch-sáf), *v.* to yield; to condescend.  
**Vow** (vow), *n.* a solemn promise to God. &c.—*v.* to consecrate; to devote.  
**Vowel** (vow'el), *n.* a simple sound uttered by the mouth, as *a, e, o*;—*a.* vocal.  
**Voyage** (voy'aj), *n.* a passage by water;—*v.* to pass by water.  
**Voyager** (voy'a-jer), *n.* one who travels by water.  
**Vulcan** (vul'kan), *n.* the god of fire; patron of smith's work.  
**Vulcanite** (vul'kan-it), *n.* sulphur combined with india-rubber.  
**Vulcanize** (vul'kan-iz), *v.* to combine india-rubber with sulphur by heat.  
**Vulgar** (vul'gar), *a.* common; low; mean; unrefined.  
**Vulgarity** (vul'gar'e-te), *n.* rudeness; grossness.  
**Vulgarize** (vul'gar-iz), *v.* to make vulgar.  
**Vulgarism** (vul'gar-izm), *n.* a vulgar phrase or expression.  
**Vulgate** (vul'gát), *n.* Latin version of the Scriptures.  
**Vulnerable** (vul'nér-a-bl), *a.* that may be wounded.  
**Vulnery** (vul'nér-a-re), *a.* useful in curing wounds.  
**Vulpine** (vul'pin), *a.* belonging to a fox; crafty.  
**Vulture** (vult'yur), *n.* a large, voracious bird of prey.  
**Vulturine** (vult'yur-in), *a.* pertaining to or resembling the vulture.

## W.

**Wabble** (wob'bl), *v.* to incline from side to side; to sway.  
**Wabbling** (wob'bling), *a.* having an irregular motion.  
**Wad** (wad), *n.* paper, tow, &c., to keep the charge in a gun.  
**Wadded** (wod'ed), *a.* quilted.  
**Wadding** (wod'ding), *n.* a wad; cotton used in quilting.  
**Waddle** (wod'dl), *v.* to walk like a duck; to vacillate.  
**Wade** (wád), *v.* to walk through water, &c.  
**Wafer** (wá'fer), *n.* a thin cake; a dried paste for sealing.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## WAFFLE

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## WATCHFUL

**Waffle** (waf'fl), *n.* a kind of thin cake.

**Waft** (waft), *v.* to bear through air or water; to float.

**Wag** (wag), *n.* a droll fellow; a joker;—*v.* to move to and fro.

**Wager** (waj'er), *n.* something laid on a contest; a bet;—*v.* to bet; to hazard.

**Wages** (waj'ez), *n. pl.* hire; reward for services done.

**Waggery** (wag'ger-e), *n.* pleasantry; merriment.

**Waggish** (wag'gish), *a.* frolicsome; merry; droll.

**Waggle** (wag'gl), *v.* to move from side to side; to reel.

**Wagon** (wag'un), *n.* a carriage on four wheels.



**Wagoner** (wag'un-er), *n.* one who drives a wagon.

**Waif** (waf), *n.* things found but not owned; a wanderer.

**Wail** (wail), *v.* to bemoan.

**Wailing** (wail'ing), *n.* audible sorrow; loud weeping.

**Wainscot** (wain'skot), *v.* to line rooms with boards.

**Waist** (wast), *n.* the small part of the body below the ribs; middle of a ship.

**Waistcoat** (wast'köt), *n.* a vest.

**Wait** (wait), *v.* to stay.

**Walter** (wá'ter), *n.* a servant in attendance; a tray.

**Waiting-maid** (wait'ing-mád), *n.* a female attendant.

**Waive** (wáiv), *v.* to relinquish.

**Wake** (wák), *v.* to rouse from sleep;—*n.* a watch; track of a vessel in water.

**Wakefulness** (wák'ful-nes), *n.* inability to sleep.

**Wale** (wail), *n.* a ridge in cloth; a ship's outer timber.

**Walk** (wawk), *v.* to go on foot;—*n.* a gait; a path.

**Walker** (wawk'er), *n.* one who walks.

**Wall** (wawl), *n.* a work of brick or stone; a partition; the side of a room or house.

**Wallet** (wol'let), *n.* a kind of bag; a knapsack.

**Wall-eye** (wawl'i), *n.* a disease in the eye.

**Wallop** (wol'lup), *v.* to boil; to thrash soundly.

**Wallow** (wol'lo), *v.* to roll in

mire; to live in gross vice.

**Walrus** (wawl'rus), *n.* an aquatic animal; the sea-horse.

**Waltz** (wawltz), *n.* a dance with a whirling motion.

**Waltzing** (wawlt'zing), *n.* the act of dancing a waltz.

**Wamble** (wom-bl), *v.* to roll with nausea and sickness.

**Wampum** (wom'pum), *n.* small shells used by the American Indians for money.

**Wan** (won), *a.* having a pale and sickly hue; pallid.

**Wand** (wond), *n.* a long rod.

**Wander** (won'der), *v.* to ramble; to go astray.

**Wanderer** (won'der-er), *n.* a rover; a Rambler.

**Wane** (wán), *v.* to decrease.

**Wanness** (won'nes), *n.* paleness; languor.

**Want** (wont), *n.* need;—*v.* to be destitute; to desire.

**Wanton** (won'tun), *a.* loose; reckless; licentious.

**Wantonly** (won'tun-le), *ad.* without restraint; sportively.

**Wantonness** (won'tun-nes), *n.* lewdness; recklessness.

**War** (wawr), *n.* a contest between nations by force.

**Warble** (wawr-bl), *v.* to quaver the voice; to carol.

**Warbler** (wawr'bler), *n.* a singing bird; a songster.

**Ward** (wawrd), *n.* a district of a town; a watch; part of a lock; one under guardianship.

**Warden** (wawr'dn), *n.* one who has the care or keeping of anything.

**Warder** (wawr'der), *n.* a keeper; a guardian.

**Wardrobe** (wawrd'röb), *n.* a place for clothes; wearing apparel of persons.

**Wardroom** (wawrd'room), *n.* a mess-room in a ship.

**Wardship** (wawrd'ship), *n.* guardianship; pupillage.

**Wares** (wárz), *n. pl.* goods; merchandise; commodities.

**Warehouse** (wárh'ous), *n.* a storehouse for merchandise.

**Warfare** (wawr'fár), *n.* military service; a struggle.

**Warily** (wár'e-le), *ad.* prudently; cautiously.

**Wariness** (wár'e-nes), *n.* foresight; cautiousness.

**Warlike** (wawr'lik), *a.* adapted to war; martial.

**Warm** (wawrm), *a.* not cold;

moderately heated; zealous;—*v.* to impart heat; to excite ardor.

**Warmth** (wawrmth), *n.* a gentle heat; earnestness; zeal.

**Warn** (wawrn), *v.* to inform; to caution; to admonish.

**Warning** (wawrn'ing), *n.* a caution; a previous notice.

**Warp** (wawrp), *n.* a thread that runs lengthwise in woven stuffs; a rope for towing;—*v.* to bend; to shrivel or shrink.

**War-proof** (wawr'proof), *n.* valor tried by war.

**Warrant** (wor'ránt), *n.* an instrument of authority; a voucher;—*v.* to justify.

**Warrantable** (wor'ránt-a-bl), *a.* legal; justifiable.

**Warrantee** (wor-rant-é'), *n.* one to whom anything is warranted.

**Warranty** (wor'rán-te), *n.* a deed of security.

**Warren** (wor'men), *n.* a place for rabbits, fowls, fish, &c.

**Warrior** (wawr're-ur), *n.* a military man; a soldier.

**Wart** (wawrt), *n.* a small excrescence on the flesh.

**War-worn** (wawr'wörn), *a.* worn with war.

**Wary** (wá're), *a.* cautious.

**Was** (wóz), *pret. of To Be.*

**Wash** (wosh), *v.* to cleanse with water;—*n.* a cosmetic; a lotion; a coating of metal.

**Washboard** (wosh'börd), *n.* a board on the side of a boat; a board used for washing; a board next the floor.

**Washy** (wosh'e), *a.* watery.

**Wasplish** (wosh'ish), *a.* stinging; peevish; cross; petulant.

**Wassail** (was'sail), *n.* a liquor made of apples, sugar and ale; a merry-making and drinking.

**Waste** (wást), *v.* to diminish; to spend; to squander;—*a.* desolate; wild;—*n.* useless expense; wanton destruction.

**Wasteful** (wást'ful), *a.* lavish; destructive.

**Waste-gate** (wást'gát), *n.* a gate to discharge water.

**Watch** (woch), *n.* a pocket time-piece; a guard; time of guarding;—*v.* to be awake; to observe.

**Watchful** (woch'ful), *a.* careful; observing; guarded; wakeful.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## WATCHMAKER

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## WELL

**Watchmaker** (woch mak'er), *n.* one who makes, repairs, and cleans watches.

**Watchman** (woch/man), *n.* a night-guard; a sentinel.

**Watch-tower** (woch/tow'er), *n.* a tower for a sentinel.

**Watch-word** (woch' wurd), *n.* a sentinel's night-word.

**Water** (waw'ter), *n.* a transparent fluid;—*v.* to irrigate; to wet with water.

**Water-cement** (waw'ter-so-ment), *n.* a cement that hardens under water.

**Water-colors** (waw'ter-kul-erz), *n. pl.* colors diluted with water and gum.

**Water-course** (waw'ter-kôrs), *n.* a channel for water.

**Waterfall** (waw'ter-fawl), *n.* a fall of water; a cascade; a cataract; a style of hair for female head-gear.

**Waterman** (waw'ter-man), *n.* a boatman; a ferryman.

**Water-melon** (waw'ter-mel-un), *n.* a delicious, pulpy fruit.

**Water-mill** (waw'ter-mil), *n.* a mill driven by water.

**Waterproof** (waw'ter-proof), *a.* impervious to water.

**Water-rot** (waw'ter-rot), *v.* to rot by absorbing water, as flax.

**Water-spout** (waw'ter-spout), *n.* a column of water in whirling motion.

**Water-tight** (waw'ter-tift), *a.* so tight as to retain or not to admit water.

**Watery** (waw'ter-e), *a.* thin; transparent; tasteless; wet.

**Wattle** (wo'tl), *n.* a twig; hurdle; the gill of a fowl or fish.

**Waul** (waul), *v.* to cry as a cat.

**Wave** (wāv), *n.* a billow; a moving volume of water;—*v.* to waft; to beckon; to relinquish.

**Waver** (wā'ver), *v.* to be undecided; to totter; to hesitate.

**Wax** (waks), *n.* a thick, viscid, tenacious substance;—*v.* to grow; to rub with wax.

**Wax-end** (waks'end), *n.* waxed thread pointed with a bristle.

**Wax-works** (waks'wûrk), *n.* figures formed of wax.

**Way** (wā), *n.* a road; a passage; course of life.

**Way-bill** (wā'bil), *n.* a register of names or goods.

**Wayfarer** (wā'far'er), *n.* a

traveler; a passenger.

**Wayfaring** (wā'far-ing), *a.* traveling; journeying.

**Waylay** (wā'la), *v.* to beset; to lie in ambush for.

**Waylayer** (wā'la'er), *n.* one who waylays.

**Waymark** (wā'mark), *n.* a mark to guide travelers.

**Wayward** (wā'ward), *a.* forward; unruly; perverse.

**We** (wē), *pron. pl.* of *I*.

**Weak** (wēk), *a.* feeble of body or mind; without authority; soft; yielding.

**Weaken** (wē'kn), *v.* to make weak; to debilitate.

**Weakly** (wē'kle), *ad.* not strong;—*a.* infirm.

**Weakness** (wē'knes), *n.* feebleness; want of health.

**Weal** (wēl), *n.* soundness; prosperity; happiness.

**Wealth** (welth), *n.* riches; money; opulence; affluence.

**Wealthy** (welth'e), *a.* rich.

**Wean** (wēn), *v.* to deprive of the breast; to alienate.

**Weapon** (wep'un), *n.* an instrument of offence or defence.

**Wear** (wār), *v.* to last; to waste; to consume by use;—*n.* act of wearing.

**Wear** (wēr), *n.* a dam in a river; a fence in a stream for keeping fish;—also written *Weir*.

**Weariness** (wē're-nes), *n.* lassitude; fatigue.

**Wearisome** (wē're-sum), *a.* tiresome; tedious; fatiguing.

**Weary** (wē're), *a.* tired; jaded; fatigued;—*v.* to tire; to fag; to harass.

**Weasand** (wē'zand), *n.* the wind-pipe.

**Weasel** (wē'zel), *n.* a small carnivorous animal.

**Weather** (weth'er), *n.* state of the atmosphere;—*v.* to pass with difficulty; to endure.

**Weather-cock** (weth'er-kok), *n.* a vane turned by the wind, and showing its direction; a fickle person.

**Weather-glass** (weth'er-glas), *n.* a glass that indicates changes in the state of the weather; a barometer.

**Weather-wise** (weth'er-wiz), *a.* skilful in foretelling the changes of the weather.

**Weave** (wēv), *v.* to form by texture; to insert; to entwine; to work with a loom.

**Weaver** (wē'ver), *n.* one who weaves.

**Weazen** (wē'zn), *a.* thin; sharp.

**Web** (web), *n.* anything woven; a membrane of skin; a film.

**Webbing** (web'bing), *n.* a strong, coarse, woven fabric.

**Web-footed** (web'foot-ed), *a.* having webbed feet, or the toes united with a membrane.

**Wed** (wed), *v.* to marry; to unite in marriage.

**Wedding** (wed'ding), *n.* nuptial ceremony; marriage.

**Wedge** (wedj), *n.* a piece of metal or wood tapering to an edge for splitting;—*v.* to fasten or cleave with wedges.

**Wedlock** (wed'lök), *n.* state of marriage; matrimony.

**Wednesday** (wenz'dä), *n.* the fourth day of the week.

**Weed** (wēd), *n.* a useless or noxious plant;—*pl.* mourning apparel.

**Week** (wēk), *n.* the space of seven days.

**Weekly** (wē'kle), *a.* happening or done once a week.

**Ween** (wēn), *v.* to think; to suppose; to imagine.

**Weep** (wēp), *v.* to lament; to shed tears; to bewail.

**Weeping** (wē'ping), *n.* lamentation; a shedding of tears.

**Weevil** (wē'vil), *n.* an insect that destroys grain.

**Wool** (west), *n.* the wool of cloth; a web; a thing woven; a walf.

**Weigh** (wā), *v.* to ascertain weight; to consider; to have weight; to raise the anchor.

**Weight** (wāt), *n.* certain quantity; heaviness; importance; pressure.

**Weightless** (wāt'les), *a.* having no weight.

**Weighty** (wā'te), *a.* having great weight; important.

**Weird** (wērd), *a.* pertaining to witchcraft; wild and dreary.

**Welcome** (wel'kum), *n.* a kind or loving reception;—*a.* received with gladness; grateful;—*v.* to receive and salute kindly.

**Weld** (weld), *v.* to hammer into permanent union, as heated metal; to join together.

**Wellfare** (wel'fär), *n.* health; well-being; prosperity.

**Welkin** (wel'kin), *n.* the sky; the vault of heaven.

**Well** (wel), *n.* a spring of wa-

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## WELL-BEING

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## WHIST

- ter; a pit;—*a.* not sick; fortunate;—*ad.* not amiss; rightly; properly.
- Well-being** (wel'bē-ing), *n.* welfare; prosperity; happiness.
- Well-bred** (wel'bred), *a.* properly educated; courteous; refined.
- Well-nigh** (wel'ni), *ad.* very nearly; almost.
- Well-spring** (wel'spring), *n.* source of supply; fountain.
- Welsh** (welsh), *a.* pertaining to Wales or its people;—*n.* the people or their language.
- Welt** (welt), *n.* an edging;—*v.* to sew, as a welt on a shoe.
- Welter** (welter), *v.* to roll or wallow in mire.
- Wen** (wen), *n.* a tumor.
- Wench** (wensh), *n.* a young woman; a strumpet.
- Went** (went), *pret.* of *Go*.
- Wept** (went), *pret.* of *Weep*.
- Were** (wer), *pret. pl.* of *Be*.
- Wert** (wert), second person singular of *Were*.
- West** (west), *n.* the point where the sun sets.
- Westerly** (west'er-le), *a.* toward or from the west.
- Western** (west'ern), *a.* being in the west.
- Westward** (west'ward), *ad.* toward the west.
- Wet** (wet), *a.* rainy; moist;—*n.* water; moisture;—*v.* to soak with a liquid.
- Wether** (weth'er), *n.* a castrated male sheep.
- Whack** (hwak), *n.* a blow;—*v.* to strike.
- Whale** (hwál), *n.* the largest of sea-animals.
- Whalebone** (hwál'bón), *n.* an elastic horny substance from the jaw of a whale.
- Whaler** (hwál'er), *n.* a ship or person engaged in whaling.
- Whaling** (hwál-ing), *n.* the business of catching whales.
- Wharf** (hwawrf), *n.* a pier or quay for landing goods.
- Wharfage** (hwawrf'aj), *n.* the fee for using a wharf.
- Wharfinger** (hwawrf'in-jer), *n.* the keeper of a wharf.
- What** (hwot) *pron.* that which; which part.
- Whatever** (hwot-ev'er), *pron.* being this or that.
- Wheat** (hwét), *n.* the finest kind of grain, which furnishes white flour for bread.
- Wheaten** (hwét'n), *a.* made of wheat.
- Wheedle** (hwé'dl), *v.* to coax or entice by soft words.
- Wheel** (hwél), *n.* a circular body of wood or metal turning on an axis; a turning about;—*v.* to move on wheels; to turn.
- Wheelbarrow** (hwél'bar-o), *n.* a one-wheeled hand-carriage.
- Wheelwright** (hwél'rit), *n.* a maker of wheels.
- Wheeze** (hwéz), *v.* to breathe hard or noisily.
- Whelm** (hwelm), *v.* to cover; to immerse.
- Whelp** (hwelp), *n.* the young of a dog, fox, bear, lion, &c.
- When** (hwen), *ad.* at what time; at the time that.
- Whence** (hwens), *ad.* from what place or source; how.
- Whosoever** (hwen-so-ev'er), *ad.* at what time soever.
- Whenever** (hwen-ev'er), *ad.* at whatever time.
- Where** (hwár), *ad.* at or in what place.
- Whereabouts** (hwár'a-bouts), *ad.* near which place.
- Whereas** (hwár-az'), *ad.* the thing being so that; but on the contrary.
- Whereat** (hwár'at), *ad.* at or on which; whereupon.
- Whereby** (hwár-bí'), *ad.* by which; by what.
- Wherefore** (hwár'fór), *ad.* for what or which reason.
- Wherein** (hwar'in'), *ad.* in which thing, time, &c.
- Whereinto** (hwár-in-too'), *ad.* into which.
- Whereof** (hwár-of'), *ad.* of or concerning which.
- Wheresoever** (hwár-so-ev'er), *ad.* in what place soever.
- Whereto** (hwár-too'), *ad.* to which or what end.
- Whereupon** (hwár-up-on'), *ad.* on which.
- Wherever** (hwár-ev'er), *ad.* at whatever place.
- Wherewith** (hwár-with'), *ad.* with which; with what.
- Wherry** (hwer're), *n.* a boat.
- Whet** (hwet), *v.* to sharpen by friction; to incite.
- Whether** (hweth'er), *conj.* which of two alternatives.
- Whetstone** (hwet'stón), *n.* a stone for sharpening tools.
- Whey** (hwá), *n.* the serous part of milk.
- Which** (hwich), *pron.* relating to things.
- Whichever** (hwich-ev'er), *pron.* whether one or the other.
- Whiff** (hwif), *n.* a puff of air;—*v.* to blow out; to puff.
- Whiffle** (hwiffl), *v.* to prevaricate.
- Whig** (hwig), *n.* one of a political party.
- Whiggery** (hwig'ger-e), *n.* the principles of a whig.
- While** (hwil), *n.* time; space of time;—*v.* to cause to pass pleasantly; to loiter.
- Whilst** (hwilst), *ad.* while.
- Whim** (hwim), *n.* an odd fancy; a caprice; a freak.
- Whimper** (hwim'per), *v.* to cry with a low, whining voice.
- Whimsical** (hwim'ze-kal), *a.* oddly fanciful; capricious.
- Whin** (hwin), *n.* furze; gorse.
- Whine** (hwin), *v.* to moan or cry in a drawing tone;—*a.* a mean, affected complaint.
- Whinny** (hwin'ne), *v.* to make a noise like a horse.
- Whip** (hwip), *n.* a lash; an instrument of chastisement or correction.
- Whipper-in** (hwip'er-in), *n.* one who keeps the hounds from wandering.
- Whipping** (hwip'ping), *n.* act of striking with a whip.
- Whirl** (hwic), *v.* to whirl round with a noise.
- Whirl** (hwerl), *v.* to turn round rapidly;—*n.* rapid rotation.
- Whirligig** (hwerl'e-gig), *n.* a child's plaything.
- Whirlpool** (hwerl'pool), *n.* an eddy; a vortex of water which moves in a circle.
- Whirlwind** (hwerl'wind), *n.* a revolving column of air.
- Whisk** (hwisk), *n.* a small besom or brush;—*v.* to sweep, brush, or agitate, with a light, rapid motion.
- Whisper** (hwis'per), *v.* to speak with a low voice.
- Whisperer** (hwis'per-er), *n.* one who tells secrets.
- Whiskered** (hwis'kerd), *a.* formed into or furnished with whiskers.
- Whiskers** (hwis'kerz), *n. pl.* bushy tufts of hair on a man's cheeks.
- Whiskey** (hwis'ke), *n.* spirit distilled from grain.
- Whist** (hwist), *n.* a game at

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## WHISTLE

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## WINDOWED

cards;—*a.* mute; silent.  
**Whistle** (hwis'l), *v.* to make a shrill sound with the breath through contracted lips;—*n.* a musical pipe that makes a shrill sound.  
**Whistler** (hwis'ler), *n.* one who whistles.  
**Whit** (hwit), *n.* point or jot.  
**White** (hwit), *a.* of the color of snow; pale; pure;—*n.* a color; whiteness.  
**Whiten** (hwit'en), *v.* to make white; to bleach.  
**Whiteness** (hwit'nes), *n.* state of being white; purity.  
**Whitewash** (hwit'wash), *n.* a mixture of lime, size, and water;—*v.* to make white; to overspread with whitewash.  
**Whither** (hwith'er), *ad.* to what place or point.  
**Whithersoever** (hwith'er-so-ev'er), *ad.* to whatever place.  
**Whiting** (hwit'ing), *n.* a sea fish; pulverized chalk.  
**Whitish** (hwit'ish), *a.* moderately white.  
**Whitlow** (hwit'lo), *n.* an inflammation in the toes or fingers.  
**Whittle** (hwit'l), *v.* to pare or cut with a knife.  
**Whiz** (hwiz), *v.* to make a humming and hissing sound.  
**Who** (hoo), *pron.* what or which person.  
**Whoever** (hoo-so-ev'er), *pron.* whatever person; any one.  
**Whole** (hól), *a.* all; entire; sound; not defective;—*n.* the entire thing; the total.  
**Wholesale** (hól'sál), *a.* buying and selling by the quantity;—*n.* the whole mass.  
**Wholesome** (hól'sum), *a.* favoring health; salutary.  
**Wholesomeness** (hól'sum-nes), *n.* salubrity; quality of conducing to health.  
**Wholly** (hól'le), *ad.* totally; entirely; completely.  
**Whom** (hoom), *pron.* objective case of *Who*.  
**Whomsoever** (hoom-so-ev'er), *pron.* any person.  
**Whoop** (hwoop), *n.* a shout of pursuit or attack;—*v.* to give a clear, sharp cry; to shout.  
**Whore** (hor), *n.* a prostitute.  
**Whoredom** (hór'dum), *n.* lewdness; fornication.  
**Whoring** (hó'ring), *n.* act or practice of lewdness.

**Whorish** (hó'rish), *a.* lewd; unchaste.  
**Whorl** (hworl), *n.* leaves arranged in a regular circumference round a stem.  
**Whorled** (hworl'd), *a.* disposed in whorls.  
**Whose** (hooz), *pron.* possessive case of *Who*.  
**Whosoever** (hoo-so-ev'er), *a.* any person whatever.  
**Why** (hwí), *ad.* for what cause or reason; wherefore.  
**Wick** (wik), *n.* the cotton string of a candle or lamp.  
**Wicked** (wik'ed), *a.* sinful.  
**Wickedly** (wik'ed-le), *ad.* in a wicked, vicious manner.  
**Wickedness** (wik'ed-nes), *n.* moral ill; vice; crime; sin.  
**Wicker** (wik'er), *a.* made of twigs;—*n.* a small twig.  
**Wicket** (wik'et), *n.* a gate.  
**Wide** (wid), *a.* separated; broad; remote; having great extent;—*ad.* at or to a distance; with great extent.  
**Widely** (wid'le), *ad.* extensively in every direction.  
**Widen** (wid'n), *v.* to make or grow wider.  
**Wideness** (wid'nes), *n.* breadth; a large extent.  
**Wide-spread** (wid'spred), *a.* extended far.  
**Widgeon** (wij'un), *n.* a migratory fowl of the duck kind.  
**Widow** (wid'o), *n.* a woman whose husband is dead.  
**Widower** (wid-o-er), *n.* a man whose wife is dead.  
**Widowhood** (wid'o-hood), *n.* state of being a widow.  
**Width** (width), *n.* extent from side to side; breadth.  
**Wield** (wéld), *v.* to employ; to use with power.  
**Wieldy** (wéld'e), *a.* capable of being managed.  
**Wife** (wif), *n.* a woman united to a man by marriage.  
**Wifely** (wif'le), *a.* becoming a wife. [for a bald head.]  
**Wig** (wig), *n.* a cover of hair.  
**Wigged** (wig'd), *a.* wearing a wig.  
**Wight** (wit), *n.* a person; a being; a creature.  
**Wigwam** (wig'wam), *n.* an Indian hut or tent.  
**Wild** (wild), *a.* not tame; ungoverned; irregular; licentious; savage; fanciful;—*n.* a desert.  
**Wilderness** (wil'der-nes), *n.*

wild land; a waste, a desert.  
**Wild-fire** (wild'fir), *n.* composition of inflammable material.  
**Wildly** (wild'le), *ad.* heedlessly; with disorder.  
**Wildness** (wild'nes), *n.* fierceness; savageness.  
**Wile** (wil), *n.* deceit; a trick; artifice; stratagem.  
**Wilful** (wil'ful), *a.* ungovernable; stubborn.  
**Wilfully** (wil'ful-le), *ad.* with set purpose.  
**Wilfulness** (wil'ful-nes), *n.* obstinacy; stubbornness.  
**Williness** (wil'e-nes), *n.* cunningness; craftiness.  
**Will** (wil), *n.* choice; arbitrary determination; inclination; command; testament;—*v.* to desire; to determine; to dispose by testament.  
**Willing** (wil'ing), *a.* inclined to do anything; ready.  
**Willingly** (wil'ing-le), *ad.* with one's own consent.  
**Willingness** (wil'ing-nes), *n.* free consent; desire; readiness.  
**Willow** (wil'lo), *n.* a tree with slender, pliant branches.  
**Wily** (wile), *a.* crafty; cunning; artful; sly.  
**Wimble** (wim'bl), *n.* an instrument to bore holes with.  
**Win** (win), *v.* to gain; to get; to earn.  
**Wince** (wins), *v.* to shrink or draw back; to flinch; to kick or flounce.  
**Winch** (winsh), *n.* a handle or crank to turn and strain.  
**Wind** (wind), *n.* air in motion.  
**Wind** (wind), *v.* to cause to turn; to twist; to blow.  
**Windage** (wind'aj), *n.* the space between the ball in a cannon and the bore.  
**Wind-bound** (wind'bound), *a.* confined by contrary winds.  
**Windfall** (wind'fawl), *a.* fruit blown off a tree by wind; any unexpected advantage.  
**Wind-gall** (wind'gawl), *n.* a soft tumor on a horse's fetlock-joint.  
**Windiness** (wind'e-nes), *n.* flatulence; state of being windy.  
**Winding-sheet** (wind'ing-shét), *n.* shroud for the dead.  
**Windlass** (wind'las), *n.* a machine to raise weights.  
**Windowed** (win'dod), *a.* having many openings or rents.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## WINDMILL

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## WOMB

### Windmill

(wind'/mill), *n.* a mill driven by the wind.

### Window

(win'-do), *n.* an opening for the admission of light and air.

Window-sash (win'-do-sash), *n.* the frame in which panes of glass are set.

Windpipe (wind'/pip), *n.* the passage for the breath.

Windward (wind'/ward), *n.* the point from which the wind blows;—*a.* lying toward the wind;—*ad.* toward where the wind blows from.

Windy (wind'/e), *a.* consisting of wind; stormy; flatulent.

Wine (win'), *n.* fermented juice of grapes and other fruit.

Wing (wing'), *n.* the limb of a bird or insect, by which it flies;—*v.* to furnish with wings; to wound.

Wingless (wing'-less), *a.* having no wings; unable to fly.

Winglet (wing'-let), *n.* a little wing.

Wink (wink'), *v.* to shut and open the eyelids; to connive;—*n.* a wink given by a motion of the eyelid.

Winner (win'-ner), *n.* one who wins.

Winning (win'-ning), *a.* attractive; charming;—*n.* the act of gaining; the sum won.

Winnow (win'-no), *v.* to separate chaff by wind; to fan; to sift.

Winsome (win'-sum), *a.* pleasant; merry; gay.

Winter (win'-ter), *n.* the cold season of the year;—*v.* to keep or feed during winter; to pass or stay through the winter.

Wintery (win'-ter-e), *a.* suitable to winter; cold.

Wipe (wip'), *v.* to clean by rubbing;—*n.* a rub; a stroke.

Wire (wir'), *n.* a metal thread.

Wire-drawer (wir'-draw-er), *n.* one who draws out or makes metal into wire.

Wire-puller (wir'-pul-er), *n.* one who pulls the wires; an intriguer; a plotter.

Wiry (wir'), *a.* made of or re-



sembling wire; tough; sinewy.

Wisdom (wiz'-dum), *n.* the right use of knowledge; judicious conduct; sound judgment.

Wise (wiz'), *a.* judging rightly; skilful; learned;—*n.* manner or way.

Wiseacre (wiz'-a-ker), *n.* a foolish dunce; a pretender to wisdom.

Wisely (wiz'-le), *ad.* judiciously; prudently.

Wish (wish'), *v.* to have a desire; to long for;—*n.* a thing desired; eager desire.

Wishful (wish'-ful), *a.* having or showing desire.

Wishfully (wish'-ful-le) *ad.* with ardent longing; earnestly.

Wisp (wisp'), *n.* a small bundle of straw or hay.

Wistful (wist'-ful), *a.* attentive; full of thought.

Wistfully (wist'-ful-le), *ad.* earnestly; attentively.

Wit (wit'), *n.* quality of knowing; understanding; ingenuity; one who excels in expressing ideas so as to cause surprise and pleasure;—*v.* to know; to be known.

Witch (wich'), *v.* to charm;—*n.* a woman supposed to practice sorcery.

Witchcraft (wich'-kraft), *n.* the practices of witches.

Witchery (wich'-er-e), *n.* enchantment; sorcery.

With (with'), *prep.* by, denoting the cause or means.

Withal (with'-al'), *ad.* together with; at the same time; likewise.

Withdraw (with'-draw'), *v.* to draw back or off; to retire; to retreat.

Withdrawal (with'-draw'-al), *n.* act of taking back.

Withdrawment (with'-draw'-ment), *n.* act of withdrawing.

Withie (with'), *n.* a flexible willow twig; a band made of twigs.

Withed (withd'), *a.* bound with a withie.

Wither (with'-er), *v.* to fade; to pine away; to wither; to dry up; to decay.

Withers (with'-erz), *n. pl.* the joint uniting the neck and shoulders of a horse.

Withheld (with'-held'), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Withhold*.

Withhold (with'-held'), *v.* to

keep back; to refuse.

Within (with'-in'), *prep.* in the inner part; in the limits or compass of;—*ad.* inwardly.

Without (with'-out'), *prep.* out; beyond; not within;—*ad.* on the outside;—*conj.* unless.

Withstand (with'-stand'), *v.* to resist; to oppose; to stand against.

Withy (with'-e), *a.* like a withie; flexible and tough.

Witless (wit'-les), *a.* wanting understanding; silly.

Witling (wit'-ling), *n.* a pretender to wit.

Witness (wit'-nes), *n.* a person who sees and testifies;—*v.* to give evidence; to attest; to bear testimony; to see.

Wit-snapper (wit'-snap-er), *n.* one who affects wit.

Witted (wit'-ted), *a.* endowed with wit or understanding.

Witticism (wit'-te-sizm), *n.* a witty remark or phrase.

Wittingly (wit'-ting-le), *ad.* knowingly; by design.

Wittol (wit'-tol), *n.* one who winks at his wife's infidelity.

Witty (wit'-te), *a.* full of wit; sarcastic; smart; facetious.

Wive (wiv'), *v.* to provide with a wife.

Wizard (wiz'-ard), *n.* a conjurer; a cunning man; a sorcerer.

Wizen (wiz'-n), *a.* shriveled; dried up;—*v.* to wither.

Wizen-faced (wiz'-n-fäsd), *a.* having a shriveled, thin face.

Woad (wöd'), *n.* a plant used as a blue dye-stuff.

Woe (wö'), *n.* grief; calamity; misery; sorrow.

Woe-begone (wö'-be-gon), *a.* lost in woe; very sad.

Woful (wö'-ful), *a.* sorrowful; wretched; calamitous.

Wolf (woolf'), *n.* a rapacious, wild animal.

Wolfish (woolf'-ish), *a.* fierce and ravenous; like a wolf.

Wolverene (wool'-ver-én'), *n.* a carnivorous mammal of wolfish qualities.

Woman (woom'-an), *n.* an adult female of the human race.

Womanhood (woom'-an-hood), *n.* the state or qualities of a woman.

Womanish (woom'-an-ish), *a.* feminine; effeminate.

Womb (woom'), *n.* the place where anything is produced;



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## WOMEN

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## WOUNDED

any deep cavity.  
**Women** (wim'en), *n. pl.* of *Woman*.

**Won** (wun), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Win*.

**Wonder** (wun'der), *n.* emotion of surprise; a prodigy;—*v.* to be affected by surprise.

**Wonderful** (wun'der-ful), *a.* surprising; astonishing.

**Wonderfully** (wun'der-ful-le), *ad.* in a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

**Wonderfulness** (wun'der-ful-nes), *n.* state or quality of being wonderful.

**Wonderment** (wun'der-ment), *n.* surprise; astonishment.

**Wondrous** (wun'drus), *a.* strange; marvelous.

**Wondrously** (wun'drus-le), *ad.* in a strange manner.


**Wont** (wont), *a.* accustomed.

**Wonted** (wont'ed), *a.* made familiar; accustomed; usual.

**Woo** (woo), *v.* to court; to solicit in marriage; to make love; to invite with importunity.

**Wood** (wood), *n.* forest trees; solid part of trees; timber.

**Woodbine** (wood'bin), *n.* a climbing plant; the honeysuckle.

**Woodcock** (wood'ok)  *n.* a bird allied to the snipe.

**Wood-cut** (wood'kut), *n.* an engraving on wood.

**Wooded** (wood'ed), *a.* supplied or covered with wood.

**Wooden** (wood'n), *a.* made of wood; hard; awkward.

**Woodhouse** (wood'hous), *n.* a storehouse for wood.

**Woodland** (wood'land), *n.* land covered with wood.

**Woodnote** (wood'nót), *n.* wild music.

**Woodnymph** (wood'nimf), *n.* a goddess of the woods.

**Woodpecker** (wood'pek'er), *n.* a bird that pecks holes in trees for insects and eggs.

**Woody** (woody), *a.* abounding with wood or trees; sylvan.

**Woer** (woo'er), *n.* one who solicits in marriage a suitor.

**Wool** (wool), *n.* threads that cross the warp; a texture.

**Wooll** (wooll), *pr.* soliciting in love; courting.

**Wool** (wool), *n.* the hair of sheep or other animals.

**Woolfel** (wool'fel), *n.* a skin with the wool on.

**Woolled** (woold), *a.* having wool.

**Woolen** (wool'en), *a.* consisting of or pertaining to wool.

**Woolly** (wo'lle), *a.* consisting of or like wool.

**Woolpack** (wool'pak), *n.* a bag of wool.

**Wool sack** (wool'sak), *n.* a sack of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor in the British house of lords.

**Word** (wurd), *n.* a human articulate or vocal sound which conveys an idea; a single part of speech; tidings; promise or message; the Scriptures;—*v.* to express properly in words.

**Wordiness** (wurd'e-nes), *a.* abounding with words.

**Wording** (wurd'ing), *n.* manner of expressing in words.

**Wordy** (wurd'e), *a.* using many needless words; verbose.

**Wore** (wör), *pret.* of *Wear*.

**Work** (wuk), *v.* to shape; to manufacture; to embroider; to labor; to carry on; to ferment; to move; to operate;—*n.* the product of labor; employment; a book; anything made;—*pl.* buildings, walls, forts, trenches, &c.

**Workable** (wuk'a-bl), *a.* that can be worked.

**Worker** (wuk'er), *n.* one who works or performs.

**Workhouse** (wuk'hous), *n.* a building for employing vagrants or the poor.

**Working** (wuk'ing), *n.* motion; operation; fermentation;—*a.* acting; fermenting.

**Workman** (wuk'man), *n.* a laborer or mechanic.

**Workmanlike** (wuk'man-lik), *a.* skilful; well performed; well made.

**Workmanship** (wuk'man-ship), *n.* skill or art of a workman.

**Workshop** (wuk'shop), *n.* a shop to work in.

**World** (wurd), *n.* the earth and its inhabitants; the universe; society; mankind; all creation; great quantity.

**Worldliness** (wurd'le-nes), *n.* predominant passion for earthly things.

**Worldling** (wurd'ling), *n.* one

devoted to this world.

**Worldly** (wurd'le), *a.* relating to this life; secular; temporal; bent on gain; human.

**Worm** (wurm), *n.* that which creeps or crawls; a reptile; anything spiral;—*v.* to work gradually and secretly; to undermine imperceptibly.

**Wormlike** (wurm'lik), *a.* spiral; resembling a worm.

**Wormy** (wurm'e), *a.* relating to or abounding with worms.

**Worn** (wörn), *pp.* of *Wear*.

**Worried** (wur'rid), *pr.* mangled; fatigued; harassed.

**Worrier** (wur're-r), *n.* one who torments or harasses.

**Worry** (wur're), *v.* to tear in pieces; to harass; to tease;—*n.* anxiety; trouble; perplexity.

**Worse** (wurs), *a.* very bad or ill; more unfortunate; not so well;—*ad.* in a manner more evil or bad.

**Worship** (wur'ship), *n.* term of honor; dignity; adoration; homage to God; religious reverence;—*v.* idolize; to adore; to pay me honors; to perform religious service.

**Worshipful** (wur'ship-ful), *a.* worthy of honor or respect.

**Worshiper** (wur'ship-er), *n.* one who pays divine honors.

**Worshipless** (wur'ship-ing), *n.* act or paying divine honors.

**Worst** (wurst), *a.* evil or bad in the highest degree;—*v.* to defeat to overthrow.

**Worsted** (woorst'ed), *n.* yarn made from combed wool;—*a.* consisting worsted.

**Worth** (wurth), *n.* value; price; virtue; excellence; merit; usefulness;—*a.* equal in value to; deserving of.

**Worthily** (wur'the-le), *ad.* in a manner suitable to.

**Worthiness** (wur'the-nes), *n.* worth; desert; excellence.

**Worthless** (wurth'les), *a.* having no value; degraded.

**Worthy** (wur'the), *a.* having worth or excellence; deserving;—*n.* a man of eminent worth or rank.

**Would** (wood), *pret.* of *Will*.

**Wound** (woon), *n.* a cut or bruise; hurt;—*v.* to hurt by violence; to injure.

**Wounded** (woond'ed), *pp.* of *a.*

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

WOVE

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YANKEE

hurt; bruised; injured.  
**Wove** (wov), *pret.* of *Weave*.  
**Wrack** (rak), *n.* a sea-plant.  
**Wrangle** (rang'gl), *n.* an angry dispute or quarrel;—*v.* to dispute noisily.  
**Wrangler** (rang'gler), *n.* an angry or peevish disputant.  
**Wrap** (rap), *v.* to roll or fold together; to inclose.  
**Wrapper** (rap'per), *n.* one who or that which wraps; a cover.  
**Wrapping** (rap'ping), *n.* a covering; an envelop.  
**Wrath** (rath), *n.* violent anger; indignation; fury.  
**Wrathful** (rath'ful), *a.* angry; raging; incensed.  
**Wreak** (rêk), *v.* to inflict.  
**Wreath** (rêth), *n.* anything twisted; a garland.  
**Wreathen** (rêth), *v.* to twist; to interweave; to encircle.  
**Wreathy** (rêth'e), *a.* curled; twisted; spiral.  
**Wreck** (rek), *v.* to ruin; to destroy; to suffer total loss;—*n.* destruction of a ship; anything wrecked.  
**Wrecker** (rek'er), *n.* one who seeks the wrecks of ships.  
**Wren** (ren), *n.* a small bird.  
**Wrench** (rench), *v.* to wrest; to pull with a twist; to force;—*n.* a strain; a sprain; a tool.  
**Wrest** (rest), *v.* to force from by violence; to distort.  
**Wrestle** (res'l), *v.* to grapple and struggle; to overthrow; to contend.  
**Wrestler** (res'ler), *n.* one who wrestles.  
**Wrestling** (res'ling), *n.* a contest of grappling and striving for a fall.  
**Wretch** (rech), *n.* a miserable or despicable person.  
**Wretched** (rech'ed), *a.* miserable; poor; paltry; contemptible.  
**Wretchedly** (rech'ed-le), *ad.* meanly; despicably, miserably.  
**Wretchedness** (rech'ed-nes), *n.* unhappiness; misery.  
**Wriggle** (rig'gl), *v.* to move the body to and fro with quick motion.  
**Wiggler** (rig'gler), *n.* one who wiggles.  
**Wright** (rit), *n.* an artificer.  
**Wring** (ring), *v.* to twist; to squeeze; to turn; to strain; to extort.

**Wrinkle** (ring'kl), *n.* a crease; a furrow; a fold in cloth, &c.  
**Wrinkly** (ring'kle), *a.* having a tendency to be wrinkled.  
**Wrist** (rist), *n.* the joint or part connecting the hand with the arm.  
**Wristlet** (rist'let), *n.* a band on the upper part of a glove.  
**Writ** (rit), *n.* that which is written; the Scriptures; a legal instrument.  
**Write** (rit), *v.* to form letters and words with a pen, &c.; to compose and express in writing.  
**Writer** (rit'er), *n.* one who writes; an author.  
**Writhe** (rithe), *v.* to twist; to distort; to be distorted.  
**Writing** (rit'ing), *n.* act of forming and inditing letters, &c.; anything written; an inscription; a deed; a book;—*a.* used or intended for what is to be written.  
**Written** (rit'en), *a.* expressed by letters.  
**Wrong** (rong), *n.* a deviation from rectitude; injustice; error; injury;—*a.* not right; untrue; faulty; not fit; unsuitable; unjust;—*v.* to injure; to deprive wrongfully.  
**Wrongful** (rong'ful), *a.* injurious; unjust; dishonest.  
**Wrongfully** (rong'ful-le), *ad.* unjustly; hurtfully.  
**Wrongly** (rong'le), *ad.* unjustly; amiss; improperly.  
**Wrote** (rôt), *pret.* of *Write*.  
**Wrath** (rawth), *a.* very angry; exasperated.  
**Wrought** (rawt), *pret.* and *pp.* worked; formed by labor; performed.  
**Wring** (ring), *pret.* and *pp.* of *Wring*.  
**Wry** (ri), *a.* twisted; turned.

## X.

**Xanthle** (zan'thik), *a.* tending towards a yellow color; pertaining to a certain fluid acid.  
**Xanthine** (zan'thin), *n.* yellow coloring matter of certain plants.  
**Xanthophylline** (zan-thoff'ilin), *n.* yellow coloring mat-

ter in leaves at autumn.  
**Xanthous** (zan'thus), *a.* yellow; yellow-haired.  
**Xebec** (zé'bek), *n.* a small three-masted vessel.  
**Xerasia** (ze-rá'zho-a), *n.* a disease of the scalp.  
**Xeroderma** (ze-ro-der'ma), *n.* a disease of the skin.  
**Xerophagy** (ze-rof'a-je), *n.* the eating of dry food.  
**Xerophthalmia** (ze-ref-thal'me-a), *n.* a disease of the eye.  
**Xiptoid** (zifoyd), *a.* sword-shaped; ensiform.  
**Xiphosura** (zif-o-sú-ra), *n.* a division of the crustaceans.  
**Xylite** (zil'it), *n.* a liquid found in pyroxylic spirit; a term applied to some varieties of amianthus.  
**Xylorpus** (zil'o-kar-pus), *a.* bearing hard and woody fruit.  
**Xylographie** (zil-lo-graf'ik), *a.* pertaining to or done in wood engraving.  
**Xylography** (zil-log'ra-fe), *n.* art of wood engraving.  
**Xyloidine** (ze-loyd'in), *n.* a white explosive compound.  
**Xylophagi** (zil-lof'a-je), *n. pl.* wood-eaters.  
**Xylophagous** (zil-lof'a-gus), *a.* eating or feeding on wood.  
**Xylophilans** (zil-lof'e-lanz), *n. pl.* a tribe of beetles which live on decayed wood.

## Y.

**Yacht** (yot), *n.* a swift sailing vessel for racing or pleasure.  
**Yachting** (yot'ing), *n.* sailing on pleasure or racing excursions in a yacht.  
**Yager** (yá'ger), *n.* a German or Austrian rifleman.  
**Yak** (yak), *n.* the grunting ox of Tartary.  
**Yam** (yam), *n.* a large tuberous root growing in tropical countries.  
**Yankee** (yang'ke), *n.* a supposed corruption of the French word *Anglais*, and *English*, by the American Indians, applied to the early settlers from Europe;—*a.* cant term for a New-Englander, or a native of the United States.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

## YARD

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## ZODIAC

**Yard** (yârd), *n.* a measure of three feet; a rounded timber to support a sail; an enclosure.

**Yard-stick** (yârd'stik), *n.* a stick 36 inches in length.

**Yarn** (yârn), *n.* spun wool, flax, or cotton; strands of a rope; a tale spun out.

**Yataghan** (yat'a-gan), *n.* a long Turkish dagger.

**Yaw** (yaw), *v.* to raise in blisters; to steer out of her course, as a ship.

**Yawl** (yawl), *n.* a ship's boat; —*v.* to bawl; to howl.

**Yawn** (yawn), *v.* to gape; to open wide.

**Ye** (yê), *pron.* second person plural of *Thou*.

**Yea** (yâ), *ad.* expressive of assent; verily; certainly.

**Yeam** (yên), *v.* to bring forth young, as sheep.

**Yeanning** (yên'ling), *n.* a young sheep; a lamb.

**Year** (yêr), *n.* the time of one revolution of the earth in its orbit; twelve calendar months.

**Yearling** (yêr'ling), *n.* an animal a year old.

**Yearly** (yêr'le), *a.* annual; happening every year; —*ad.* once a year; annually.

**Yearn** (yern), *v.* to feel pity, distress, or earnest desire; to long for.

**Yearning** (yern'ing), *a.* having longing desire; —*n.* emotion of desire; tenderness.

**Yeast** (yêst), *n.* the froth of malt liquors in fermentation; a preparation which raises dough for bread.

**Yelk** (yelk), *n.* yellow part of an egg.

**Yell** (yel), *n.* a hideous outcry or scream; —*v.* to cry out with alarm or horror; to shriek.

**Yellow** (yel'lo), *n.* a bright gold color; —*a.* of a bright gold color.

**Yellowish** (yel'lo-ish), *a.* somewhat yellow.

**Yelp** (yelp), *v.* to utter a sharp yell or bark.

**Yelping** (yelp'ing), *n.* a repeated barking.

**Yeoman** (yô-man), *n.* a freeholder or farmer.

**Yeomanry** (yô-man-re), *n.* the collective body of yeomen.

**Yerk** (yerk), *v.* to jerk.

**Yes** (yes), *ad.* yea; a word of affirmation; even so.

**Yesterday** (yes'ter-da), *n.* the day last past.

**Yesternight** (yes'ter-nit), *n.* the last night past.

**Yet** (yet), *conj.* or *ad.* nevertheless; at least; besides.

**Yew** (yû), *n.* an evergreen tree.

**Yield** (yêld), *v.* to pay back; to give up, as a right; to concede; to produce; to afford; to submit.

**Yielding** (yêld'ing), *a.* compliant; flexible.

**Yoke** (rôk), *n.* a hollow piece of wood to connect oxen for work; —*v.* to connect; to unite.

**Yoke-fellow** (yôk'fel-lo), *n.* an associate or companion.

**Yoking** (yôk'ing), *n.* act of coupling or joining.

**Yolk** (yôk), *n.* the yellow part of an egg.

**Yon** (yon), } *a.* or *ad.* at

**Yonder** (yon'der), } a distance but within view.

**Yore** (yôr), *ad.* of old time.

**You** (yû), *pron.* second person, singular or plural.

**Young** (yung), *a.* the early part of life; not long born; inexperienced; —*n.* the offspring of animals.

**Younger** (yung'ger), *a.* young in a greater degree.

**Youngest** (yung'gest), *a.* having the least age.

**Youngish** (yung'ish), *a.* somewhat young.

**Youngster** (yung'ster), *n.* a young person; a youth.

**Your** (ûr), *pron.* possessive case of *You*; belonging to you.

**Yourself** (ûr-sel'), *pron.* your own person or self.

**Youth** (yooth), *n.* early life; a young man; young persons.

**Youthful** (yooth'ful), *a.* juvenile; brisk; young; fresh; full of youth.

**Youthfulness** (yooth'ful-nes), *n.* quality of being youthful.

**Yttria** (it'tre-a), *n.* one of the primitive earths.

**Yttrious** (it'tre-us), *a.* pertaining to or containing yttria.

**Yule** (ûb), *n.* the old name of Christmas.

## Z.

**Zaffre** (zaffer), *n.* the impure oxide of cobalt.

**Zambo** (zam'bô), *n.* offspring of a negro and a mulatto.

**Zamia** (zâ-me-a), *n.* a genus of remarkable plants.

**Zanism** (zâ'izim), *n.* state or conduct of a zany.

**Zany** (zâ'ne), *n.* a merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown.

**Zax** (zaks), *n.* an instrument for cutting slates.

**Zeal** (zêl), *n.* energetic pursuit; passionate ardor; fervent earnestness.

**Zealot** (zel'ot), *n.* one who is over-zealous in any cause.

**Zealous** (zel'us), *a.* earnest; ardent; vehement.

**Zebra** (zê'bra), *n.* an African striped quadruped.

**Zebu** (zê'bû), *n.* a bovine quadruped of India and Northern Africa.

**Zein** (zê'in), *n.* the gluten of maize.

**Zemindar** (zem-in-dâr'), *n.* a landholder under the government in India.

**Zendavesta** (zen'da-ves-ta), *n.* the sacred book of the ancient Persian religion.

**Zenith** (zê'nith), *n.* the point in the heavens vertical to the spectator; greatest height.

**Zeolite** (zê'o-lit), *n.* an extensive family of minerals.

**Zephyr** (ze'fer), *n.* the west wind; a soft, gentle breeze.

**Zero** (zê'ro), *n.* cipher; nothing; the point from which a thermometer is graduated.

**Zest** (zest), *n.* a relish; taste; —*v.* to heighten the relish or flavor.

**Zigzag** (zig'zag), *a.* having sharp turns or angles; —*n.* a thing or place having short turns.

**Zinc** (zink), *n.* a whitish-blue metal; spelter.

**Zinckiferous** (zink-if'er-us), *a.* bearing or yielding zinc.

**Zincode** (zin'kôd), *n.* positive pole of a galvanic battery.

**Zincography** (zin-kog'ra-fe), *a.* the art of drawing on and printing from zinc plates.

**Zodiac** (zô'de-ak), *n.* a broad belt or zone in the heavens,

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## ZODIACAL

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## ZYMOTIC

containing the twelve signs through which the sun passes in his annual course; a circle  
**Zodiacal** (zō-dī'a-kal), *a.* pertaining to the zodiac.  
**Zone** (zōn), *n.* a girdle; a division of the earth with respect to temperature and latitude; circumference.  
**Zoned** (zōnd), *a.* having zones or concentric bands.  
**Zoographer** (zō-og'ra-fer), *n.* one who describes the forms or habits of animals.  
**Zoography** (zō-og'ra-fe), *n.* a description of animals.  
**Zooid** (zō'oid), *n.* organic bodies resembling animals.  
**Zoolatry** (zō-ol'a-tre), *n.* the worship of animals.  
**Zoolite** (zō o-lit), *n.* a petrified fossil animal.

**Zoological** (zō-o-loj'e-kal), *a.* relating to zoology.  
**Zoologist** (zō-ol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in natural history.  
**Zoology** (zō-ol'o-je), *n.* the science which treats of the structure, habits, classification, &c., of animals.  
**Zoonomy** (zō-on'o-me), *n.* the science which treats of animal physiology.  
**Zoophagan** (zō-of'a-gan), *a.* applied to animals that feed on animal food.  
**Zoophagous** (zō-of'a-gus), *a.* feeding on animals.  
**Zoophilic** (zō-o-ſt'ik), *a.* pertaining to or composed of zoophytes.  
**Zoophyte** (zō-o-ſt), *n.* a substance supposed to partake of the nature of both animal

and vegetable, as corals, sponges, &c.  
**Zoophytology** (zō-o-fe-toi'o-je), *n.* science of plant-like substances, as sponges, corals, &c.  
**Zoospore** (zō'o-spōr), *n.* spore of certain algae or sea-weeds.  
**Zootomy** (zō-ot'o-my), *n.* anatomy of the lower animals.  
**Zostera** (zō's-to-ra), *n.* a genus of water or sea-plants.  
**Zouave** (zwāv, or zoo-āv'), *n.* a soldier wearing an Arabian style of costume.  
**Zygomatic** (zig-o-mat'ik), *a.* relating to the cheek-bone.  
**Zymology** (zi-mol'o-je), *n.* the doctrine of fermentation.  
**Zymotic** (zi-mot'ik), *a.* relating to epidemic, endemic, or contagious diseases.

## AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PHRASES, WORDS, AND QUOTATIONS FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN LANGUAGES, WITH THEIR SIGNIFICATION.

**ABBREVIATIONS:** — *L.* Latin; *F.* French; *Gr.* Greek; *G.* German; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish.

**A bas** (F.), down; down with.  
**Ab extra** (L.), from without.  
**Ab initio** (L.), from the beginning.  
**Ab intra** (L.), from within.  
**Ab normis sapiens** (L.), wise without instruction.  
**Ab origine** (L.), from the origin or beginning.  
**Ab ovo** (L.), from the egg; from the beginning.  
**Absente reo** (L.), the person accused being absent.  
**Ab uno disce omnes** (L.), from one specimen, judge of all the rest.  
**Ab urba condita** (L.), from the founding of the city.  
**A compte** (F.), on account; in part payment.  
**A corps perdu** (F.), headlong; neck or nothing.  
**Ad aperturam** (L.), at the opening; as the book opens.

**Ad astra per aspera** (L.), to the stars through difficulties; —the motto of Kansas.  
**Ad Calendas Græcas** (L.), at the Greek Calends; never, as the Greeks had no Calends.  
**Ad captandum vulgus** (L.), to catch the rabble.  
**Ad eundem** (L.), to the same degree, —gradum being understood.  
**Ad extremum** (L.), to the end.  
**Ad finem** (L.), to the end.  
**Ad infinitum** (L.), to infinity.  
**Ad interim** (L.), in the meanwhile.  
**Ad discretionem** (F.), at discretion; without restriction.  
**Ad libitum** (L.), at pleasure.  
**Ad literam** (L.), to the letter; letter for letter.  
**Ad modum** (L.), after the manner.  
**Ad nauseam** (L.), to disgust.  
**Ad referendum** (L.), to be con-

sidered.  
**Ad rem** (L.), to the point; to the purpose.  
**Ad unum omnes** (L.), all to one; to a man.  
**Ad valorem** (L.), according to the value.  
**Ad vitam aut culpam** (L.), for life or for fault.  
**Æquo animo** (L.), with an equable mind.  
**Ætatis sue** (L.), of his or her age.  
**Affaire d'amour** (F.), love affair.  
**Affaire d'honneur** (F.), an affair of honor.  
**Affaire du cœur** (F.), an affair of the heart.  
**A fortiori** (L.), with stronger reason.  
**A la campagne** (F.), in the country.  
**A la Française** (F.), after the French mode.  
**A l'Anglaise** (F.), after the English mode.



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## FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

- A la mode** (F.), according to custom; in fashion.
- Alere flammam** (L.), to feed the flame.
- Al fresco** (It.), in the open air.
- Alis volat propriis** (L.), she flies with her own wings;—the motto of Oregon.
- Alles vousen** (F.) away with you.
- Allons** (F.), let us go; come on.
- Alma mater** (L.), kind or benign mother.
- Alter ego** (L.), another self.
- Alter idem** (L.), another precisely similar.
- Amende honorable** (F.), satisfactory apology; reparation.
- A mensa et thoro** (L.), from board and bed.
- Amor patriæ** (L.) love of country.
- Amour propre** (F.), self-love; vanity.
- Ancien regime** (F.), ancient order of things.
- Anelice** (L.), in English.
- Animis opibusque parati** (L.), prepared in mind and resources; ready to give life and property;—the motto of South Carolina.
- Anno ætatis sue** (L.), in the year of his or her age.
- Anno Christi** (L.), in the year of Christ.
- Anno Domini** (L.), in the year of our Lord.
- Anno mundi** (L.), in the year of the world.
- Annus mirabilis** (L.), the wonderful year.
- Ante bellum** (L.) before the war.
- Ante lucem** (L.), before light.
- Ante meridiem** (L.), before noon.
- A outrance** (F.), to the utmost; to the death.
- Aperçu** (F.), survey; sketch.
- Aplomb** (F.), in a perpendicular line; firmly.
- A posteriori** (L.), from the effect to the cause.
- A priori** (L.), from the cause to the effect.
- A propos** (F.), to the point; seasonably.
- Aqua vitæ** (L.), water of life; brandy; alcohol.
- Argumentum ad hominem** (L.), an argument to the man.
- Argumentum ad ignorantiam** (L.), argument founded on an opponent's ignorance of facts.
- Argumentum baculum** (L.), the argument of the cudgel.
- Arriere pensee** (F.), after-thought; mental reservation.
- Ars est celare artem** (L.), true art is to conceal art.
- Ars longa, vita brevis** (L.), art is long, life is short.
- Asinus ad lyram** (L.), an ass to a lyre; absurdly.
- A teneris annis** (L.), from earliest years.
- Audaces fortuna juvat** (L.), fortune favors the brave.
- Aude sapere** (L.) dare to be wise.
- Audi alteram** (L.), hear the other side. [expert.]
- Au fait** (F.), well instructed.
- Au fond** (F.), at the bottom.
- Au pis aller** (F.), at the worst.
- Aura popularis** (L.), the gale of popular favor.
- Aurea mediocritas** (L.), the golden mean.
- Au reste** (F.), as for the rest.
- Au revoir** (F.), adieu till we meet again.
- Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait** (F.), no sooner said than done.
- Aut amat aut odit mulier** (L.), a woman either loves or hates.
- Aut Cæsar aut nullus** (L.), either Cæsar or nobody.
- Auto da fé** (Port.), an act of faith;—a name in Spain and Portugal given to the burning of Jews and heretics on account of their religious tenets.
- Au troisième** (F.), on the third floor.
- Aut vincere aut mori** (L.), either to conquer or die.
- Aux armes** (F.), to arms.
- Avant coureur** (F.), a forerunner; the usual Eng. form is *avant courier*.
- Avant propos** (F.), preliminary matter; preface.
- Avec permission** (F.), by consent.
- A verbis ad verbera** (L.), from words to blows.
- A vinculo matrimonii** (L.), from the tie of marriage.
- A volonte** (F.), at pleasure.
- A votre sante** (F.), to your health.
- Bas bleu** (F.), a blue-stocking; a literary woman.
- Beau idéal** (F.), a model of ideal beauty or perfection.
- Beau monde** (F.), the fashionable world.
- Beaux esprits** (F.), gay spirits; men of wit.
- Beaux yeux** (F.), handsome eyes; attractive looks.
- Bel esprit** (F.), a brilliant mind; a person of wit or genius.
- Bella horrida bella!** (L.) wars! horrid wars!
- Ben trovata** (It.), well found; a happy invention.
- Bête noire** (F.), a black beast; a bugbear.
- Bienséance** (F.), civility; decorum.
- Billet doux** (F.), a love-letter.
- Bis dat qui elto dat** (L.), he gives twice who gives quickly.
- Blasé** (F.), surfeited; rendered incapable by excess of further enjoyment.
- Bon ami** (F.), good friend.
- Bonbon** (F.), a sweetmeat.
- Bon gre mal gre** (F.), willing or unwilling.
- Bonhomme** (F.), good-natured simplicity.
- Bonus avibus** (L.), with good weather.
- Bon jour** (F.), good day; good morning.
- Bonne** (F.), nurse or governess.
- Bonne et belle** (F.), good and handsome.
- Bonne foi** (F.), good faith.
- Bon soir** (F.), good evening.
- Brevet d'invention** (F.), a patent.
- Brevi manu** (L.), with a short hand; without delay; summarily.
- Brutum fulmen** (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.
- Cacœthes loquendi** (L.), a rage for speaking.
- Cacœthes scribendi** (L.), an itch for scribbling.
- Cætera desunt** (L.), the remainder is wanting.
- Cæteris paribus** (L.), other things being equal.
- Candida pax** (L.), white-robed peace.
- Caput** (L.), head; chapter.
- Caput mortuum** (L.), the dead body; the worthless remains.
- Carpe diem** (L.), enjoy the present; seize the opportunity.
- Cassus tutissima virtus** (L.), virtue is the safest shield.
- Causa belli** (L.), a cause of war.
- Catalogue raisonne** (F.), a catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
- Causa sine qua non** (L.), an in-

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## FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

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- dispensable condition.  
**Cedant arma togæ** (L.), let arms yield to the gown;—that is, let military authority yield to the civil power.  
**Ce n'est que le premier pas** qui coute (F.), it is only the first step which is difficult.  
**Centum** (L.), a hundred.  
**Certiorari** (L.), to be made more certain.  
**C'est à dire** (F.), that is to say.  
**Chacun a son gout** (F.), every one to his taste.  
**Chef** (F.), the head; the leading person or part.  
**Chef de bataillon** (F.), a major.  
**Chef de cuisine** (F.), head cook.  
**Chef-d'œuvre** (F.), a masterpiece.  
**Chère amie** (F.), a dear friend; a mistress.  
**Chevalier d'industrie** (F.), a knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.  
**Chiaroscuro** (It.), distribution of light and shade in painting.  
**Ciccone** (It.), a guide who explains curiosities.  
**Cicisbeo** (It.), a male attendant on a married lady.  
**Ci-devant** (F.), formerly; heretofore.  
**Cogito ergo sum** (L.), I think, therefore I exist.  
**Colubrem in sinu fovere** (L.), to cherish a serpent in one's bosom.  
**Comme il faut** (F.), as it should be.  
**Compagnon de voyage** (F.), a travelling companion.  
**Compos mentis** (L.), of sound mind.  
**Compte rendu** (F.), account rendered; report.  
**Comte** (F.), count.  
**Comtesse** (F.), countess.  
**Con amore** (It.), with love or great pleasure; earnestly.  
**Con commode** (It.), at a convenient rate.  
**Conditio sine qua non** (L.), a necessary condition.  
**Confrere** (F.), a brother of the same monastery; an associate.  
**Conge d'elire** (F.), leave to elect.  
**Conquiescent in pace** (L.), may he rest in peace.  
**Conseil de famille** (F.), a family consultation.  
**Conseil d'etat** (F.), a council of state; a privy council.  
**Constantia et virtute** (L.), by constancy and virtue.  
**Consuetudo pro lege servatur** (L.), custom is observed as law.  
**Contra bonos mores** (L.), against good manners.  
**Coram nobis** (L.), before us.  
**Coram non judice** (L.), before one not the proper judge.  
**Corps de garde** (F.), a body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.  
**Corps diplomatique** (F.), a diplomatic body.  
**Corpus Christi** (L.), Christ's body.  
**Corpus delicti** (L.), the body substance, or foundation of the offence.  
**Corrigenda** (L.), corrections to be made.  
**Couleur de rose** (F.), rose-color; an aspect of beauty and attractiveness.  
**Coup d'essai** (F.), a first attempt.  
**Coup d'etat** (F.), a stroke of policy in state affairs.  
**Coup de grace** (F.), the finishing stroke.  
**Coup de main** (F.), a sudden attack; a bold effort.  
**Coup d'œil** (F.), a slight view; a glance.  
**Coup de soleil** (F.), a sun-stroke.  
**Coup de theatre** (F.), a theatrical effect; clap-trap.  
**Coute qu'il coute** (F.), let it cost what it may.  
**Credula res amor est** (L.), love is a credulous affair.  
**Creceite, et multiplicamini** (L.), grow, or increase, and multiply;—the motto of Maryland.  
**Crimen læsæ majestatis** (L.), the crime of high treason.  
**Cui bono** (L.), for whose benefit is it? what good will it do?  
**Cul de sac** (F.), the bottom of a bag; a place closed at one end.  
**Cum grano salis** (L.), with a grain of salt; with some allowance.  
**Cum privilegio** (L.), with privilege.  
**Currente calamo** (L.), with a running or rapid pen.  
**Custos rotulorum** (L.), the keeper of the rolls.  
**Da capo** (It.), from the beginning.  
**D'accord** (F.), agreed; in tune.  
**Damnatum quod non intelligunt** (L.), they condemn what they do not understand.  
**De bonne grace** (F.), with good grace; willingly.  
**De die in diem** (L.), from day to day.  
**De facto** (L.), from the fact; really.  
**Degagé** (F.), easy and unconstrained.  
**Dei gratia** (L.), by the grace of God.  
**Dejeuner à la fourchette** (F.), a meat breakfast.  
**De jure** (L.), from the law; by right.  
**Delenda est Carthago** (L.), Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.  
**De mortuis nil nisi bonum** (L.), let nothing but good be said of the dead.  
**De nihilo nihil fit** (L.), of nothing, nothing is made.  
**De novo** (L.), anew; over again from the beginning.  
**Deo gratias** (L.), thanks to God.  
**Deo juvante** (L.), with God's help.  
**Deo, non fortuna** (L.), from God, not from fortune.  
**Deo volente** (L.), God willing; by God's will;—usually contracted into **D. V.**  
**De profundis** (L.), out of the depths. [source.]  
**Dernier ressort** (F.), a last resource.  
**De bonis non** (L.), of the goods not yet administered on.  
**De gustibus non est disputandum** (L.), there is no disputing about tastes.  
**Desagrement** (F.), something disagreeable.  
**Desideratum** (L.), a thing desired.  
**Desunt cetera** (L.), the other things are wanting; the remainder is wanting.  
**De trop** (F.), too much, or too many; not wanted.  
**Dies ira** (L.), the day of wrath.  
**Dies non** (L.), in law, a day on which judges do not sit.  
**Dieu defend le droit** (F.), God defends the right.  
**Dieu et mon droit** (F.), God and my right.  
**Dignus vindice nodus** (L.), a knot worthy to be untied by

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such an avenger, or by such hands.	<b>En arriere</b> (F.), in the rear; behind.	perpetual; let it endure for ever.
<b>Dii penates</b> (L.), household gods.	<b>En attendant</b> (F.), in the mean-while.	<b>Et cetera</b> (L.), and the rest; &c.
<b>Dii majores</b> (L.), the greater gods.	<b>En avant</b> (F.), forward.	<b>Et hoc genus omne</b> (L.), and everything of the kind.
<b>Dii minores</b> (L.) the lesser gods.	<b>En deshabille</b> (F.), in undress.	<b>Et sequentes</b> (L.), et sequentia (L.), and those that follow.
<b>Dirigo</b> (L.), I direct or guide; —the motto of Maine.	<b>En echelon</b> (F.), in steps; like stairs. [state.]	<b>Et sic de ceteris</b> (L.), and so of the rest.
<b>Disiecta membra</b> (L.) scattered limbs or remains.	<b>En famille</b> (F.), in a domestic hope.	<b>Et tu, Brutus!</b> (L.), and thou also, Brutus!
<b>Distingue</b> (F.), distinguished; eminent.	<b>Enfans perdus</b> (F.), lost children; in <i>mil.</i> , the forlorn hope.	<b>Eureka</b> (Gr.), I have found it; —the motto of California.
<b>Distract</b> (F.) absent in thought	<b>En grande tenue</b> (F.), in full dress.	<b>Ex adverso</b> (L. from the opposite side.
<b>Divertissement</b> (F.), amusement; sport.	<b>En masse</b> (F.), in a body.	<b>Ex animo</b> (L.), with the soul; heartily.
<b>Divide et impera</b> (L.), divide and rule.	<b>En passant</b> (F.), in passing; by the way.	<b>Ex capite</b> (L.), from the head; from memory.
<b>Dolce far niente</b> (It.), sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.	<b>En rapport</b> (F.), in relation; in connection.	<b>Ex cathedra</b> (L.), from the bench, chair, or pulpit; with high authority.
<b>Double entente</b> (F.), double meaning; a play on words; a word or phrase susceptible of more than one meaning; —incorrectly written, <i>double entendre</i> .	<b>En regle</b> (F.), in order; according to rules.	<b>Excelsior</b> (L.), higher; more elevated; —the motto of New York.
<b>Dramatis persone</b> (L.), the characters or persons represented in a drama.	<b>En route</b> (F.), on the way.	<b>Exemptio probate regulam</b> (L.) the exception proves the rule
<b>Droit des gens</b> (F.), the law of nations.	<b>Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem</b> (F.), with the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty; —the motto of Massachusetts.	<b>Excerpta</b> (L.), extracts.
<b>Dulce domum</b> (L.), sweet home; homewards.	<b>En suite</b> (F.), in company.	<b>Ex concessio</b> (L.), from what is conceded.
<b>Dulce est desipere in loco</b> (L.), it is pleasant to jest or be merry at the proper time.	<b>Entente cordiale</b> (F.), evidence of good-will toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.	<b>Ex curia</b> (L.), out of court.
<b>Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori</b> (L.), it is sweet and becoming to die for one's country.	<b>Entourage</b> (F.), surroundings; adjuncts.	<b>Ex dono</b> (L.), by the gift.
<b>Dum spiro, spero</b> (L.), while I breathe, I hope.	<b>En tout</b> (F.), in all; wholly.	<b>Exempli gratia</b> (L.), for example; for instance.
<b>Dum vivimus, vivamus</b> (L.), while we live, let us live.	<b>Entree</b> (F.), entrance; first course at meals; freedom of access.	<b>Exeunt</b> (L.), they go out.
<b>Eau de Cologne</b> (F.), a perfumed liquid; Cologne water.	<b>Entremets</b> (F.), dainties; small dishes.	<b>Exeunt omnes</b> (L.), all go out.
<b>Eau de vie</b> (F.), water of life; brandy.	<b>Entrepot</b> (F.), a warehouse; a place for depositing goods.	<b>Exit</b> (L.), departure; a passage out; death.
<b>Ece homo</b> (L.), behold the man; —applied to a picture representing our Lord given up to the Jews by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns.	<b>Entre nous</b> (F.), between ourselves.	<b>Exitus acta probat</b> (L.), the event justifies the deed; —Washington's motto.
<b>Editio princeps</b> (L.), the first edition.	<b>Entre sol</b> (F.), a suite of apartments between the basement or ground floor and the second floor.	<b>Ex necessitate rei</b> (L.), from the necessity of the case.
<b>Egalite</b> (F.), equality.	<b>En verite</b> (F.), in truth; verily.	<b>Ex nihilo nihil fit</b> (L.), out of nothing, nothing comes.
<b>Ego et rex meus</b> (L.), I and my king.	<b>E pluribus unum</b> (L.), one composed of many; — the motto of the United States, as one government formed of many independent States.	<b>Ex officio</b> (L.), by virtue of office
<b>El dorado</b> (Sp.) the golden land	<b>Errare est humanum</b> (L.), to err is human.	<b>Ex parte</b> (L.), on one part or side only.
<b>Emigre</b> (F.), an emigrant.	<b>Esprit borne</b> (F.), a narrow contracted mind.	<b>Ex pede Herculem</b> (L.), we see a Hercules from the foot; we judge the whole from the specimen.
<b>Empreusement</b> (F.), ardor; zeal	<b>Esprit de corps</b> (F.), spirit of the body; fellowship; brotherhood.	<b>Experimentum crucis</b> (L.), the experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a most searching test.
	<b>Esse quam videri</b> (L.), to be, rather than to seem.	<b>Experto crede</b> (L.), trust one who has had experience.
	<b>Esto perpetua</b> (L.), let it be	<b>Ex post facto</b> (L.), after the deed is done.
		<b>Ex tempore</b> (L.), off-hand; without premeditation.
		<b>Extra muros</b> (L.), beyond the walls.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

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<b>Ex uno, disce omnes</b> (L.), from one, learn all; from one you can judge of the whole.	Achates; a true friend.	<b>Haut gout</b> (F.), fine or elegant taste; high flavor or relish.
<b>Ex usu</b> (L.), from or by use.	<b>Fille de chambre</b> (F.), a girl of the chamber; a chamber-maid.	<b>Ille et ubique</b> (L.), here and everywhere.
<b>Facetie</b> (L.), witticisms; humorous pleasantry.	<b>Finem respice</b> (L.), look to the end.	<b>Ille jacet</b> (L.), here lies.
<b>Facile princeps</b> (L.), evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.	<b>Fit fabricando</b> <i>faber</i> (L.), a workman is made by working; practice makes perfect.	<b>Ille labor, hoc opus est</b> (L.), this is labor, this is work.
<b>Facilis est descensus Averni</b> (L.), the descent to hell is easy; the road to evil is easy.	<b>Flagrante elicto</b> (L.), in the commission of the crime.	<b>Ille sepultus</b> (L.), here buried
<b>Fac simile</b> (L.), an exact copy; a likeness.	<b>Fortiter in re</b> (L.), with firmness in acting.	<b>Mine illæ lacrimæ</b> (L.), hence proceed these tears.
<b>Fait accompli</b> (F.), a thing already accomplished.	<b>Fortuna favet fortibus</b> (F.), fortune favors the brave.	<b>Historiette</b> (F.), a little or short history; a tale.
<b>Fas est et ab hoste doceri</b> (L.) it is well to learn, even from an enemy.	<b>Fronti nulla fides</b> (L.) no faith in the appearance; there is no trusting to appearances.	<b>Hoi polloi</b> (Gr.), the many; the rabble.
<b>Fata Morgana</b> (It.), a meteoric phenomenon nearly allied to the mirage.	<b>Fuit illam</b> (L.), Troy has been.	<b>Hombre de un libro</b> (Sp.), a man of one book.
<b>Fata obstant</b> (L.), the Fates oppose it.	<b>Fulmen prutum</b> (L.), a harmless thunderbolt.	<b>Homme d'esprit</b> (L.), a man of talent; a witty man.
<b>Fauteuil</b> (F.), an easy-chair.	<b>Functus officio</b> (L.) having discharged his office.	<b>Honi soit qui mal y pense</b> (F.), evil be to him who evil thinks
<b>Faux pas</b> (F.), a false step; a mistake.	<b>Furor loquendi</b> (L.) a rage for speaking.	<b>Honorarium</b> (L.), a fee paid to a professional man.
<b>Feit</b> (L.), he made it; put after an artist's name.	<b>Furor poeticus</b> (L.), poetic fire	<b>Horrible dictu</b> (L.), terrible to be said.
<b>Felicitas multos habet amicos</b> (L.), prosperity has many friends. [cessfully.	<b>Furor scribendi</b> (L.), a rage for writing.	<b>Hors de combat</b> (F.), out of condition to fight.
<b>Felicitas</b> (L.), happily; successfully.	<b>Garde du corps</b> (F.), a body-guard.	<b>Hortas siccas</b> (L.), collection of dried plants.
<b>Felodese</b> (L.), a self-murderer; one who commits felony by suicide.	<b>Garde mobile</b> (F.), a guard liable for general service.	<b>Hotel de ville</b> (F.), a town-hall
<b>Femme couverte</b> (F.), a woman covered or sheltered; a married woman.	<b>Gardez bien</b> (F.), guard well; take care.	<b>Hotel des Invalides</b> (F.), the military hospital in Paris.
<b>Femme de chambre</b> (F.), a woman of the chamber; a chamber-maid.	<b>Genius loci</b> (L.) the genius of the place.	<b>Humanum est errare</b> (L.), to err is human.
<b>Femme sole</b> (F.), a single woman; an unmarried woman.	<b>Gens d'armes</b> (F.), armed police	<b>Ich dien</b> (G.), I serve.
<b>Ferre nature</b> (L.), of a wild nature;—said of wild beasts.	<b>Gens de lettres</b> (F.), literary people.	<b>Id est</b> , (L.), that is;—abbreviated to <i>i. e.</i>
<b>Festina lente</b> (L.) hasten slowly	<b>Gens de meme famille</b> (F.), birds of a feather.	<b>Imitatores servum pecus</b> (L.), imitators, a servile herd.
<b>Fete champetre</b> (F.), a rural festival.	<b>Gentilhomme</b> (F.), a gentleman.	<b>Imperium in imperio</b> (L.), a government within a government.
<b>Fete Dieu</b> (F.), the Corpus Christi festival of the Roman Catholic church.	<b>Germanice</b> (L.), in German.	<b>In æternum</b> (L.), for ever.
<b>Fen de jole</b> (F.), a bonfire; a discharge of firearms on joyful occasions.	<b>Gloria in excelsis</b> (L.), glory to God in the highest.	<b>In armis</b> (L.), under arms.
<b>Flat justitia, ruat cælum</b> (L.), let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.	<b>Gloria Patri</b> (L.), glory to the Father.	<b>In articulo mortis</b> (L.), at the point of death.
<b>Fidel defensor</b> (L.), defender of the faith.	<b>Gradus ad Parnassum</b> (L.), a step to Parnassus, a mountain sacred to Apollo and the Muses; a book containing aids in writing Greek or Latin poetry.	<b>Index expurgatorius</b> (L.), a list of prohibited books.
<b>Fides Punica</b> (L.), Punic faith; treachery.	<b>Grande parure</b> (F.), full-dress.	<b>In esse</b> (L.), in being.
<b>Fidus Achates</b> (L.), faithful	<b>Gratis dictum</b> (L.), mere assertion.	<b>In extenso</b> (L.), at full length.
	<b>Guerre a outrance</b> (L.), war to the uttermost	<b>In extremis</b> (L.), at the point of death. [in the fact.
	<b>Guerre a mort</b> (L.), war to the death.	<b>In flagrante delicto</b> (L.), taken in the form of a poor person.
	<b>Hand passibus æquali</b> (L.), not with equal steps,	<b>In forma pauperis</b> (L.), in the form of a poor person.
		<b>In foro conscientie</b> (L.), before the tribunal of conscience.
		<b>Infra dignitatem</b> (L.), below one's dignity.
		<b>In hoc signo vinces</b> (L.), under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer.
		<b>In hoc statu</b> (L.), in this state or condition.



# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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## FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

In limine (L.), at the threshold	Ira furor brevis est (L.), anger is a short madness.	Lese majeste (L.), high treason
In loco (L.), in the place.	Jacta est alea (L.), the die is cast.	L'etoile du nord (F.), the star of the north;—the motto of Minnesota.
In loco parentis (L.), in the place of a parent.	Je ne sais quoi (F.), I know not what.	Le tout ensemble (F.), all together.
In medias res (L.), into the midst of things.	Jet d'eau (F.), a jet of water.	Lettre de cachet (F.), a sealed letter; a royal warrant.
In memoriam (L.), to the memory of; in memory.	Jeu de mots (F.), a play on words; a pun.	Lettre de marque (F.), a letter of marque or reprisal.
In nomine (L.), in the name of.	Jeu d'esprit (F.), a play of spirit; a witticism.	Lex non scripta (L.), the unwritten law.
In nubibus (L.), in the clouds.	Jubilate Deo (L.), be joyful in the Lord.	Lex scripta (L.), the written law; the statute law.
In pace (L.), in peace.	Judicium Dei (L.), the judgment of God.	Lex talionis (L.), the law of retaliation.
In perpetuum (L.), for ever.	Jupiter tonans (L.), Jupiter the thunderer.	Liberum arbitrium (L.), free-will.
In petto (L.), within the breast; in reserve.	Jure divino (L.), by divine law.	Limae labor (L.), the labor of the file; the slow polishing of a literary composition.
In pleno (L.), in full.	Jure humano (L.), by human law.	Lis sub judice (L.), a case not yet decided.
In posse (L.), in possible existence; that may be possible	Jus canonicum (L.), canon law.	Lite pendente (L.), the lawsuit hanging; during the trial.
In presenti (L.), at the present time.	Jus civile (L.), civil law.	Littera scripta manet (L.), the written letter remains.
In propria persona (L.), in one's own person.	Jus divinum (L.), divine law.	Locales communes (L.), common places.
In puris naturalibus (L.), in naked nature; quite naked.	Jus gentium (L.), the law of nations.	Locos y ninos dicen la verdad (S.), children and fools speak the truth.
In re (L.), in the matter of.	Juste milia (F.), the golden mean.	Locum tenens (L.), one holding the place; a deputy or substitute.
In rem (L.), against the thing or property.		Locum standi (L.), a place for standing; a right to interfere.
In rerum natura (L.), in the nature of things.		Locus penitentis (L.), place for repentance.
In situ (L.), in its original situation.	Labore et honore (L.), by labor and honor.	Lusus nature (L.), a sport or freak of nature.
Insuper (F.), indifference; carelessness.	Labor ipse voluptas (L.), labor itself is a pleasure.	
In statu quo (L.), in the former state.	Labor omnia vincit (L.), labor conquers everything.	Ma chere (F.), my dear—fem.
Inter alia (L.), among other things.	La fame non vuol leggi (It.), hunger obeys no laws.	da fois (F.), upon my faith.
Inter nos (L.), between ourselves.	Laissez faire (F.), let alone; suffer to have its own way.	Magna est veritas et prevalebit (L.), truth is great, and it will prevail.
Inter pocula (L.), at one's cups	Lapsus calami (L.), a slip of the pen.	Magnum bonum (L.), a great good.
In terrorem (L.), as a warning.	Lapsus lingue (L.), a slip of the tongue.	Magnum opus (L.), a great work.
Inter se (L.), among themselves	Lapsus memoris (L.), a slip of the memory.	Maintien (F.), deportment; carriage.
In totidem verbis (L.), in so many words.	Lares et penates (L.), domestic and household gods.	Maison de sante (F.), a private hospital.
In toto (L.), in the whole; entirely.	Latet anguis in herba (L.), a snake lies hid in the grass.	Maitre d'hotel (F.), a house-steward.
Intra muros (L.), within the walls.	Laudari a viro laudato (L.), to be praised by a man who is himself praised.	Malade du pays (F.), homesickness.
In transita (L.), on the passage; during the conveyance	L'avenir (F.), the future.	Mala fide (L.), with bad faith; treacherously.
In vacuo (L.), in empty space; free, or nearly free, from air.	Laus Deo (L.), praise to God.	Mal a propos (F.), ill-timed.
In vino veritas (L.), there is truth in wine.	Le beau monde (F.), the fashionable world.	
Invita Minerva (L.), against the will of Minerva.	Le bon temps viendra (F.), the good time will come.	
Ipse dixit (L.), he himself said it; dogmatism.	Le grand monarque (F.), the great monarch;—applied to Louis XIV. of France.	
Ipsissima verba (L.), the very words.	Le pas (F.), precedence in place or rank. [wills it.]	
Ipsissimis verbis (L.), in the very words.	Le roi le veut (F.), the king	

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## FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

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<b>Male parta male dilabuntur</b> (L.), things ill gotten are ill spent.	<b>Multum in parvo</b> (L.), much in little.	<b>Noli me tangere</b> (L.), don't touch me.
<b>Malge nous</b> (L.), in spite of us	<b>Mundus vult decepti</b> (L.), the world wishes to be deceived.	<b>Nolle prosequi</b> (L.), to be unwilling to proceed.
<b>Manibus pedibusque</b> (L.), with hands and feet.	<b>Mutatis mutandis</b> (L.), the necessary changes being made.	<b>Nolo episcopari</b> (L.), I do not wish to be made a bishop.
<b>Malum in se</b> (L.), bad in itself.	<b>Natale solum</b> (L.), natal soil.	<b>Nom de plume</b> (F.), an assumed title, as by a literary person.
<b>Manu propria</b> (L.), with one's own hand.	<b>Necessitas non habet legem</b> (L.), necessity has no law.	<b>Nom de guerre</b> (L.), an assumed name; a travelling title.
<b>Mardi gras</b> (F.), Shrove Tuesday.	<b>Nee</b> (F.), born; family or maiden name. [part.]	<b>Non compos mentis</b> (L.), not sound of mind.
<b>Materfamilias</b> (L.), the mother of a family.	<b>Ne exeat</b> (L.), let him not do.	<b>Non constat</b> (L.), it does not appear.
<b>Mauvais honte</b> (F.), false shame.	<b>Ne fronti crede</b> (L.), trust not to appearance.	<b>Non ens</b> (L.), not being; non-entity.
<b>Mauvais sujet</b> (F.), a bad subject; a worthless fellow.	<b>Nemine contradicente</b> (L.), without opposition.	<b>Non est inventus</b> (L.), he has not been found.
<b>Maximus in minimis</b> (L.), very great in trifling things.	<b>Nemine dissentiente</b> (L.), no one dissenting; without opposition.	<b>Non libet</b> (L.), it does not please me.
<b>Medio tutissimus ibis</b> (L.), you will go most safely in a middle course.	<b>Nemo me impune lacessit</b> (L.), no one provokes me with impunity;—the motto of Scotland.	<b>Non noc. is solum</b> (L.), not merely for ourselves.
<b>Megabiblion, megakalon</b> (Gr.) a great book is a great evil.	<b>Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit</b> (L.), no one is wise at all times.	<b>Non liquet</b> (L.), it is not clear;—applied to one undecided in mind.
<b>Me iudice</b> (L.), I being judge; in my opinion.	<b>Nemo repentit fuit turpissimus</b> (L.), no man ever became a villain at once.	<b>Non mi ricordo</b> (It.), I do not remember.
<b>Memento mori</b> (L.), remember death.	<b>Ne plus ultra</b> (L.), nothing further; the uttermost point.	<b>Non multa, sed multum</b> (L.), not many things, but much.
<b>Mens agitat molem</b> (L.), mind moves matter.	<b>Ne quid detrimenti res publica capiat</b> (L.), lest the republic or state receive any detriment.	<b>Non obstante</b> (L.), not standing over against; notwithstanding.
<b>Mens sana in corpore sana</b> (L.) a sound mind in a sound body.	<b>Ne sutor ultra crepidam</b> (L.), let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.	<b>Non prosequitur</b> (L.), he does not prosecute.
<b>Mens sibi conscia recti</b> (L.), a mind conscious of rectitude.	<b>Nihil ad rem</b> (L.), nothing to the point.	<b>Non sequitur</b> (L.), it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion. [self.]
<b>Neo periculo</b> (L.), at my own risk.	<b>Nil admirari</b> (L.), to wonder at nothing.	<b>Nosce t. ipsum</b> (L.), know thyself.
<b>Mesalliance</b> (F.), improper association; marriage with one of lower station.	<b>Nil desperandum</b> (L.), never despair.	<b>Nosce t. sociis</b> (L.), he is known by his companions.
<b>Mene et tuum</b> (L.), mine and thine.	<b>Nimporio</b> (F.), it matters not.	<b>Nota bene</b> , usually contracted into <b>N.B.</b> (L.), mark well; notice particularly.
<b>Mirabile dictu</b> (L.), wonderful to be told.	<b>Nisi Dominus, frustra</b> (L.), unless the Lord, in vain; unless God be with us, all our toil is in vain.	<b>Notre Dame</b> (L.), Our Lady.
<b>Mirabile visu</b> (L.), wonderful to be seen.	<b>Nisi prius</b> (L.), unless previously;—a name given to the sittings of juries in civil cases.	<b>Nous verrons</b> (F.), we shall see.
<b>Mise en scene</b> (F.) the getting up for the stage, or the putting in preparation for it.	<b>Nitor in adversum</b> (L.), I strive against opposition.	<b>Novus homo</b> (L.), a new man; one who has raised himself from obscurity.
<b>Modus operandi</b> (L.), the manner of operation.	<b>Noblesse oblige</b> (L.), rank has its obligations.	<b>Nudum pactum</b> (L.), a mere agreement, unconfined by writing.
<b>Mollia tempora fandi</b> (L.), times favorable for speaking.	<b>No es todo oro lo que reluce</b> (L.), all is not gold that glitters.	<b>Nulli secundus</b> (L.), second to none.
<b>Mou ami</b> (F.), my friend.	<b>Noles volens</b> (L.), whether he will or not.	<b>Nunc aut nunquam</b> (L.), now or never.
<b>Mou cher</b> (F.), my dear—masc		<b>Nunquam non paratus</b> (L.), never unprepared.
<b>Montani semper liberi</b> (L.), mountaineers are all always freemen;—the motto of West Virginia.		
<b>Mores majorum</b> (L.), after the manner of our ancestors.		<b>Obiter, dictum</b> (L.), a thing said by the way, or in passing.
<b>Mores suo</b> (L.), in his own way.		<b>Obsta principiis</b> (L.), resist the first beginnings.
<b>Mota proprio</b> (L.), of his own accord.		

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## FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

<b>Oderint dum metuant</b> (L.), let them hate, provided they fear. [profane.	<b>Ouvriers</b> (F.), operatives; workmen.	the poet is born, not made.
<b>Odi profanum</b> (L.), I loathe the	<b>Pace tua</b> (L.), with your consent.	<b>Point d'appui</b> (F.), point of support; prop
<b>Odium in longum jarens</b> (L.), long, lasting hatred.	<b>Pallida mori</b> (L.), pale death.	<b>Pons asinorum</b> (L.), the bridge of asses—a name given to the 5th proposition of the 1st book of Euclid.
<b>Odium medicum</b> (L.), the hatred of rival physicians.	<b>Palman qui meruit ferat</b> (L.), let him who has won it bear the palm.	<b>Populus vult decipi</b> (L.), people wish to be deceived.
<b>Odium theologicum</b> (L.), the hatred of theologians.	<b>Par excellence</b> (F.), by way of eminence.	<b>Posse comitatus</b> (L.), the power of the country.
<b>Officina gentium</b> (L.) the workshop of the world.	<b>Par passu</b> (L.), with equal pace; together.	<b>Poste restante</b> (F.), to remain till called for—applied to letters in a post-office.
<b>Ogni medaglia ha il suo verso</b> (It.), every medal has its reverse.	<b>Pas</b> (F.), action; step; precedence.	<b>Post mortem</b> (L.), after death.
<b>Ognuno per se e Dio per tutti</b> (It.), every man for himself, and God for us all.	<b>Passim</b> (L.), everywhere; all through.	<b>Post obitum</b> (L.), after death.
<b>Omne ignotum pro magnifico</b> (L.), everything unknown is thought to be magnificent.	<b>Pater noster</b> (L.), Our Father—a term applied to the Lord's Prayer.	<b>Pour passer le temps</b> (F.), to pass away the time.
<b>Omne solum forti patria</b> (L.), every soil to a brave man is his country.	<b>Pater familias</b> (L.), the father of a family.	<b>Pour prendre congé</b> (F.), to take leave.
<b>Omnia bona bonis</b> (L.), all things with the good are good.	<b>Pater patris</b> (L.), father of his country.	<b>Præmonitus præmonitus</b> (L.), forewarned, forearmed.
<b>Omnia vincit amor</b> (L.), love conquers all things.	<b>Patres conscripti</b> (L.), conscript fathers; the ancient Roman senators.	<b>Prescriptum</b> (L.), a thing prescribed.
<b>Omnia vincit labor</b> (L.), labor conquers all things.	<b>Pax in bello</b> (L.), peace in war.	<b>Preux chevalier</b> (F.), a brave knight.
<b>On connaît l'amal au besoin</b> (F.), a friend is known in time of need.	<b>Pecavi</b> (L.), I have sinned.	<b>Prima facie</b> (L.), on the first view.
<b>On dit</b> (F.), they say; a flying rumor.	<b>Penetralla</b> (L.), secret recess.	<b>Primum mobile</b> (L.), the main-spring.
<b>Onus probandi</b> (L.), the burden of proving.	<b>Per annum</b> (L.), by the year.	<b>Principia, non homines</b> (L.), principles, not men.
<b>Operæ pretium est</b> (L.), is it worth while.	<b>Per centum</b> (L.), usually contracted per cent., by the hundred; each hundred.	<b>Principiis obsta</b> (L.), resist the first beginning.
<b>Opprobrium medicorum</b> (L.), the reproach of physicians.	<b>Per conto</b> (It.), upon account.	<b>Prior tempore, prior jure</b> (L.), first in time; first by right.
<b>Optimates</b> (L.), of the first rank.	<b>Per contra</b> (L.), by the opposite; contrariwise.	<b>Pro aris et focis</b> (L.), for our altars and firesides.
<b>Ora e sempre</b> (It.), now and always.	<b>Per diem</b> (L.), by the day; daily.	<b>Probatum est</b> (L.), it is proved.
<b>Ora et labora</b> (L.), pray and work.	<b>Per fas et nefas</b> (L.), through right and wrong.	<b>Pro bono publico</b> (L.), for the public good.
<b>Ora pro nobis</b> (L.), pray for us.	<b>Per gradus</b> (L.), through steps; step by step.	<b>Proces verbal</b> (L.), a written statement.
<b>Orator fit, poeta nascitur</b> (L.), the orator is made, but the poet is born.	<b>Periculum in mora</b> (L.), danger in delay.	<b>Pro et con</b> (L.), for and against.
<b>Ore rotundo</b> (L.), with round full voice.	<b>Per saltum</b> (L.), by a leap or jump.	<b>Profanum vulgus</b> (L.), the profane vulgar.
<b>O si sic omnia</b> (L.), O, if all things so! O that he had always done or spoken thus!	<b>Per se</b> (L.), by itself.	<b>Pro forma</b> (L.), for the sake of form.
<b>O tempora! O mores!</b> (L.), O the times! O the manners!	<b>Personnel</b> (F.), the persons employed in any service, as distinguished from the material.	<b>Pro hac vice</b> (L.), for this time or occasion.
<b>Otium cum dignitate</b> (L.), ease with dignity; dignified leisure.	<b>Petit</b> (F.), small.	<b>Proh pudor!</b> (F.), O, for shame
<b>Otium sine dignitate</b> (L.), ease without dignity.	<b>Petitio principii</b> (L.), a begging of the question.	<b>Projet de loi</b> (F.), a legislative bill.
	<b>Petit maître</b> (F.), a small master; a fop; a beau.	<b>Pro memoria</b> (L.), for a memorial.
	<b>Plaxit</b> (L.), he painted it.	<b>Pro patria</b> (L.), for our country.
	<b>Pis aller</b> (F.), the last or worst shift.	<b>Propaganda fide</b> (L.), for extending the faith.
	<b>Plèbs</b> (L.), the common people.	<b>Pro rata</b> (L.), in proportion.
	<b>Pleno jure</b> (L.), with full authority.	<b>Pro rege, grege, et lege</b> (L.), for the king, the people, and the law.
	<b>Poeta nascitur, non fit</b> (L.),	<b>Pro re nata</b> (L.), for a special emergency; special.

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## FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

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<b>Pro tanto</b> (L.), for so much.	have touched the thing with a needle.	<b>Semper idem</b> (L.), always the same.
<b>Pro tempore</b> (L.), for the time being.	<b>Renaissance</b> (F.), revival, as of letters or art.	<b>Semper paratus</b> (L.), always ready.
<b>Punica fides</b> (L.), Punic faith; treachery.	<b>Rentes</b> (F.), funds bearing interest; stocks.	<b>So non e vero, e ben trovato</b> (It.), if it is not true, it is well feigned.
<b>Quere</b> (L.), query; a word denoting inquiry.	<b>Requiescat in pace</b> (L.), may he rest in peace.	<b>Sic itur ad astra</b> (L.), such is the way to immortality.
<b>Quamdiu se bene gesserit</b> (L.), during good behavior.	<b>Res angusta domi</b> (L.), narrow circumstances at home; poverty.	<b>Sic passim</b> (L.), so everywhere.
<b>Quantum meruit</b> (L.), as much as he deserved.	<b>Res est sacra miser</b> (L.), a suffering person is sacred.	<b>Sic semper tyrannis</b> (L.), ever so to tyrants;—motto of Virginia.
<b>Quantum sufficit</b> (L.), as much as is sufficient; a sufficient quantity.	<b>Res gestæ</b> (L.), exploits.	<b>Sic transit gloria mundi</b> (L.), so earthly glory passes away.
<b>Quasi</b> (L.), as if; in a manner.	<b>Respice finem</b> (L.), look to the end.	<b>Sic volo, sic jubeo</b> (L.), thus I will; thus I command.
<b>Quelle chose</b> (L.), something; a trifle; a kickshaw.	<b>Resurgam</b> (L.), I shall rise	<b>Similiasimilibus curantur</b> (L.) like things are cured by like things.
<b>Quid nunc?</b> (L.), what now? a newsmonger.	<b>Revenons a nos moutons</b> (F.), let us return to our subject.	<b>Similis simili gaudet</b> (L.), like is pleased with like.
<b>Quid pro quo</b> (L.), one thing for another.	<b>Re vera</b> (L.), in the true matter; in truth.	<b>Si monumentum queris circumspice</b> (L.), if you seek his monument, look around.
<b>Quid rides?</b> (L.), why do you laugh?	<b>Robe de chambre</b> (F.), a dressing-gown, or morning gown.	<b>Sine die</b> (L.), without a day appointed.
<b>Qui transtulit sustinet</b> (L.), he who transplanted still sustains;—motto of Connecticut.	<b>Rust cælum</b> (L.), let the heavens fall.	<b>Sine qua rone</b> (L.), an indispensable condition.
<b>Qui m'aime, aime mon chien</b> (F.), love me, love my dog.	<b>Ruse de guerre</b> (F.), a stratagem of war.	<b>Siste, viator!</b> (L.), stop, traveller!
<b>Qui n'ium probat nihil probat</b> (L.), he who proves too much proves nothing.	<b>Rus in urbe</b> (L.), the country [in town].	<b>Si vis pacem, para bellum</b> (L.), if you wish peace, prepare for war.
<b>Quivive!</b> (F.), who goes there? on the <i>qui vive</i> , on the alert.	<b>Sal Atticum</b> (L.), Attic salt—that is, wit.	<b>Sol-disant</b> (F.), self-styled.
<b>Quod erat demonstrandum</b> (L.), which was to be proved or demonstrated.	<b>Salus populi suprema est lex</b> (L.), the welfare of the people is the supreme law; motto of Missouri.	<b>Spero meliora</b> (L.), I hope for better things.
<b>Quod erat faciendum</b> (L.), which was to be done.	<b>Salvo jure</b> (L.), saving the right.	<b>Spirituel</b> (F.), intellectual; witty.
<b>Quod vide</b> (L.), which see.	<b>Sanctum sanctorum</b> (L.), the holy of holies.	<b>Spolia opima</b> (L.), in ancient Rome, the spoils of a vanquished general taken by the victorious general; a rich booty.
<b>Quondam</b> (L.), that was formerly; former.	<b>Sang froid</b> (F.), cold blood; coolness.	<b>Sponæ sua</b> (L.), of one's own accord.
<b>Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat</b> (L.), those whom God wishes to destroy, He first makes mad.	<b>Sans ceremonie</b> (F.), without ceremony.	<b>Statu quo ante bellum</b> (L.), in the state which was before the war.
<b>Quot homines, tot sententie</b> (L.) so many men, so many minds.	<b>Sans facon</b> (F.), without form or trouble.	<b>Status quo</b> (L.), the state in which.
<b>Rara avis</b> (L.), a rare bird; a prodigy.	<b>Sans peur et sans reproche</b> (F.), without fear and without reproach.	<b>Stet</b> (L.), let it stand.
<b>Rechauffe</b> (F.), heated again, as food; stale; old.	<b>Sartor resartus</b> (L.), the tailor mended.	<b>Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re</b> (L.), gentle in manners, brave in deed.
<b>Reductio ad absurdum</b> (L.), a reducing to an absurdity.	<b>Satis verborum</b> (L.), enough of words.	<b>Sub judice</b> (L.), under consideration.
<b>Reznant populi</b> (L.), the people rule;—motto of Arkansas.	<b>Sauve qui peut</b> (F.), save himself who can.	<b>Sub pœna</b> (L.), under a penalty.
<b>Re infecta</b> (L.), the business being unfinished.	<b>Secundum artem</b> (L.), according to art or rule; scientifically.	<b>Sub rosa</b> (L.), privately.
<b>Religio loci</b> (L.), the religious spirit of the place.	<b>Secundum naturam</b> (L.), according to nature.	<b>Sub silentio</b> (L.), in silence or stillness.
<b>Rem acu tetigisti</b> (L.), you	<b>Secundum ordinem</b> (L.), according to order; in order.	<b>Sui generis</b> (L.) of its own kind,
	<b>Semel et simul</b> (L.), once and together.	
	<b>Semel pro semper</b> (L.), once for all.	



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<b>Summum bonum</b> (L.), the chief good.	<b>Trottoir</b> (F.), a sidewalk.	<b>Vexata questio</b> (L.), a disputed question.
<b>Summum jus, summa injuria</b> (L.), the rigor of the law is the height of oppression.	<b>Tu quoque, Brute!</b> (L.), and thou, too, Brutus!	<b>Vice</b> (L.), in the place of.
<b>Surgit amari aliquid</b> (L.), something bitter arises.	<b>Tutor et ultor</b> (L.), protector and avenger.	<b>Viceversa</b> (L.), the terms being exchanged.
<b>Suum cuique</b> (L.), let each have his own.	<b>Tuum est</b> (L.), it is your own.	<b>Videlicet</b> (L.), to wit; namely.
<b>Tableau vivant</b> (F.), the representation of some scene by groups of persons.	<b>Ubi mel, ibi apes</b> (L.), where honey is, there are bees.	<b>Vide ut supra</b> (L.), see what is stated above.
<b>Tabula rasa</b> (L.), a smooth or blank tablet.	<b>Ultima ratio regum</b> (L.), the last argument of kings; war.	<b>Viet arms</b> (L.), by force and by arms; by main force.
<b>Tedium vite</b> (L.), weariness of life.	<b>Ultima Thule</b> (L.), the utmost boundary or limit.	<b>Vincit, qui se vincit</b> (L.), he conquers who overcomes himself.
<b>Tant pis</b> (L.), so much the worse.	<b>Un bien fait n'est jamais perdu</b> (F.), a kindness is never lost.	<b>Vinculum matrimonii</b> (L.), the bond of marriage.
<b>Te Deum</b> (L.) a hymn of thanksgiving.	<b>Un fait accompli</b> (L.), an accomplished fact.	<b>Virtus laudatur, et alget</b> (L.), virtue is praised, and is not cherished (is starved).
<b>Tempus mutatur, et nos mutamur in illis</b> (L.), the times are changed, and we are changed with them.	<b>Unguibus et rostro</b> (L.), with claws and beak.	<b>Virtus semper viridis</b> (L.), virtue is ever green and blooming.
<b>Tempus fugit</b> (L.), time flies.	<b>Usque ad nauseam</b> (L.), to disgust.	<b>Via inertis</b> (L.), the power of inertia; resistance.
<b>Terminus ad quem</b> (L.), the time to which.	<b>Usus loquendi</b> (L.), usage in speaking.	<b>Vivat regina!</b> (L.), long live the queen!
<b>Terminus a quo</b> (L.), the time from which.	<b>Utile dulci</b> (L.), the useful with the pleasant.	<b>Vivat rex!</b> (L.), long live the king!
<b>Terra firma</b> (L.), solid earth.	<b>Ut infra</b> (L.), as below.	<b>Viva voce</b> (L.), by the living voice; by oral testimony.
<b>Terra incognita</b> (L.), an unknown country.	<b>Ut possidetis</b> (L.), as you possess; state of present possession.	<b>Vivat respublica!</b> (L.), long live the republic!
<b>Tertium quid</b> (L.), a third something.	<b>Ut supra</b> (L.), as above stated.	<b>Vive la republique!</b> (F.), long live the republic.
<b>Tete-a-tete</b> (F.), head to head; a private conversation.	<b>Vade mecum</b> (L.), go with me.	<b>Vive l'empereur!</b> (F.), long live the emperor!
<b>Toga virilis</b> (L.), the gown of manhood.	<b>Vale</b> (L.), farewell.	<b>Vive le roi!</b> (F.), long live the king!
<b>To kalon</b> (Gr.), the beautiful; the chief good.	<b>Valet de chambre</b> (F.), an attendant; a footman.	<b>Voila</b> (F.), behold; there is or there are.
<b>Totidem verbis</b> (L.), in just so many words.	<b>Varie lectiones</b> (L.), various readings.	<b>Volens et potens</b> (L.), able and willing;—motto of Nevada.
<b>Toties quoties</b> (L.), as many as.	<b>Variorum notæ</b> (L.), the notes of various authors.	<b>Volente Deo</b> (L.), God willing.
<b>Toto cælo</b> (L.), by the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.	<b>Veni, vidi, vici</b> (L.), I came, I saw, I conquered.	<b>Volenti non fit injuria</b> (L.), no injustice is done to the consenting person.
<b>Toujours pret</b> (F.), always ready.	<b>Vera pro gratia</b> (L.), truth before favor.	<b>Vox et præterea nihil</b> (L.), a voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
<b>Tour de force</b> (F.), a feat of strength or skill.	<b>Verbatim et litteratim</b> (L.), word for word, and letter for letter.	<b>Vox populi, vox Dei</b> (L.), the voice of the people is the voice of God.
<b>Tout - a - fait</b> (F.), entirely; wholly.	<b>Verbum sat sapienti</b> (L.), a word is enough for a wise man.	<b>Vulgo</b> (L.), commonly.
<b>Tout ensemble</b> (F.), the whole taken together.	<b>Veritas prevalebit</b> (L.), the truth will prevail.	<b>Vultus est index animi</b> (L.), the face is the index of the mind.
<b>Troja fuit</b> (L.), Troy was.	<b>Veritas vincit</b> (L.), truth conquers.	
	<b>Vestigia</b> (L.), tracks: vestiges.	
	<b>Vestigia nulla retrorsum</b> (L.), no footsteps backward.	

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## A COMPLETE LIST OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, WITH THE WHOLE PROPER NAMES FOUND IN THE APOCRYPHA.

**NOTE.**—The Scripture Names have been taken afresh from the Common English Version. In placing the accents, and dividing the words into syllables, the authority of Smart and Dr. Smith has been chiefly followed. Where there are two or more accents placed on a word or its respelling, the strong accent is marked thus ("), and the weak accent thus (').

Aalar, á'a-lar.	Abijam, á-bí'jam.	Achshaph, ak'shaf.
Aaron, á'ron.	Abila, ab'e-lah.	Achzib, ak'zib.
Aaronites, á'ron-its.	Abilene, ab'e-lé'ne.	Acipha, as'e-fah.
Abacuc, ab'a-kuk.	Abimael, a bim'á-el.	Acitbo, as'e-thô.
Abaddon, a-bad'don.	Abimelech, a-bim'e-lek.	Aeua, ak'û-ah.
Abdias, ab'a-di'as.	Abinadab, a bin'a-dab.	Aeub, á'kub.
Abagtha, a-bag'thah.	Abinoam, a bin'ô-am.	Adadah, ad'a-dah.
Abana, ab'a-nah.	Abiram, a-bí'ram.	Adah, á'dah.
Abarim, ab'a-rim.	Abiron, a-bí'ron.	Adalah, ad-i'ah.
Abba, ab'bah.	Abisei, ab'e-sé'i.	Adalia, ad'a-li'ah or a-dal'e-ah
Abda, ab'dah.	Abishag, ab'e-shag.	Adam, ad'am.
Abdeel, ab'de-el.	Abishaí, ab'e-shá'i.	Adamah, ad'a-mah.
Abdi, ab'di.	Abishalom, a-bish'a-lom.	Adami, ad'a-mi.
Abdias, ab-di'as.	Abishun, ab'e-shoo'ah.	Adar, á'dar.
Abdiel, ab'de-el.	Abishur, ab'e-shur.	Adisa, ad'a-sah.
Abdon, ab'don.	Abisum, ab'e-sum.	Adbeel, ad'be-el.
Abednego, a-bed'ne-go.	Abital, ab'e-tal.	Addan, ad'dan.
Abel, á'bel.	Abitub, ab'e-tub.	Addar, ad'dar.
Abel-Beth-Maachah, á'bel- beth-ma'a-kah.	Abiud, a-bi'ud.	Adai, ad'di.
Abel-ceranim, á'bel-sé'ra-mim	Abner, ab'ner.	Ado, ad'dô.
Abel-Maim, a bel-ma-im.	Abraham, á'bra-ham.	Addon, ad'don.
Abel-Meholah, á'bel-mé'ho-lah.	Abram, á'bram.	Addus, ad'dus.
Abel-Mizraim, á'bel-miz-ra'im, or miz'rá-im.	Abshalom, ab'sa-lom.	Adar, á'der.
Abel-Shittim, á'bel-shit'tim.	Abshalon, ab'sa-lon.	Adiel, á'de-el.
Abez, á'bez.	Abubus, a-bû-bus.	Adin, á'din.
Abgarus, ab'gar-us.	Acatan, á'ka-tan.	Adina, ad'e-nah.
Abi, á'bi.	Acead, ak'kad.	Adino, ad'e-nô.
Abia, } a-bí'ah.	Acearon, ak'ka-ron.	Adinus, ad'e-nus.
Abiah, }	Aecho, ak'kô.	Adithaim, ad'e-thá'im
Abialbon, á'be-al'bon.	Acidama, a-sel'da-mah.	Adlai, ad-lá'i.
Abiasaph, a-bí'a-saf.	Achala, a-kí'á, or a-ká'yah.	Admah, ad'mah.
Aolathar, a-bí'a-thár.	Achaleus, a ká'e-kus.	Admatha, ad'ma-tha.
Abib, á'bíb.	Achan, á'kan.	Adna, } ad'nah.
Abida, }	Achar, á'kar.	Adnah, }
Abidah, } a-bí'dah, or ab'i-dah.	Achaz, á'kaz.	Adonai, ad'o-ná.
Abidan, ab'e-dan.	Achbor, ak'bor.	Adonias, ad'o-ní'as.
Abiel, á'be-el.	Achicharus, á'ke-ak'a-rus.	Adonihzek, a-dô-ni-bô'zek.
Abiezzer, á'be-é'zer.	Achins, a-kí'as.	Adonijah, ad'o-ní'jah.
Abiezrite, á'be-ez'rit.	Achim, á'kim.	Adonikam, ad'o-ní'kam.
Abigail, ab'e-gál.	Achlur, á'ke-or.	Adoniram, ad'o-ní'ram.
Abihail, ab'e-hál.	Achish, á'kish.	Adonizeder, a-dô-ni-zé'dek.
Abihun, a-bí'hú.	Achitob, a-kí'tob.	Adora, a-dô'rah.
Abihud, a-bí'hud.	Achmetha, ak'me-tha.	Adoraim, ad'ô-rá'im.
Abijah, a-bí'jah.	Achor, á'kor.	Adoram, a-dô'ram.
	Achsa, }	Adrammelech, a-dram'me-lek.
	Achsah, } ak'sah.	Adramyttium, ad'ra-mit'te-um

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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Adria, a'dre-a.  
Adriel, a'dre-el.  
Aduel, a'dü-el.  
Adullam, a-dul'am.  
Adulr mite, a-dul'am-it.  
Adummim, a-dum'mum.  
Adias, a'e-di'as.  
Aeneas, e-ué-as.  
Aënon, e'non.  
Agaba, ag'a-bah.  
Agabus, ag'a-bus.  
Agag, a'gag.  
Agagite, a'gag-it.  
Agar, a'gar.  
Agarenes, ag'a-réus.  
Agee, a'je-e.  
Aggeus, ag-gé'us.  
Agrippa, a-grip'pah.  
Agur, a'gur.  
Ahab, a'nab.  
Aharah, a'-har-ah, or a'-har'ah.  
Aharel, a-har'el.  
Ahasai, a-has-á'i, or a'-has-á-i.  
Ahasbai, a'-has-bá'i.  
Ahasuerus, a-has-ü-e'rus.  
Ahava, a'-ha-vah, or a-há'vah.  
Ahaz, a'haz.  
Ahazai, a-haz-á-i.  
Ahaziah, a'-ha-zí'ah.  
Abbaan, ab'ban.  
Aber, a'ber.  
Ahi, a'hi.  
Ahiah, a-hí'ah.  
Abiam, a-bí'am.  
Ahian, a-bí'an.  
Ahizer, a'-hi-e'zer.  
Ahiham, a-bí'ham.  
Ahihud, a-bí'hud.  
Ahijah, a-bí'jah.  
Ahikam, a-bí'kam.  
Ahiud, a-bí'ud.  
Ahimabaz, a-him'á-baz.  
Ahiman, a-bí'men.  
Ahimelech, a-him'e-lek.  
Ahimoth, a-bí'moth.  
Ahinadab, a-bin'a-dab.  
Ahinoam, a-bin'ó-am.  
Aho, a-bí'ó.  
Ahira, a-bí'rah.  
Ahiram, a-bí'ram.  
Ahiramites, a-bí'ram-its.  
Ahivamach, a-hi's-a-mak.  
Ahishahar, a-hish'a-har.  
Ahishar, a-bí'shar.  
Ahiithophel, a-bith'ó-fel.  
Ahitub, a-bí'tub.  
Ahlah, ah'lah.  
Ahlah, ah-lá'i, or ah'li.  
Ahoah, a-hó'ah.  
Ahoite, a-hó'hí.  
Aholah, a-hó'lah.  
Aholiab, a-hó'le-ab.  
Aholibah, a-hó'le-bah.  
Aholibamah, a-hó'le-bá'mab.

Abumai, a'hü-má'i, or a-hü'-ma-i.  
Abuzam, a-hü'zam.  
Abuzzath, a-huz'zath.  
Ai, a'i.  
Aiab, a-i'ah.  
Aiah, a'jah.  
Aiah, a-i'ath.  
Aija, a-i'jah.  
Aijalon, a'j'a-lon.  
Aijalon, a'j'a-lon. [hár.  
Aijelet Shabar, a'je-leth shá'.  
Ain, a'iu.  
Airus, a-i'rus.  
Aiah, a'jah.  
Akan, a'kan.  
Akkub, ak'kub.  
Akrabbim, a-krab'bim.  
Alameth, al'a-meth.  
Alamemelech, a-lam'me-lek.  
Alamoth, al'a-moth.  
Aleimus, al'e-mus.  
Alima, al'e-mah.  
Alameth, al-em'eth or al'em-eth.  
Aleph, al'ef.  
Alexander, al'egs-an'der.  
Aliah, al'e-ah.  
Allan, al'e-an.  
Alleluia, al'le-loo'yah.  
Altom, al'tom.  
Allon, al'lon.  
Allon-bachuth, al'lon-bak'uth.  
Almodad, al'mo-dad.  
Almon, al'mon.  
Almon-diblathaim, al'mon-dib-la-thá'im.  
Anathan, al-na'than.  
Aloth, al'loth.  
Alpha, al'lah.  
Alpheus, a'l-fé'us.  
Alpheus, a'l-fé'us.  
Altaneus, al'ta-né'us.  
Altaschith, al-tas'kith.  
Alush, al'ush.  
Alvah, al'vah.  
Alvan, al'van.  
Amad, a'mad.  
Amadatha, a-mad'a-thah.  
Amadathus, a-mad'a-thus.  
Amal, a'mal.  
Amalek, am'a-lek.  
Amalekite, a-mal'e-kite.  
Amam, a'mam.  
Aman, a'man.  
Amana, am'a-nah.  
Amariud, am'a-rí'ah.  
Amarias, am'a-rí'as.  
Amasa, am'a-sah, or a-má'sah.  
Amasai, am'a-sá'i or a-mas-á-i.  
Amashai, am'a-sha'i.  
Amashab, am'a-sí'ah.  
Amasis, a-má'sis.  
Amatheis, a-má'thé-is.  
Amathis, am'a-this.

Amaziah, am'a-zí'ah.  
Amen, a-men'.  
Ami, a'mi.  
Amiadab, a-min'a-dab.  
Amittai, a-mit ta-i.  
Ammah, am'mah.  
Ammi, am'mi.  
Ammidioi, am-mid'e-oy.  
Amuidoi, am mid oy.  
Ammiel, am'me el.  
Ammihud, am'me-hud, or am-mí'hud.  
Amminadah, am-min'a-dab.  
Amminadib, am-min'a-dib, or am'me-ná'dab.  
Ammishaddai, am'me-shad-dá'i, or am'me-shad'dí.  
Ammixabad, am-miz'a-bad.  
Ammon, am'mon.  
Ammonite, am'mon-it.  
Ammonites, am'mon-its.  
Ammonites, am'mon-it'es.  
Amnon, am'mon.  
Amok, a'mok.  
Amon, a'mon.  
Amorite, am'or-it.  
Amorites, am'or-its.  
Amos, a'mos.  
Amoz, a'nóz.  
Amphipolis, am-síp'ó-lis.  
Amplias, am'ple-as.  
Amram, am'ram.  
Amramites, am'ram-its.  
Araphel, am'ra-fel.  
Amzi, am'zi.  
Anab, a'nab.  
Anael, an'a-el.  
Anah, a'nah.  
Anaharath, an'a-há'rath.  
Anaiuh, an-i'ah.  
Anak, a'nak.  
Anakim, an'a-kim.  
Anania, an'a-nim.  
Anamielech, a-nam'me-lek.  
Anan, a'nán.  
Anani, a-ná'ni.  
Ananiah, an'a-ní'ah.  
Ananias, an'a-ní'as.  
Ananiel, a-nan'e-el.  
Anath, a'nath.  
Anathoth, an'a-thoth.  
Anem, a'nem.  
Anen, a'nem.  
Aner, a'ner.  
Anetothite, an-et'ó-thít.  
Antiochite, an'tó-thít.  
Aniam, an'e-am.  
Anim, a'nim.  
Anun, an'nah.  
Annan, an'ná-as.  
Annas, an'nas.  
Anous, an'nú-us.  
Anos, a'nos.  
Antilbanus, an'te-lib'a-nus.

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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

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Antioch, an'te-ok.	Arbonai, ár'bon-á'i.	Asealon, as'ka-lon.
Antiochia, an'te-o-kí'ah.	Archelaus, ár'ke-lá'us.	Aseas, a-sé'as.
Antiochians, an'te-o-kí'anz, or an te-ó'ke-anz.	Archivites, ár'kev-its.	Asebelia, a-seb'e-bí'ah.
Antiochia, an-ti ó-kis.	Archí, ár'kí.	Asebeth, as'e-nath.
Antiochus, an-ti ó-kus.	Archite, ár'kit.	Aser, á'ser.
Antipas, an'te-pas.	Archippus, ár-kíp'pus.	Aserer, á'ser-er, or a-sé'rer.
Antipater, an-típ-a-ter.	Arđ, árđ.	Ashan, á'shan.
Antipatris, an-típ-a-tris.	Arđath, ár'dath.	Ashbea, ash'bé-ah, or ash-bé'ah.
Antonia, an-tó'ne ah.	Arđites, árđ'its.	Ashbel, ash'bel.
Antothijah, an'to-thí'jah.	Arđon, ár'don.	Ashbelites, ash'bel-its.
Antothite, an'toth-it.	Arell, ár'el-i.	Ashchebaz, ash'ke-uaz.
Anub, á'nub.	Arelites, ár'el-its.	Ashdod, ash'dod.
Anus, á'nus.	Areopagite, ár'é-op'a-jít.	Ashdocites, ash'dod-its.
Apame, ap'a-mé, or a-pá'mé.	Areopagus, ár'é-op'a-gus.	Ashdothites, ash'doth-its.
Apelles, a-pe-léz.	Areś, á-réz.	Ashdoth-pisgah, ash'doth- piz'gab.
Apharsachites, a-fár'sa-kits.	Areťas, ár'e-tas.	Asher, á'sher, or ash'er.
Apharsachites, a-fár'sath- kits, or a-far-sath'kits.	Areus, ár'e-us.	Asherites, ash'er-its.
Apharsites, a-fár-sits.	Argob, ár'gob.	Ashima, ash'e-mah.
Aphek, á'fek.	Aridai, a-rid á-i.	Ashkelon, ash'ke-lon.
Aphekah, a-fé'kah, or af'é-kah.	Aridatha, a-rid'a-thah.	Ashkennaz, ash'ke-uaz.
Apherema, a-fer'e-mah.	Aríeh, ár'e-eh, or a-rí'eh.	Ashnah, ash nah.
Apherra, a-fer'rah.	Ariel, á're-el.	Ashpenaz, ash'pe-naz.
Anbiah, á'fi'ah.	Arimathæa, } ár'e-ma-thé'ah.	Ashriel, ash're-el.
Apbik, á'fik.	Arimathæa, }	Ashroth, ash'tá-róth.
Aphrah, ár'rah.	Aríoch, ár'e-ok.	Ashterathite, ash'té'rath-it.
Apseas, af'séz.	Arisai, a-ris á-i.	Ashteroth-Karnaim, ash'te- róth-kár'ná-im.
Apollon, a-pol-lon.	Aristarchus, ár'is-tár'kus.	Ashureth, ash-tó'reth, or ash'- to-reth.
Apollyon, a-pol-le-on, or a-pol'- yon.	Aristobulus, ár'is-tó-bú'lus.	Ashur, ash'ur.
Appaim, ap'pá-im, or ap-pá'im.	Arkite, ár'kít.	Ashurites, ash'ur-its.
Apphia, af'fe-ah.	Armageddon, ár'ma-ged'don.	Ashvath, ash'vath.
Apphus, af'fus.	Armenia, ár'mé'ne-ah.	Asibias, as'e-bí'as.
Appli-Forum, ap'pe-i-fó'rum.	Armout, ár-mó-ní.	Asiel, á'se-el.
Aquila, ak'we-lah.	Arna, ár'nah.	Asipha, as'e-fah.
Ar, ár.	Arnan, ár'nan.	Askelon, as'ke-lon.
Ará, ár'ah.	Arnon, ár'non.	Asmodeus, as'mo-dé'us.
Arab, ár'ab.	Arod, á'rod.	Asnah, as nah.
Arabab, ár'a-bah.	Arodi, á'rod-i, or ár'ó-dí.	Asnapper, as-nap'per.
Arabatthane, ár'a-bath-thá'ne	Arodites, á'rod-its.	Asom, á'som.
Arabattine, ár'a-bat'te-né.	Aroer, ár'ó-er.	Aspalathus, as-pal'a-thus.
Arabin, a-rá'be-ah.	Aroerite, a-ró'er-it.	Aspatha, as'pa-thah, as-pa'thah
Arabian, a-rá'be-an.	Arom, á'rom.	Asphar, as'fár.
Arabians, a-rá'be-anz.	Arpad, ár'pad.	Asriel, ár'e-el.
Arad, á'rad.	Arphad, ár'fad.	Asrielites, as're-el-its.
Aradite, ár'rad-it.	Arphaxad, ár-faks'ad.	Assabias, as'sa-bí'as.
Aradus, ár'a-dus.	Arseces, ár-sé'séz, or ár'sa-séz.	Assabimoth, as-sab'e-meth.
Aráh, ár'ah.	Arsareth, ár'sa-reth.	Assanias, as'sa-ní'as.
Aram, á'ram.	Artaxerxes, ár'tag-zerk'zéz.	Asshur, ash'ur.
Aramiteś, á'ram-it'os.	Artemas, ár'te-mas.	Asshurim, as-shoo'rim, or ash'- sideans, as'se-dé'anz.
Aram-naharaim, á'ram-ná'ha- rá'im.	Aruboth, ár'oo-both.	Assir, as'sir.
Aram-zobah, á'ram-zó'bah.	Arumah, a-roo mah.	Assos, as'sos.
Aran, á'ran.	Arvad, ár'vad.	Assuerus, as'sú-é'rus.
Ararat, ár'a-rat.	Arvadite, ár'vad-it.	Assur, as'sur.
Ararath, ár'a-rath:	Arza, ár'zah.	Assyria, as-sir'e-ah.
Araunah, a-raw'nah.	Asa, á'sah.	Assyrian, as-sir'e-an.
Arba, } ár'bah.	Asael, as'á-el.	Assyrians, as-sir'e-anz.
Arbah, }	Asahel, as'a-hel.	Astaroth, as'tá-róth.
Arbathite, ár'bath-it.	Asahlah, as'a-hí'ah.	Astarte, as-tár'té.
Arattis, ár-bat'is.	Asaiah, as-i'ah.	Astath, as'tath.
Arbite, ár'bit.	Asana, as'a-nah.	Astyages, as-tí'a-jéz.
	Asaph, á'saf.	Asupim, a-sup'im.
	Asaphel, a-sa'rá-el.	
	Asarel, a-sá're-el.	
	Asarelah, as'a-ré'lah.	
	Asbaxareth, as-bax'a-reth.	



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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Asyneritus, a sin-kre-tus.	Axmon, az'mon.	Baladan, bal'a-dan.
Atad, á'tad.	Aznoth-tabor, az'noth-tá'bor.	Balah, bá'lah.
Atarah, at-a-rah.	Azor, á'zor.	Balah, bá'lah.
Atargatis, a-tár-ga-tis.	Azotus, a-zó-tus.	Balamo, bal-a-mó.
Ataroth, at-a-róth.	Azriel, az're-el.	Balamus, ba-las'a-mus.
Ataroth-adar, at-a-róth-á'dár.	Azikam, az-re-kam.	Balmus, bal-nú-us.
Ataroth-addar, at'a-roth ad-dár.	Azubah, az ú bah.	Balthasar, bal-thá'sar, or bal-thá-sar.
Áter, á'ter.	Azur, á zur.	Bamah, bá'mah.
Áthach, á'thak.	Azuran, a: ú-ran, or az-ú-ran.	Bamoth, bá'moth.
Áthalah, ath'a-i'ah.	Azzah, az'zah.	Bamoth-baal, ba'moth-bá'al.
Áthaliah, ath'a-li'ah.	Azzan, az'zan.	Ban, ban.
Áthanasius, ath'a-na'she-us.	Azzur, az'zur.	Bannais, ban'a-i'as.
Átharias, ath'a-ri'as.	Baal, bá al.	Bani, ba'ni.
Áthenians, a-thé-ne-anz.	Baalah, bá'al-ah.	Banid, bá'uid.
Áthenobius, ath'é-nó'be-us.	Baalath, bá'al-ath.	Bannais, ban'ná-i'ah.
Áthens, ath'enz.	Baalath-beer, bá'al-ath-bé'er.	Bannus, ban'nus.
Áthial, ath'ia-l.	Baal-berith, bá'al-bé'rich.	Bannus, ban'nus.
Átipha, at'e-fah.	Baale, ba'a-lé.	Baptist, bap'tist.
Átroth, at roth.	Baal-gad, ba al-gad.	Barabbas, ba-rab'bas.
Áttal, at'tá-l.	Baal-hamon, bá'al-há'mon.	Barachiel, bar'a-kel.
Áttalia, at'ta-li'ah.	Baal-hanan, bá'al-há'nan.	Barachiah, bar'a-ki'ah.
Áttalus, at'ta-lus.	Baal-hazor, bá'al-há'zor.	Barachias, bar'a-ki'as.
Átharates, at-thar'a-téz, or at-bar-á'téz.	Baal-hermon, bá'al-her'mon.	Barak, bá'ak.
Ángia, aw'jo-ah.	Baali, bá'al-i.	Barhumite, bar-hú'mít.
Áugustus, aw-gús'tus.	Baalim, bá'al-im.	Bariah, ba-ri'ah.
Áuranus, aw-rá'nus.	Baalis, bá'a-lis.	Barjesus, bár-jé-rus.
Áurelia, aw-ré-le-ah.	Baal-meon, bá'al-mé'on.	Barjona, bár-jó'nah.
Áuteas, aw-té'as.	Baal-peor, bá'al-pé'or.	Barjos, bár kos.
Áva, á'vah.	Baal-perazim, bá'al-per'a-zim.	Barnebas, bár'na-bas.
Ávaran, aw-a-ran.	Baal-shalisha, bá'al-shal'e-shah, or bá'al-shal-i'shah.	Barodis, ba-ró-dis.
Áven, á'ven.	Baal-tamar, bá'al-tá'már.	Barasbas, bár'sa-bas.
Ávim, á'vim.	Baal-zebub, bá'al-zé'bub.	Bartheus, bár'ta-kus.
Ávims, á'vims.	Baal-zephon, bá'al-zé'fon.	Bartholomew, bár-thol'ó-mú.
Ávites, á'vits.	Raana, } bá'a-nah.	Bartholomew, } bár'te-mé'us.
Ávith, á'vith.	Raannah, } bá'a-nah.	Bartholomew, } bár'te-mé'us.
Ázael, az'a-el.	Raara, bá'a-rah.	Baruch, bá'ruk.
Ázarius, az-á'ri'us.	Raaselah, bá'a-sí'ah, or bá'a-sé'yah.	Barzillai, bár-zil'lá-l.
Ázal, á'zal.	Raasha, } bá'a-shah.	Basaloth, bas'a-loth.
Ázaliah, az'a-li'ah.	Raashah, } bá'a-shah.	Basama, bas'a-mah.
Ázaniah, az'a-ní'ah.	Raashah, } bá'a-shah.	Bashan, bá'shan.
Ázaphion, a-zá-fé-on.	Rabel, bá'bel.	Bashan-havoth-jair, bá'shan-bá'voth-já'ir.
Ázara, az'a-rah.	Rabi, bá'bi.	Bashemath, bash'e-math.
Ázarael, az-á'rá-el.	Babylon, bab'e-lon.	Basmath, bas'math.
Ázarcel, az-á'rél-el.	Babylonians, bab'e-ló'ne-anz.	Bassa, bas'sah.
Ázarlah, az'a-ri'ah.	Babylonish, bab'e-ló'nish.	Rastai, bas'tá-l.
Ázarias, az'a-ri'as.	Baca, bá'kah.	Bath-rabbim, bath-rab'bim.
Ázax, á'zax.	Bacchides, bak'te-déz.	Bathsheba, } bath-shé'bah, or
Ázziah, az'a-zí'ah.	Bacchurus, bak-ká'rus.	Bathsheba, } bath'she-bah.
Ázbazareth, az-baz'a-reth.	Bacchos, bak'kus.	Bath-shua, bath-shoo'ah.
Ázbuk, az'buk.	Bacenor, ba-sé'nor.	Bath-Zacharias, bath-zak'a-ri'as.
Ázekah, a-zé'kah, or az'é-kah.	Bacrites, bak'rita.	
Ázel, á'zel.	Bago, bá'gó.	
Ázem, á'zem.	Bagoas, ba-gó'as.	
Ázephurita, az'e-fú'rith.	Bagol, bag'ó-i.	
Ázetas, a-zé'tas.	Baharumite, ba-há'rum-it, or	
Ázgad, az'gad.	ba ha-rú'mít.	
Ázia, a-zí'ah.	Bahurim, ba-hú'rim.	
Áziel, a-zí'e-l.	Rajith, bá'jith.	
Áziel, a-zé-el.	Bakbakkor, bak-bak'kár.	
Áziza, a-zí'zah, or az'í-zah.	Bakbuk, bak'buk.	
Ázma-veth, az'ma-veth, or az-ma'veth.	Bakbukiah, bak'buk-i'ah.	
	Balaam, ba'l'am, or bá'lá-am.	
	Balac, bá'ak.	

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Bedad, bē'dād.	Berothai, bē-rō-thā'ī.	Bethphage, beth fa-jē, or beth'fāj.
Bedajah, be-dī'ah.	Berzelus, ber-zē'lus.	Bethrapha, beth'ra-fah.
Bedan, bē'dan.	Besai, bē-sā'ī.	Bethrehob, beth'rē-hob.
Bedelah, be-dī'ah.	Besodeiah, bes'ō-dī'ah.	Bethsaida, beth-sā'dah.
Bediada, bē-el-i'a-dah.	Besor, bē'sor.	Bethsamos, beth'sa-mos.
Beelsarus, bē-el-sā-rus.	Bessus, bes'sus.	Bethshan, beth'shan.
Beeltethmus, bē'el-teth'mus.	Betab, bē'tah.	Bethshean, beth'shē-an.
Beelzebub, bē-el ze-bub.	Betane, bet'a-nē.	Bethshemesh, beth-shē'mesh, or beth'she-mesh.
Beer, bē'er.	Beten, bē'tēn.	Bethshemite, beth'shem-it.
Beera, } bē'e-rah.	Beth, beth.	Bethshittah, beth-shit'tah, or beth'shit-tah.
Beerah, } bē'er-āh.	Bethabara, beth-ab'ar-ah.	Bethsura, beth-shoo'rah.
Beer-elim, bē'er-ē'lim.	Bethanath, beth'a-nath.	Bethtappuah, beth-tap'pū-ah, or beth tap-pū'ah.
Beerī, bē'er-ī.	Bethanoth, beth'a-noth.	Bethuel, beth'ū el.
Beer-lahai-roi, bē'er-lā-hī'roy.	Bethany, beth'a-ne.	Bethul, beth ūl.
Beeroth, bē'er-oth.	Betharabah, beth-ar'a-bah.	Bethulia, beth'ū-lī'ah, or beth-uo'li-ah.
Beerothite, bē'er'oth-it.	Betharam, beth-a'ram.	Bethzur, beth'zur.
Beersheba, bē'er'she-bah, or bē'er-shē'bah.	Betharbel, beth-ār-bel.	Betholins, be-tō'le-us.
Beeshterah, bē-es'h'te-rah.	Bethaven, beth-ā'ven.	Betomasthem, bet'ō-mas'them
Behemoth, bē'hē-moth.	Bethaznaveth, beth-az'ma-ve-th, or beth'az-mā'veth.	Betomestham, bet'ō-mes'tham
Bel, bel.	Beth-baal-meon, beth'ba-al-mē'on.	Betonim, bet'ō-nim.
Bela, } bē'lāh.	Bethbarah, beth-bā'rah.	Beulah, be-ū'lah.
Belah, } bē'lāh.	Bethbasi, beth-bā'sī.	Bezai, bē'zā-ī.
Belaites, bē'lā-its.	Bethbirel, beth-bir'e-l.	Bezaleel, bez'a-lē'el.
Belemus, bē'le-mus.	Bethcar, beth'kār.	Bezek, bē'zek.
Bellal, bē'le-al.	Bethdagon, beth-dā'gon.	Bezer, bē'zer.
Belmaim, bel'ma-im.	Bethdiblathaim, beth-dib'la-tha'im.	Bezeib, bē'zeith.
Belmen, bel'men.	Bethel, beth'el.	Bichri, bik'ri.
Belshazzar, bel-shaz'zar.	Bethelite, beth'el-it.	Bidkar, bid'kar.
Belteshazzar, bel'te-shaz'zar.	Bethemek, beth-ē'mek.	Bigha, big'tah.
Ben, ben.	Bether, bē'ther.	Bigham, big'than.
Benalah, be-nā'ah, or be-nā'gah.	Bethesda, be-thez'dah.	Bighana, big'tha-nah.
Ben-ammi, ben-am'mī.	Bethezel, be-thē'zel.	Bignai, big'vā-ī.
Beneberak, ben-e'bē-rak.	Bethgader, beth-gā'der.	Bikath-avon, bik'ath-ā'von.
Benejaakan, ben'e-ja'a'kan.	Bethgamul, beth-ga'mul, or beth ga-mul.	Bildad, bil'dad.
Benhadad, ben-hā'dād.	Bethhacerem, beth-hak'ser-em, or beth hak-sē'rem.	Bileam, bil'e-am.
Benhail, ben-hā'il.	Bethharan, beth-hā'ran.	Bilgah, bil'gah.
Benhanas, ben hā'nan.	Bethhoglah, beth-hog'lah.	Bilgai, bil'ga-ī.
Beninu, ben'e-nū, or ben-t'nū.	Bethhoron, beth-hō'ron.	Bilhab, bil'hah.
Benjamin, ben'ja-min.	Bethjeshimoth, beth-jesh'e-moth.	Bilhan, bil'han.
Benjamite, ben'jam-it.	Bethjesimoth, beth-jes'e-moth.	Bilshan, bil'shan.
Beno, bē'nō, or be-nō'.	Bethlebaoth, beth-leb'a-oth.	Bimbal, bim'bal.
Benozeth, ben-zō'heth.	Bethlehem, beth'le-em.	Binea, bin'e-ah.
Beon, bē'on.	Bethlehemite, beth'le-em-it.	Binnui, bin'nū-ī.
Beor, bē'or.	Bethlehem-Ephratah, beth'le-em-ef'ra-tah.	Birsha, bir'shah.
Bera, bē'rah.	Bethlehem-Judah, beth'le-em-joo'dah.	Birzavith, ber'za-vith.
Berachah, ber'a-kah:	Bethlomon, beth-lō'mon.	Bishlam, bish'lam.
Berachiah, ber'a-kī'ah.	Bethmaachah, beth-mā'a-kah.	Bithia, be-thī'ah.
Beralah, be-rī'ah.	Bethmarcaboth, beth-mār'ka-both.	Bithron, bith'ron.
Berea, be-rē'ah.	Bethmeon, beth-mē'on.	Bithynia, be-thin'e-ah.
Berechiah, ber'e-kī'ah.	Bethnimrah, beth-nim'rah.	Bizjothjah, biz-joth'jah.
Bered, bē'rad.	Bethoron, beth-ō'ron, or beth'.	Biztha, biz'thah.
Berl, bē'ri.	Bethpalet, beth-pā'let.	Blastus, blas'tus.
Beriah, be-rī'ah.	Bethpazzez, beth-paz'zez.	Boanerges, bō'a-ner'jēz.
Berlites, be-rī'its.	Bethpeor, beth-pē'or, or beth'.	Boaz, bō az.
Berites, bē'rits.	Bethphelet, beth-phē'let.	Boeas, bō'e-as.
Berith, bē'rit.		Bochern, bō'e-roo.
Bernice, ber-nī'sē.		Bochim, bō'chim.
Berodach-baladan, be-rō'dak-bal'a-dan, or ber'ō-dak.		Bohan, bō'han.
Beroth, bē'rōth.		Booz, bō'oz.
Berothite, bē'rōth-it.		
Berothah, bē'rō-thah.		

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Borith, bô'ri-th.	Carabasion, kar'a-bâ'se-on.	Chellians, kel'le-anz.
Boeath, bos'kath.	Carcas, kâr'kas.	Chelluh, kel'loo.
Boeor, bô'sor.	Carcuamla, kâr'ka-mis.	Chellus, kel'ius.
Bosora, bos'ô rah.	Carehemish, kâr'ke-mish.	Chelud, kè'ud.
Bozea, bô'ze.	Careuh, ka-rè'ah.	Chelub, kè'tub.
Bozkath, bos'kath.	Carla, kâ're-ah.	Chelubal, kè-loo'bâ-l.
Bozrah, boz rah.	Carme, kâr'mè.	Chemarims, kem'a-rims.
Brisels, bri-sé'is.	Carmel, kâr'mel.	Chemoth, kè'mosh.
Bubastes, bù-bas'tèz.	Carmelite, kâr'mel-it.	Chenaanab, ke-nâ'a-nah.
Bukki, buk'ki.	Carmelites, kâr'mel-it'es.	Chenani, ken'a-ni.
Bukkiah, buk'ki'ah.	Carmi, kâr'mi.	Chenanish, ken'a-ni'ah.
Bul, bool.	Carmites, kâr'mits.	Chephar-haammonal, kè'far-ha-am-mô-na'i.
Bunah, bù'nah.	Carnaim, kâr'nâ-im, or kar-na'im.	Chephirah, ke-fi'rah.
Bunni, bun'ni.	Carnion, kâr'ne-on, or kar-ni'on	Cheran, kè'ran.
Busiris, bù-si'ris.	Carpus, kâr'pus.	Chereas, kè're-as.
Buz, buz.	Carshena, kâr-shè'nah, or kâr-shè-nah.	Cherethims, ker'eth-imz.
Buzi, bù'zi.	Casiphis, ka-sif'è-ah.	Cherethites, ker'eth-its.
Buzite, buz'it	Caslen, kas'loo.	Cherith, kè'ri-th.
	Casuhim, kas'loo-him.	Cherub, ker'ub(a city), cher'ub
	Casphon, kas'fon.	(an angel).
	Casphor, kas'for.	Chesalon, kè'sa-lon.
Cabbon, kab'bon.	Caspis, kas'pis.	Chesed, kè'sed.
Cabul, kâ'bul.	Castor, kas'tor.	Chesil, kè'sil.
Caddis, kad'dis.	Cathua, ka-thù'ah.	Chesulloth, ke-sul'lo-th.
Cades, kâ'déz.	Cedron, sè'dron, or kè'dron.	Cheth, keth.
Cades-barne, kâ'déz-bâr'nè.	Celtan, si'tan.	Chettim, ket'te-im.
Cadmiel, kad'me-el.	Celo-Syria, sè'lô-sir'e-ah.	Chezib, kè'zib.
Casar, sè'zar.	Cenchrea, sen kre-ah.	Chidon, ki'don.
Casarea, sèz'a-rè'ah.	Cephas, sè'fas.	Chileab, kil'e-ab.
Casarea Philippi, sès'a-rè'ah	Cephrah, se-fi'rah.	Chilion, kil'e-on.
fil-ip'pi.	Ceras, sè'ras.	Chilmad, kil'mad.
Cataphas, ki'a-fas.	Cesar, sè'zar.	Chimham, kim'ham.
Cain, kân.	Cesar-Augustus, se'zar-aw-gus'tus.	Chinnereth, kin'ne-reth.
Cainan, ki'nan.	Cesarea, sès'a-rè'ah.	Chinneroth, kin'ne-roth.
Calah, kâ'lah.	Cesarea Philippi, sès'a-rè'ah	Chios, ki'os.
Calumolaius, kal'a-mô'lâ-lus	fil-ip'pi.	Chisteu, kis'too.
Calchas, kal'kas.	Cetab, sè'tab.	Chislon, kis'lon.
Calcol, kal'kol.	Chabris, kâ'bris.	Chisloth-tabor, kis'loth-tâ'bor
Caleb, kâ'leb.	Chadiaz, kâ'de-as.	Chittim, ki'tim.
Caleb-ephatah, kâ'leb-ef'ra-tah.	Chaleol, kal'kol.	Chion, ki'un.
Callithenes, ka-lis'the-nèz.	Chalden, kal-dè'ah.	Chloe, klô'è.
Calitas, kal'e-tas.	Chaldean, kal-dè'an.	Choba, kô'bah.
Calneh, kal'nè.	Chaldeans, kal-dè'ans.	Chobai, kô'bâ-i.
Calno, kal'nô.	Chaldees, kal'déz.	Chorashan, ko-râ'shan.
Calphi, kal'fi.	Channan, kâ'nan.	Chorazin, ko-râ'zin.
Calvary, kal'va-re.	Channaneus, kan'nû-nè'us.	Chozeba, ko-zè'bah, or kô'ze-bah.
Camon, kâ'mon.	Charanthalar, kar'a-ath'a-lâr.	Christ, krist.
Cana, ka'nâ.	Charaen, kar'a-kah.	Christian, krist'yan.
Canaan, kâ'nan.	Charashim, kar'a-shim.	Chronicles, kron'e-klz
Canaanite, kâ'nan-it.	Charchamis, kâr'ka-mis.	Chub, kub.
Canaanites, kâ'nan-it'es.	Charchemis, kâr'ke-mis.	Chum, kun.
Canaanitish, kâ'nan-it'ish.	Charcus, kâr'kus.	Chushan-rishathaim, koo'-shan-rish'a-thâ'im.
Candace, kan'du-sè, or kan-da'sè.	Charea, kâ'rè-ah.	Chusi, kû'si.
Canneh, kan'nâ.	Charmis, kâr'mis.	Chuz, kû'rah.
Capernaum, ka-per'nâ-um.	Charran, kar'ran.	Cilleia, se-lish'e-ah.
Caph, kaf.	Chaseba, kas'e-bah.	Cinneroth, sin'ne-roth.
Caphor, kas'tor.	Chebar, kè'bar.	Cirama, sir'a-mah, or sir-am-a'.
Caphorim, kas'tô-rim.	Chedorlaomer, kèd'or-lâ'ô-mer, or ke-dor'lâ'ô'mer.	Cis, sis.
Caphorims, kas'tô-rimz.	Chesal, kè'lal.	Citims, sit'ims.
Caphar, kâ'fâr.	Chelas, kel'se-as, or kel-si'as.	Clanda, klaw'dah.
Capharsalama, kâ'far-sal'a-ma		
Caphenatha, ka-fen'a-thah.		
Caphira, ka-fi'rah, or kâ'fi-rah.		
Cappadocia, kap'pa-dô'she-ah.		

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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

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Claudia, klaw'de-ah.	Dalmanutha, dal'ma-nû'tha.	Dophkah, dof'kah.
Claudius, klaw'de-us.	Dalmatia, dal-ma'she-ah.	Dor, dor.
Claudius-Cesar, klaw'de-us-sé zar.	Dalphon, dal'fon.	Dora, dô'rah.
Claudius-Lyais, klaw'de-us-lîsh'e-as.	Damaris, dam'a-ris.	Dorcus, dor'kas.
Clement, klem'ent,	Damascenes, dam'a-sênz.	Dorymenes dor-im'e-nês.
Cleopas, klé o-pas.	Damascus, da-mas'kus.	Dositheus, dos-ith'e-us.
Cleopatra, klé'o-pá'tra.	Dan, dan.	Dothaim, dô'thâ-im.
Cleophas, klé'o-fas.	Daniel, dan'e-el, or dan'yel.	Dothan, dô'than.
Cnidus, ní'dus.	Danites, dan'its.	Druzilla, droo-sil'lah.
Cælo-Syria, sê'lô-sîr'e-ah.	Danjuan, dan-já'an.	Dumah, dû'mah.
Colbozeh, kol-bô zá.	Dannah, dan'uah.	Dura, dû'rah.
Collus, ko-lî us, or kô'lî-us.	Daphne, daf'nê.	
Colosse, ko-lo'se.	Dara, dá'rah.	Eanes, ê'a-nêz.
Colossians, ko-lo'se-anz, or ko-losh'e-anz.	Darda, dâr'dah.	Labal, ê'bal.
Conaniah, kon'â-nî'ah.	Darius, da-rî'us.	Ebed, ê'bed.
Coniah, ko-nî'ah.	Darkon, dâr'kon.	Ebedmelech, ê'bed-mê'lek.
Cononiah, kô nô-nî'ah.	Dathan, dá'than.	Ebenezer, eb'en-ê'zer.
Cos, kô os.	Dathema, dath'e-mah.	Eber, ê'ber.
Corbe, kor'bê.	David, dá'vid.	Eblisaph, e-bî'a-saf.
Core, kô rê.	Debir, de'bîr.	Ebronah, ê-brô'uah.
Corinth, kor'inth.	Debora, } deb'o-rah, or de-	Ecanus, ê-kâ'nus.
Corinthians, ko-rinth'e-anz.	Deborah, } bô'rah.	Eebrians, ek-bat'a-nah.
Corinthus, ko-rinth'us.	Decapolis, dê-kap'o-lis.	Ecclesiastes, ek-klê'se-as'têz.
Cos, koz.	Dedan, dê'dan.	Ecclesiasticus, ek-klê'se-as'te-kus.
Cosam, kô'sam.	Dedanim, ded'a-nim.	Ed, ed.
Coutha, kow'thah.	Dehavites, de-hav'its.	Edar, ê'dar.
Coz, koz.	Dekar, dê'kar.	Eddias, ed'de-as.
Cozbi, koz'bi.	Delaiah, del-i'ah.	Eden, ê'den.
Crates, krâ'têz.	Delilah, del'e-lah.	Eder, ê'der.
Crescens, kres'senz.	Delos, dê'los.	Edes, ê'dêz.
Crete, krêt.	Delus, dê'lus.	Edna, ed'nah.
Cretes, krets.	Demus, dê'mas.	Edom, ê'dom.
Cretians, krê'she-anz.	Demetrius, dê-mê'tre-us.	Edomite, ê'dom-it.
Crispus, kris't us.	Demophon, dê mo-fon.	Edrei, ed're-i.
Cush, kush, or koosh.	Derbe, d'r'bê.	Eglah, eg'lah.
Cushan, kû'shan.	Dessan, des'sâ-û.	Eglaim, eg-lâ-im, or eg-lâ'im.
Cushan-rishathaim, kû'shan-rish'a-thâ'im.	Deuel, de-û el.	Eglon, eg'lon.
Cushi, kû'shî.	Deuteronomy, dû'ter-on'o-me.	Egypt, ê'jîpt.
Cuth, kuth.	Dianna, di-an'ah.	Egyptian, ê-jîp'shan.
Cuthah, kuth'ah.	Diblahim, dib'lâ-im, or dib-lâ'im.	Ehl, ê'hl.
Cyamon, sî'a-mon.	Diblath, dib'lath.	Ehud, ê'hud.
Cyprians, sip're-anz.	Dibon, di'bon.	Eker, ê'ker.
Cyprus, sî'prus.	Dibon-Gad, di'bon-gad.	Ekrebel, ek're-bel.
Cyrene, sî-rê'nê.	Dibri, dib'ri.	Ekron, ek'ron.
Cyrenian, sî-rê'ne-an.	Didymus, did'e-mus.	Ekrontes, ek'ron'ts.
Cyrenians, sî-rê'ne-anz.	Diklah, dik'lah.	Ela, ê'lah.
Cyrenius, sî-rê'ne-us.	Dilean, dil'e-an.	Eldah, el'a-dah.
Cyrus, sî'rus.	Dimnah, dim'nah.	Elah, ê'lah.
	Dimon, di'mon.	Elam, ê'lam.
	Dimonah, di-mô'nah, or di'mô-	El mites, ê'lam-its.
Dabareh, dab'a-râ.	Dimah, di'nah.	Elasah, el'a-sah.
Dabbasheth, dab'a-sheth, or dab-bash eth.	Dimnites, di na-its.	Elath, ê'lath.
Daberath, dab'e-rath.	Dinahbah, din'ha-bah.	Elloth, ê'loth.
Dabria, da'bre ah.	Dionysius, di'o-nish'e-us.	Elbethel, el-beth'el.
Dacobi, da kô'bi.	Distraphes, di-ot're-fêz.	Elcila, el'she-ah.
Daddeus, dad-dé'us.	Di-shan, di shan.	Eldah, el-dâ ah.
Dagon, dá gon.	Dishon, di'shon.	Eldad, el'dad.
Daisan, di'san.	Dizahab, diz'a-hab.	Lead, ê'le-ad.
Dalaiah, dal-i'ah.	Dogus, dô'kus.	Elcaleb, el'e-a-lâ.
Daleth, dal'eth.	Dodai, dod'a-i.	Elensa, el'e-a-sah.
	Dodanim, dod'a-nim.	Elcush, el'e-a-sah.
	Dodavah, dod'a-vah.	Elenezar, el'e-â'zar.
	Dodo, dô dô.	Elcaurus, el'e-a-zû'rus.
	Dorg, dô eg.	



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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

El-elohé-Israel, el-el'ô-hô-rî-ra-el.	Elnathan, el'nâ-than.	Ephphatha, effa-thah.
Eleph, el'ef.	Elol, e-lô'i.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Eleutherus, el-û'ther-us.	Elol Elol Lama Sabachthani, è-lô'i è-lô'i là ma sâ-baach-thâ'ni.	Ephraimites, e-fra-im-its.
Elhanan, el-hâ'nan.	Elon, è'lon.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elî, è'li.	Elonites, e'lon-its.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Eliah, è-li'ab.	Elon-Beth-hanan, è'lon-beth-hâ'nan or è'lon-beth'ha-nan.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîada, } è-li'a-dah, or	Eloth, è'loth.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîadah, } el-i'a-dah.	Elpaal, el-pâ-al, or el-pâ'al.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîadun, è-li'a-dun.	Elpalet, el-pa-let, or el-pâ'let.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Eliah, è-li'ah, or el-i'ah.	Elparan, el-pâ'ran.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîarba, è-li'a-bah.	Elteken, el-te-kâ.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîakim, è-li'a-kim.	Eltekon, el-te-kon.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîali, è-li'a-li.	Eltolad, el-tô-lad.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîam, è-li'am, or el-i'am.	Elul, è'lul, or è-lô'l'.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîonias, el-e-a-ô-ne-as.	Eluzai, el-û-zâ'i.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîas, è-li'as.	Elymeans, el-e-mê'anz.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîasaph, è-li'a-saf.	Elymas, el'e-mas.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîashib, è-li'a-shib.	Elzabad, el'za-bad.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîasis, è-li'a-sis.	Elzaphan, el'za-fan.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîathah, è-li'a-thah.	Emims, è'mims.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîad, è-li'dad, or el-i'dad.	Emmanuel, em-man'û-el.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîel, è-li-el.	Emmaus, em-mâ-us, or em-mâ'us.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elî Elî Lama Sabachthani, è-li'è-li là ma sâ-bach-thâ'ni.	Emmer, em'mer.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîenai, è-li'e-nâ'i.	Emmor, em'mor.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîezer, è-li'e-zer.	Enam, è'nam.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîhozi, el-e-hô-zâ'i.	Enas, è'nan.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîhoreph, el-e-hô'ref.	Enasibus, è-nâ'se-bus.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîhu, è-li'hû.	Endor, en'dor.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîjah, è-li'jah.	Enes, è-ne-us.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîka, el-e-kah.	Eneglain, en'eg-lâ'im.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîm, è'lim.	Enemessar, en'e-mes'sar.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîmelech, è-lim'e-lek.	Enenius, è-nê-ne-us.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elînai, el-e-nâ'i.	Engannim, en-gan'nim.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîphai, el'e-fai.	Engaddi, en-gad-di.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîphat, è-li'fa-lat, or el'e-fa-lat.	Engedi, en-gê-di, or en-ged'i.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîphat, è-li'fa-lat, or el'e-fa-lat.	Enhaddah, en-had'dah.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîphaz, el'e-faz.	Enhakkore, en-hak'kô-rô.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîphelel, è-li'fê-lâ.	Enhazor, en-hâ'zor.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîphalet, è-li'fê-lat, or el'e-fa-lat.	Enmishpat, en-mish'pat.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîsabeth, è-li'zâ-beth.	Enoch, è'nok.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîseu, el-e-sê-us.	Enon, è'non for Enon.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîsha, è-li'shah.	Enos, è'nos.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîshama, è-li'shâ-mah.	Enosh, è'nosh.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîshaphat, è-li'shâ-fat.	Enrimmon, en-rim'mon.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîsheba, è-li'shê-bah, or el'e-shê-bah.	Enrogel, en-rô-gel.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîshua, è-li'shû'ah.	Enshemesh, en'shê-mesh, or en-shem-ish.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîsimus, è-li'se-mus.	Entappuah, en'tap-pû'ah.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîu, è-li'û.	Epaphras, ep'a-fras.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîud, è-li'ud, or el-i'ud.	Epaphroditus, e-paf-ro-dî'tus.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîzaphan, è-li'zâ-fan.	Epenetus, è-pê-ne-tus.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîzur, è-li'zur, or el'e-zur.	Eparchus, è-pâ'rchus.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîzanah, el'za-nah.	Ephah, è'fah.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîkosh, el'kosh.	Ephai, è'fâ-i.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîkoshite, el'kosh-it.	Epher, è'fer.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîasar, el'a-sar.	Ephes-Dammim, è'fes-dam'mim.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elîmodam, el-mô'dam.	Ephesians, ef-è'she-anz.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
Elînam, el-nâ'am, or el-nâ'am.	Ephesus, è'fe-sus.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.
	Ephial, ef'ial.	Ephraim, e-fra-im.

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**Euphrates**, ù-frá'téz.  
**Eupolemus**, ù-pol'e-mus.  
**Euroclydon**, ù-rok'le-don.  
**Eutychus**, ù-te-kus.  
**Eve**, év.  
**Evi**, é'vi.  
**Evil-merodach**, é'vil-mer-ò'-  
 dak, or é'vil-mer'ò-dak.  
**Exedus**, eks'ò-dus.  
**Ezbal**, ez'bá-l.  
**Ezbon**, ez'bon.  
**Ezeclias**, ez'e-si'as, orez'e-ki'as  
**Ezekias**, ez'e-ki'as.  
**Ezekiel**, è-zé'ke-el.  
**Ezel**, è'zel.  
**Ezem**, è'zem.  
**Ezer**, è'zer.  
**Ezerias**, ez'e-ri'as.  
**Ezias**, è-zí'as.  
**Ezlon-gaber**, è'ze-on-gá'ber.  
**Ezlon-geber**, è'ze-on-gé'ber.  
**Ezulte**, ez'nit.  
**Ezra**, ez'rah.  
**Ezrabite**, ez'ra-hít.  
**Ezri**, ez'ri.

**Felix**, fè'liks.

**Festus**, fes'tus.

**Fortunatus**, for'tú-ná'tus.

**Gaal**, gá'al.  
**Gaash**, gá'ash.  
**Gaba**, gá'bah.  
**Gabael**, gab'á-el.  
**Gabatha**, gab'a-thah.  
**Gabbai**, gab'bá-i.  
**Gabbatha**, gab'ba-thah.  
**Gabdes**, gab'déz.  
**Gabrias**, gá'bre-as.  
**Gabriel**, gá'bre-el.  
**Gad**, gad.  
**Gadite**, gad'it.  
**Gadites**, gad'its.  
**Gadara**, gad'ar-ah.  
**Gadarenes**, gad'a-rénz.  
**Gaddi**, gad di.  
**Gaddiel**, gad'de-el.  
**Gades**, gá'déz.  
**Gadi**, gá'di.  
**Gadum**, gá'ham.  
**Gabar**, gá'hár.  
**Gaius**, gá'us, or gí'us.  
**Galaad**, gal'á-ad.  
**Galat**, gal'al.  
**Galatia**, ga-lá'she-ah, or ga-  
 lá'sha.  
**Galatians**, ga-lá'she-ans, or  
 ga-lá'shanz.  
**Galeed**, gal'e-ed.  
**Galenus**, gal'é-nus.  
**Galgala**, gal gal-lah.  
**Galilee**, gal'e-lé.  
**Galilean**, gal'e-lé'an.  
**Galileans**, gal'e-lé'anz.

**Gallim**, gal'lim.  
**Gallio**, gal'le-ò.  
**Gamael**, gam'á-el.  
**Gamael**, gam'á-le-el.  
**Gammadims**, gam ma-dimz.  
**Gamuí**, ga muí.  
**Gar**, gár.  
**Garch**, gá'reb.  
**Garizim**, gá're-zim.  
**Garmite**, gár mit.  
**Gashmu**, gash mú.  
**Gatam**, ga tam.  
**Gath**, gath.  
**Gath-hepher**, gath-hé'fer.  
**Gath-rimmon**, gath-rim'mon.  
**Gaza**, ga zah.  
**Gazathites**, gá'zath-its.  
**Gazara**, gaz'ar-ah.  
**Gazer**, gá'zer.  
**Gazera**, ga-zé'rah.  
**Gazex**, ga zex.  
**Gazites**, gá'zits.  
**Gaznam**, gaz'nam.  
**Geba**, gé'bah.  
**Gebal**, gé'bal.  
**Geber**, gé'ber.  
**Gebim**, gé'vim.  
**Gedaliah**, ged'a-lí'ah.  
**Geddur**, ged'dur.  
**Gedeon**, ged'e-on.  
**Geder**, gé'der.  
**Gederah**, ge-dé'rah, or ged'e-  
 rah.  
**Gederathite**, ged'e-rath-it.  
**Gederite**, ged'er-it.  
**Gederoth**, ged'er-óth.  
**Gederothaim**, ged'e-roth-á'im.  
**Ge-dor**, gé'dor, or ge-dor'.  
**Ge-hazi**, ge-há'zi.  
**Ge-henna**, ge-hen'nah.  
**Ge-liloth**, gel'e-loth.  
**Ge-malli**, ge-mal li.  
**Gemariah**, gem'a-ri'ah.  
**Genesis**, jen'e-sis.  
**Gennesar**, gen-né'sár.  
**Gennesaret**, gen-né'sah-ret.  
**Gennesus**, gen-né'us.  
**Gentile**, jen'til.  
**Gentiles**, jen'tilz.  
**Genubath**, gen'ú-bath.  
**Geon**, gé'on.  
**Gerar**, gé'rah.  
**Gerar**, gé'ràr.  
**Gergesenes**, ger'ge-sénz.  
**Gergesites**, ger'ges-its.  
**Gerizim**, ger'e-zim.  
**Gerizites**, ger'iz-its.  
**Gershom**, ger'shom.  
**Gershon**, ger'shon.  
**Gershonite**, ger'shon-it.  
**Gershonites**, ger'shon-its.  
**Gerson**, ger'son.  
**Gerzites**, ger'zits.  
**Geseu**, gé'sem.

**Gesham**, gé'sham.  
**Geshem**, gé'shem.  
**Geshur**, gé'shur.  
**Geshuri**, gesh'ur-i.  
**Geshurites**, gesh'ur-its.  
**Gether**, gé'ther.  
**Gethsemane**, geth-sem'a-ne.  
**Geuel**, ge-d'el.  
**Gezer**, gé'zer.  
**Gezerites**, gez'er-its.  
**Gezrites**, gez'rits.  
**Glah**, gl'ah.  
**Gibbar**, gib'bár.  
**Gibbethon**, gib'be-thon.  
**Gibeah**, { gib'e-ah.  
**Gibeah**, { gib'e-ah.  
**Gibeath**, gib'e-ath.  
**Gibeathite**, gib'e-ath-it.  
**Gibeon**, gib'e-on.  
**Gibeonite**, gib'e-on-it.  
**Gibeonites**, gib'e-on-its.  
**Giblites**, gib'lits.  
**Giddalti**, gid-dal'ti.  
**Giddel**, gid'del.  
**Gideon**, gid'e-on.  
**Gideon**, gid'e-ó'ni.  
**Gidom**, gí'dom.  
**Gihon**, gí'hon.  
**Gilatai**, gil'a-lá'ti.  
**Gilboa**, gil-bó'ah.  
**Gilead**, gil'e-ad.  
**Gileadite**, gil'e-ad-it.  
**Gileadites**, gil'e-ad-its.  
**Gilgal**, gí'gal.  
**Giloh**, gí'löh.  
**Gilonite**, gí'ló-nít.  
**Gimel**, gim'el.  
**Gimzo**, gimzò.  
**Ginath**, gí'nath.  
**Ginnetho**, gin'ne-thó.  
**Ginnethon**, gin'ne-thon.  
**Girgashite**, ger'gash-it.  
**Girgashites**, ger'gash-its.  
**Girgasite**, ger'gas-it.  
**Gi-pa**, gis'pah.  
**Gittah-hepher**, git'tah-hé'fer.  
**Gittaim**, git'ta-im, or git-ta'im.  
**Gittite**, git'tit.  
**Gittites**, git'tits.  
**Gittith**, git'tith.  
**Gizonite**, gí'zon-it.  
**Gizrites**, giz'rits.  
**Gouth**, gó'ath.  
**Gob**, gob.  
**Gog**, gog.  
**Golan**, gó'lan.  
**Golgotha**, gol'gò-thah.  
**Goliath**, go-lí'ath.  
**Gomer**, gó'mer.  
**Gomorrha**, { gó-mor'rah  
**Gomorrha**, { gó-mor'rah  
**Gorgias**, gor'ge-as.  
**Gortyna**, gor'tí'nah.  
**Goshen**, gó'shen.

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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Gotholias, goth'o-lí'as.	Hallohesh, ha-ló'hesh.	Harsha, hár'shah.
Golthoniél, goth-o'ne-el.	Halohesh, ha-ló'hesh.	Harum, há'rum.
Gozan, gó'zan.	Ham, ham.	Harumaph, har'û-maf, or ha-roo'maf.
Graba, grá'bah.	Haman, há'man.	Haruphite, har'û-fít.
Greeia, grê'she-ah.	Hamath, há'math.	Haruz, há'ruz.
Grecians, grê'she-anz, or grê'shanz.	Hamathite, bá'math-it.	Hasadiab, has'a-dí'ah.
Greece, grês.	Hamath-Zobah, há'math-zô'bah.	Hasdrubal, has'droo-bal.
Greek, grêk.	Hammath, ham'math.	Hasenuah, has'e-nû'ah, or ha-sen-û-ah.
Greeks, grêks.	Hammedatha, ham-med'a-thah, or ham'me-dá'thah.	Hashabiah, hash'a-bí'ah.
Gudgodah, gud'gô-dah.	Hammelech, ham'me-lek, or ham-mel'ek.	Hashabnah, hash-ab'nah.
Guni, gû'ni.	Hammeleketh, ham-mol'e-keth, or ham-mo-lek'eth.	Hashabniyah, hash-ab-ní'ah.
Gunites, gû'nits.	Hammon, ham'mon.	Hashbadana, hash-bad'a-nah.
Gur, gur.	Hammothdor, ham'moth-dor.	Hashbem, há'shem.
Gur-baal, gur-bá'al.	Hamonah, ha-mô'nah, or ham'o-nah.	Hashbmonah, hash'mo-nah.
Haabashtari, há'a-hash'tá-ri.	Hamongog, há'mon-gog.	Hashub, há'shub.
Habalab, ha-bí'ah.	Hamor, há'mor.	Hashubah, hash'û-bah.
Habakkuk, hab'ak-kuk.	Hamuel, ha-mû'el, or há'mû-el.	Hashum, há'shum.
Habakiniab, hab'a-ze-ní'ah.	Hamul, há'mul.	Hashupha, hash'û-fah.
Habbacuc, hab'ba-kuk.	Hamulites, há'mul-its.	Hasrah, has'rah.
Habor, há'bor.	Hamutal, ha-mû'tal, or ham'û-tal.	Hassenaah, has'se-ná'ah.
Hachaliah, hak'a-lí'ah.	Hannameel, ha-nam'e-el, or han'am-e-el.	Hassub, has'shub.
Hachilah, hak'e-lah.	Hanan, há'nan.	Hastush, has'tush.
Hachmoni, hak'mô-ní.	Hananeel, ha-nan'e-el, or han'an-e-el.	Hauran, há'uran.
Hachmonite, hak'môn-it.	Hanani, ha-ná'ni.	Havilah, hav'e-lah.
Hadael, há'dad.	Hananiah, han'a-ní'ah.	Havoth-jair, há'voth-já'er.
Hadadezer, had'ad-ê'zer.	Hanes, há'nez.	Hazel, haz'a-el, or há'zá-el.
Hadad-Rimmon, had'ad-rim'mon.	Haniel, há'ne-el.	Hazabab, ha-zí'ah.
Hadar, há'dar.	Hannah, han'nah.	Hazar-addar, há'zár-ad'dar.
Hadarezer, had'ar-ê'zer.	Hannathon, han'na-thon.	Hazar-enan, há'zár-é'nan.
Hadashah, had'a-shah.	Hanniel, han'ne-el.	Hazar-gaddah, há'zár-gad'dah.
Hadasah, ha-das'sah.	Hanno, han'nô.	Hazar-hatticon, há'zár-hat'te-kon.
Hadattah, ha-dat'tah.	Hanoch, há'nok.	Hazarmaveth, há'zár-má'veth.
Hadiel, há'did.	Hanochites, há'nok-its.	Hazareth, há'za-roth.
Hadlail, had'lá-i.	Hanun, há'nun.	Hazar-shual, há'zár-shoo'al.
Hadoram, ha-dô'ram, or had'ô-ram.	Haphraim, haf-rá'im.	Hazar-susah, há'zár-soo'sah.
Hadrach, há'drak.	Hara, há'rah.	Hazar-susim, há'zár-soo'sim.
Hagab, } hag'ab.	Haradah, har'a-dah.	Hazon-tamar, haz'a-zen-tá'mar.
Hagaba, } hag'a-bah.	Haran, há'ran.	Hazel-elponi, há'zel-el-pô'ní.
Hagar, há'gar.	Hararite, há'ra-rít.	Hazerim, há'ze-rim.
Hagarenes, há'gar-ênz.	Harbona, } har'bó'nah, or Hárbonah, } hárbó-nah.	Hazeroth, há'ze-roth.
Hagarites, há'gar-its.	Hareph, há'ref.	Hazon-tamar, haz'e-zon-tá'mar.
Hagerite, há'ger-it.	Hareth, há'reth.	Hazel-el, há'ze-el.
Haggai, hag'gá-i.	Harhshah, har-hí'ah.	Hazo, há'zô.
Haggeri, hag'ger-i.	Harhas, há'rhas.	Hazer, há'zor.
Haggi, hag'gi.	Harhur, há'rhur.	Heber, hé'ber.
Haggiah, hag'gí'ah.	Harim, há'rim.	Heberites, hé'ber-its.
Haggites, hag'gits.	Hariph, há'rif.	Hebrew, hé'broo.
Haggith, hag'gith.	Harnepher, há'rne-fer, or har-nefer.	Hebrews, hé'brooz.
Hagia, há'ge-ah.	Harod, há'rod.	Hebrewess, hé'broo-ea.
Hai, há'i.	Harodite, há'rod-it.	Hebron, hé'bron.
Hakkatan, hak'ta-tan.	Haroeb, há'rô-á, or ha-rô'á.	Hebronites, hé'bron-its.
Hakkox, hak'koz.	Harorite, há'rô-rít.	Hegai, heg'á-i, or hê-gá'i.
Hakupha, ha-kû'fah.	Harosheth, har'ô-sheth, or ha-rô'sheth.	
Halab, há'lah.		
Halak, há'tak.		
Halul, hal'bul.		
Hall, há'll.		
Hallecarnassus, hal'e-kar-nas'sua.		

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Uege, hē'gē.	Hierapolis, hī'e-rap'ō-lis.	Hupplim, hup'pim.
Uelah, hē'lah.	Hiereel, hī'er'e-el.	Hur, hur.
Uelam, hē'lam.	Hieremoth, hī'er'e-moth.	Hurai, hū'rá-i.
Uelbah, hē'bah.	Hierielus, hī'er'e-ē'lus.	Huram, hū'ram.
Uelbon, hē'bon.	Hiermas, hī'er'mas.	Huri, hū'ri.
Uelchiah, hē'ch'ah.	Hieronymus, hī'er-on'e-mus.	Hushah, hū'shah.
Uelchias, hē'kí'as.	Higgaiion, hig-gí'on.	Hushai, hū-shá'i.
Ueldal, hē'dá'l.	Hilen, hī'en.	Husham, hū'sham.
Ueleb, hē'leb.	Hilkinah, hīl-kí'ah.	Hushathite, hū'sbath-it.
Ueled, hē'led.	Hillel, hī'l'el.	Hushim, hū'shim.
Uelek, hē'lek.	Hinnom, hīn'nom.	Huz, huz.
Uelekites, hē'lek-its.	Hirah, hī'rah.	Huzab, huz'zab.
Uelem, hē'lem.	Hiram, hī'ram.	Hydaspes, hē-das'péz.
Uelep, hē'lef.	Hireanus, hīr-ká'nus.	Hymenæus, hī-me-nē'us.
Uelox, hē'léz.	Hittite, hī'tít.	
Ueli, hē'i.	Hittites, hī'títis.	Ibhar, ib'hār.
Uelias, hē-lí'as.	Hivite, hī'vit.	Iblaim, ib'la-im.
Ueliodoros, hē'le-o-dō'rus.	Hivites, hī'vits.	Ibleam, ib'le-am.
Uelkai, hē'ka'i.	Hizkiah, hīz-kí'ah.	Ibneiah, ib-ní'ah.
Uelkath, hē'kath.	Hizkijah, hīz-kí'jah.	Ibniyah, ib-ní'jah.
Uelkath-hazarim, hē'kath- haz-zu-rim.	Hobab, hō'bab.	Ibri, ib'ri.
Uelkias, hē'kí'as.	Hobah, hō'bah.	Ibzan, ib'zan.
Uelon, hē'lon.	Hod, hod.	Iehabod, ik'a-bod.
Ueman, hē'man.	Hodalah, hod-l'ah.	Ieonium, i-kō'ne-um.
Uemath, hē'math.	Hodaviah, hod'a-ví'ah.	Igalah, id'á-lah.
Uemdan, hē'm'dan.	Hodesh, hō'desh.	Igbash, id'bash.
Uen, hēn.	Hodevah, hō-dé'vah.	Iddo, id'dō.
Uena, hē'nah.	Hodiah, ho-di'ah.	Iduel, id'ū-el.
Uenadad, hēn'a-dad.	Hodijah, ho-dí'jah.	Idumea, id'ū-mē'ah.
Uenoch, hē'nok.	Hoglah, hog'lah.	Idumeans, id'ū-mē'anz.
Uepher, hē'fer.	Hoham, hō'ham.	Igai, í'gai.
Uepherites, hē'fer-its.	Holofernes, hōl-o-fer'néz.	Igdaliah, ig'da-lí'ah.
Uephzibah, hēf-ze-bah.	Holon, hō'lon.	Igeal, ig'e-al.
Uereules, hē'kū-léz.	Homam, hō'mam.	Iim, í'im.
Ueres, hē'réz.	Hophni, hō'fni.	Ije-abarim, í'jē-aō'a-rim.
Ueresh, hē'resh.	Hor, hor.	Ijon, í'jon.
Uermas, hē'rmas.	Horam, hō'ram.	Ikesh, ik'kesh.
Uermes, hē'rmez.	Horeb, hō'reb.	Ili, í'li.
Uermogenes, hē'r-moj'e-néz.	Horem, hō'rem.	Iliaticum, il-lir'e-kum.
Uermon, hē'rmon.	Hor-hagidgad, hor-há-gid'gad.	Imla, í'm'lah.
Uermonites, hē'rmon-its.	Hori, hō'ri.	Imlah, í'm'lah.
Uerod, hē'rōd.	Horus, hō'rimz.	Immanuel, im-man'ū-el.
Uerodians, hē'rō'de-anz.	Horite, hō'rít.	Immer, im'mer.
Uerodias, hē'rō'de-as.	Horites, hō'ríts.	Imna, í'm'nah.
Uerodion, hē'rō'de-on.	Hormah, hō'r'mah.	Imnah, í'm'nah.
Uerodes, hē'rō'déz.	Horonaim, hō'rō-ná'im.	Imrah, im'rah.
Ueset, hē'sed.	Horonite, hō'rōn-it.	Imri, im'ri.
Ueshbon, hēsh'bon.	Horonites, hō'rōn-its.	India, in'de-ah.
Ueshmon, hēsh mon.	Hosh, hō'sh.	Iphediah, í'fē-dí'ah.
Ueth, hēth.	Hosen, hō-zé'ah.	Ir, er.
Uethlon, hēth'lon.	Hoshai, hōsh-l'ah.	Ira, í'rah.
Uezeki, hēz'e-kí.	Hoshanna, hōsh'a-mah.	Irad, í'rad.
Uezekiah, hēz'e-kí'ah.	Hoshea, hō-shé'ah.	Iram, í'ram.
Uezion, hēz'e-on.	Hotham, hō'tham.	Iri, í'ri.
Uezir, hē'zir.	Hothan, hō'than.	Irijah, e-rí'jah.
Uezrai, hēz-rá-i, or hēz-rá'i.	Hothir, hō'thir.	Irnahash, í'r-ná-hash.
Uezro, hēz'rō.	Hukkok, hū'kok.	Iron, í'ron.
Uezron, hēz'ron.	Hukok, hū'kok.	Irpel, í'r-pel.
Uezronites, hēz'ron-its.	Hul, hul.	Irshevesh, ír-shem'esh.
Uiddai, hīd-dá-i, or hīd-dá'i.	Huldah, hūl'dah.	Iru, í'roo.
Uidekel, hīd'de-kel, or hīd- dek'el.	Humtah, hūm'tah.	Isaac, í'zak.
Uiel, hī'el.	Hupham, hū'fām.	Isaiah, í-zí'ah, or í-zí'yah.
	Huphamites, hū'fām-its.	Iscab, ís'kah.
	Huppah, hup'pah.	Iscariot, ís-kar'e-ot.



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Isaiah, is'dā-el.	Jaanael, jā'a-nā'l.	Janoah, ja-nō'ah.
Ishbah, ish'bah.	Jaare-oregim, jā'ar-ē-or'e-jim	Janobah, ja-nō'hah.
Ishboak, ish'bak.	Jansau, jā'a-sa'u.	Janum, jā'num.
Ishbi-benob, ish'be-bō'nob.	Jaasiel, jā'a-se-el.	Japheth, jā'feth.
Ishbosheth, ish-bō'sheth.	Janzaviah, jā-az'ā-ni'ah.	Japhia, } jā-fi'ah.
Ishi, ish'i.	Janzer, jā'a-zer.	Japhiah, } jā-fi'ah.
Ishiah, ish-i'ah.	Janziel, jā'a-zi'ah.	Japhlet, jā'let.
Ishijah, ish-i'jah.	Janziel, jā'a-ze-el.	Japhleti, jā'le-ti.
Ishma, ish'mah.	Jabal, jā'bal.	Japho, jā'fō.
Ishmael, ish'mā-el.	Jabbok, jā'bok.	Jarah, jā'rah.
Ishmaelite, ish'mā-el-it.	Jabesh, jā'bish.	Jareb, jā'reb.
Ishmaelite, ish'mā-el-its.	Jabesh-gilead, jā'bish-gil'e-ad	Jared, jā'red.
Ishmaiah, ish-mi'ah.	Jabez, jā'bēz.	Jaresiah, jā're-si'ah.
Ishmeelite, ish'mē-el-it.	Jabin, jā'bin.	Jarha, jā'r'ah.
Ishmeelites, ish'mē-el-its.	Jabneel, jā'bne-el.	Jarih, jā'rib.
Ishmerai, ish'me-rā'i.	Jabneh, jā'bā.	Jarimoth, jā'r'e-moth.
Ishod, ish'od.	Jachan, jā'kan.	Jarmuth, jā'r'muth.
Ishpan, ish'pan.	Jachin, jā'kin.	Jaroah, jā-rō'ah.
Ishub, ish'ub.	Jachinites, jā'kin-its.	Jasael, jā'sā-el.
Ishuai, ish'ū-ā'l.	Jacob, jā'kob.	Jashen, jā'shen.
Ishui, ish'ū-i.	Jacubus, jā-kū'bus.	Jasher, jā'sher.
Ismachiah, is'ma-ki'ah.	Jada, jā'dah.	Jashobeam, jā-shō'bē-am.
Ismel, is-mā-el.	Jadan, jā-dā'd.	Jashub, jāsh'ub. {hem.
Ismiah, is-mi'ah.	Jaddua, jā-dū'ah.	Jashubi-lehem, jāsh'ū-bi-lē'h.
Ispah, is'pah.	Jadon, jā'don.	Jashubites, jāsh'ub-its.
Israel, iz'rā-el.	Jael, jā'el.	Jasiel, jā'se-el.
Israelite, iz'rā-el-it.	Jagur, jā'gur.	Jason, jā'son.
Israelites, iz'rā-el-its.	Jah, jāh.	Jasubus, jā-sū'bus.
Issachar, is'sa-kār.	Jahath, jā'hath.	Jatal, jā'tal.
Isshiah, is-shi'ah.	Jahaz, jā'haz.	Jathniel, jāth'ne-el.
Istaelus, is'tal-kū'rus.	Jahaz, } jā'hā'zah.	Jattir, jā'tir.
Isub, is'ū-ah.	Jahazah, } jā'hā'zah.	Javan, jā'van.
Isub, is'ū-i.	Jahaziel, jā'hā'zā-el.	Jazar, jā'zar.
Italian, i-tal'yan.	Jahaziah, jā'hā'zā'ah.	Jazer, jā'zar.
Italy, i'tā-le.	Jahaziel, jā'hā'zē-el.	Jaziz, jā'ziz.
Ithak, ith'ā i, or ith-ā'l.	Jahdat, jā-dā'i.	Jearim, jē'a-rim.
Ithamar, i'tā-mār.	Jahdiel, jāh'de-el.	Jenterai, jē-at'e-rā'i.
Ithiel, ith'e-el.	Jahdo, jāh'dō.	Jeberchiah, jē-ber'e-ki'ah.
Ithmah, ith'mah.	Jahleel, jāh'le-el.	Jebus, jē'bus.
Ithnan, ith'nan.	Jahleelites, jāh'le-el-its.	Jebusi, jēb'ū-si.
Ithra, ith'rah.	Jahmal, jā-mā'i.	Jebusites, jēb'ū-sit.
Ithran, ith'ran.	Jahzah, jāh'zah.	Jebusites, jēb'ū-sit.
Ithream, ith're-am.	Jahzeel, jāh'ze-el.	Jecaniah, jēk'a-mi'ah.
Ithrite, ith'rit.	Jahzeelites, jāh'ze-el-its.	Jechonias, } jēk'o-ni'as.
Ithrites, ith'rits.	Jahzerah, jā-zē'rah.	Jechonias, } jēk'o-ni'as.
Ithah-Kazin, i'tah-kā'zin.	Jahziel, jāh'ze-el.	Jecoliah, jēk'o-li'ah.
Ittai, i'tā-i.	Jair, jā'ir.	Jechoniah, jēk'o-ni'ah.
Ithurea, i'tū-rē'ah.	Jairite, jā'ir-it.	Jedaliah, jēd-i'ah.
Ivah, i'vah.	Jairus, jā'ir-us.	Jeddu, jēd'dū.
Izebar, iz'e-hār.	Jakan, jā'kan.	Jedus, jē-dē-us.
Izebarites, iz'e-hār-its.	Jakeh, jā'kā.	Jedlael, jē-dī'ā-el. or jēd'.
Izhar, iz'hār.	Jakim, jā'kim.	Jedliah, jēd'e-dāh.
Izharites, iz'hār-its.	Jakkim, jāk'kim.	Jedidiah, jēd'e-dī'ah.
Izrahiah, iz'ra-hi'ah.	Jalon, jā'lon.	Jeduthun, jēd'ū-thun.
Izrahite, iz'ra-hit.	Jambres, jā'm'brēs.	Jeli, jē'el-i.
Izri, iz'ri.	Jambri, jā'm'brī.	Jelus, jē'el-us.
	James, jā'mz.	Jeezer, jē-ē'zer.
	Jamin, jā'min.	Jeezerites, jē-ē'zer-its.
Jaakan, jā'a-kan.	Jamirites, jā'min-its.	Jegar-Sahadutha, jē-gār-sā'-
Jaakobah, jā-ak'ō-bah, or jā-	Jambereh, jā'm'lek.	ha-dū'thah.
ko'bah.	Jamnia, jā'mne-ah.	Jehaleel, jē-hā'e-lē-el.
Jaala, } jā'a-lah.	Jamnites, jā'mn-its.	Jehaleel, jē-hā'e-lē-el.
Jaalah, } jā'a-lah.	Janna, jā'nab.	Jehaziel, jē-hā'ze-el.
Jaalam, jā'a-lam.	Jannes, jā'nēz.	Jehdeiah, jē-dī'ah.

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SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

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[illegible]

Jerimoth, jer'e-moth.  
Jerioth, jer'e-oth.  
Jeroboam, jer'o-bô'am.  
Jeroham, jer'o-ham.  
Jerubbah, je-rub'bâ-al, or  
je-rub-bâ'al.  
Jerubbesheth, jer'ub-besh'eth  
Jeruel, jer'û-el.  
Jerusalem, je-roo'sa-lem.  
Jerusha, { jer'û-shah.  
Jerushah, {  
Jesalah, je-s'ah.  
Jeshaiiah, jesh'a'iah.  
Jeshanuh, jesh'a-nah.  
Jesharelah, jesh'a-rô'lah.  
Jeshbeab, jesh-e'b'e-ab.  
Jesher, jê'sher.  
Jeshimon, jesh'e-mon.  
Jeshishai, jesh'e-shâ'i.  
Jeshohuah, jesh'o-hi'ah.  
Jeshua, { jesh'û-ah.  
Jeshuah, {  
Jeshurun, jesh'û-run.  
Jesiah, je-si'ah.  
Jeshimeel, je-sim'e-el.  
Jesse, jes'se.  
Jessie, jes'si-ê.  
Jesu, jêz'û.  
Jesul, jêz'û-f.  
Jesuitea, jêz'û-fts.  
Jesurun, jesh'û-run.  
Jesus, jê zus.  
Jether, jeth'er.  
Jetheth, jeth'eth.  
Jethiah, jeth'iah.  
Jethro, jeth'rô.  
Jetur, jê'tur.  
Jeucl, je-û-el.  
Jesub, jê'usub.  
Jeuz, jê'uz.  
Jew, joo.  
Jewea, joo'ea.  
Jewish, joo'ish.  
Jewry, joo're.  
Jews, jooz.  
Jezaniah, jez'a-ni'ah.  
Jezabel, jez'e-bel.  
Jezelus, je-zê'lus.  
Jezer, jê'zer.  
Jezerites, jê'zer-its.  
Jeziah, jez'e-ah.  
Jeziel, jez'e-el.  
Jeziah, jez'e-ah.  
Jezoar, jez'o-âr, or jez-o'âr.  
Jezrahiah, jez'râ-hi'ah.  
Jezreel, jez'rê-el.  
Jezreelite, jez'rê-el-it.  
Jezreelitess, jez'rê-el-it'es.  
Jibsam, jib'sam.  
Jidaph, jid'af.  
Jimna, { jim'nah.  
Jimosh, {  
Jimmitea, jim'nitea.  
Jipthah, jif'tah.

Jiphthabel, jif'thah-el.  
 Joab, jô'ab.  
 Joabaz, jô'a-kaz.  
 Joachim, jô'a-kim.  
 Joacim, jô'a-sim.  
 Joadanua, jô'a-dá'nus.  
 Joah, jô'ah.  
 Joabaz, jô'a-haz.  
 Joanan, jô-an'an.  
 Joanna, jô-an'nah.  
 Joannan, jô-an'nan.  
 Joarib, jô'a-rib.  
 Joash, jô'ash.  
 Joatham, jô'a-tham.  
 Joazabdu, jô'as-ab'dus.  
 Job, jôb.  
 Jobah, jô'bab. [eb'ed.  
 Jochebed, jôk'e-bed, or jôk-  
 ed, jôd.  
 Joda, jô'dah.  
 Joed, jô'ed.  
 Joel, jô'el.  
 Joelah, jô'é-lah, or jô'é-lah.  
 Joerzer, jô-é-zer.  
 Jögbehal, jög'be-hah.  
 Jogli, jög'li.  
 Jolia, jô'bah. [nan.  
 Johanan, jô-há'nan, or jô'há-  
 Johannes, jô-han'néz.  
 John, jon.  
 Jolada, jô'a-dah.  
 Joikim, jô-i'a-kim.  
 Jolarib, jô-i'a-rib.  
 Jokdeam, jôk'de-am.  
 Jokim, jô'kim.  
 Jokneam, jôk'ne-am.  
 Jokneam, jôk'ne-am.  
 Jokshan, jôk'shan.  
 Joktan, jôk'tan.  
 Joktheel, jôk'the-el.  
 Jonadah, jon'a-dab.  
 Jonah, { jô'nah.  
 Jonah, {  
 Jonan, jô'nan.  
 Jonas, jô'nas.  
 Jonathan, jon'a-than.  
 Jonthas, jon'a-thas.  
 Jonath-elem-rechokim, jô-  
 nath-è'lem-ré'kô-kim.  
 Joppa, jon'pah.  
 Joppe, jop'peh.  
 Jorah, jô'rah.  
 Jorai, jô-rá'i.  
 Joram, jô'ram.  
 Jordan, jô'dan.  
 Joribus, jô're-bas.  
 Joribus, jô're-bas.  
 Jorim, jô'rim.  
 Jorkoam, jor'kô-am.  
 Jorabad, jô'a-bad.  
 Josphat, jos'a-fat.  
 Josphin, jô-saf-e-as.  
 Jose, jô ze.  
 Joedee, jô'e-dek.

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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

<p> <b>Josedech,</b> jor'e-dek.  <b>Joseph,</b> jô'zef.  <b>Josephus,</b> jô-sé'fus.  <b>Joel,</b> jô'zel.  <b>Jo-hah,</b> jô'shah.  <b>Joshaphat,</b> josh'a-fat.  <b>Joshaviah,</b> josh'a-vi'ah, or jo-shav'e-ah.  <b>Joshbekah-hah,</b> josh-bek'a-shah, or josh'be-ká'shah.  <b>Joshua,</b> josh ú-ah.  <b>Josiah,</b> jo-sí'ah.  <b>Josias,</b> jo-sí'aa.  <b>Josibiah,</b> jô'se-bí'ah, or jo-sib'e-ah. [sife-ah.  <b>Josiphiah,</b> jô'se-flí'ah, or jo-Jotbah, jôt'bah.  <b>Jotbah,</b> jôt'bah.  <b>Jotbahath,</b> jôt'ba-thah.  <b>Jotham,</b> jo'tham.  <b>Jozabad,</b> jôz'a-bad.  <b>Jozachar,</b> jôz'a-kár.  <b>Jozadak,</b> jôz'a-dak.  <b>Jubal,</b> joo'bal.  <b>Jucal,</b> joo'kal.  <b>Juda,</b> joo'dah.  <b>Judah,</b> joo'dah.  <b>Judma,</b> joo-dô'ah.  <b>Judea,</b> joo'das. [e-ot.  <b>Judas Iscariot,</b> joo'das is-kar-Jude, iscar.  <b>Judges,</b> ju'ez.  <b>Judith,</b> joo'dith.  <b>Juel,</b> joo'el.  <b>Jugurtha,</b> joo-gur'thah, or jug'ur-thah.  <b>Julla,</b> joo'le-ah.  <b>Jullus,</b> joo'le-us.  <b>Junia,</b> joo'ne-ah.  <b>Jupiter,</b> joo'pe-ter. [sed.  <b>Jushab-hesed,</b> joo'shab-hé'.  <b>Justus,</b> jus'tus.  <b>Juttah,</b> jut'tah.    <b>Kabzeel,</b> kab'ze-el.  <b>Kadesh,</b> ka desh.  <b>Kadesh-Barnea,</b> ká'desh-bár'né ah.  <b>Kadmiel,</b> kad'me-el.  <b>Kadmonites,</b> kad'mon-its.  <b>Kailah,</b> ka'la-i, or kal-lá'i.  <b>Kamah,</b> ká'nah.  <b>Kareah,</b> ka rô'ah.  <b>Karkas,</b> kár'ká-ah.  <b>Karkor,</b> kár'kor. [ná'im.  <b>Karnaim,</b> kár'ná-im, or kar-Kartah, kár'tah.  <b>Kartan,</b> kár'tan.  <b>Kattath,</b> kat'tath.  <b>Kedar,</b> ké'dar.  <b>Kedemah,</b> ked'e-mah.  <b>Kedemoth,</b> ked'e-móth.  <b>Kedesh,</b> ké'desh. </p>	<p> <b>Kehelethah,</b> ke-hel'a-thah, or kô'hel-a'thah.  <b>Kenah,</b> kí'lah.  <b>Keliah,</b> ke-li-ah.  <b>Kelita,</b> kel'e-tah.  <b>Kemuel,</b> ke-mú-el, or kem'û-el.  <b>Kenan,</b> ké'nan.  <b>Kenath,</b> ké'nath.  <b>Kemaz,</b> ké'naz.  <b>Kenezite,</b> ken'ez-it.  <b>Kenite,</b> ken'it.  <b>Kenites,</b> ken'its.  <b>Kenizzites,</b> ken iz-zits. [puk.  <b>Keren-Happuch,</b> ker'en-hap'.  <b>Kerloth,</b> ké're-oth.  <b>Keros,</b> ké'ros.  <b>Keturah,</b> ke-tû rah.  <b>Kesia,</b> ke-zí'ah.  <b>Keziz,</b> ké'ziz, or ké-ziz'.  <b>Kibroth-battaavah,</b> kib'roth-hat-tá'a-vah. [zá'im.  <b>Kibzaim,</b> kib'zá-im, or kib-Kidron, kid'ron.  <b>Kluah,</b> kí'nah.  <b>Kluaz,</b> kingz.  <b>Kir,</b> k'r.  <b>Kir-baraseth,</b> kir-har-á'seth.  <b>Kir-hareseth,</b> kir-har-é'seth.  <b>Kir-hareah,</b> kir-há'resh.  <b>Kir-heres,</b> kir-hé'res.  <b>Kiriathaim,</b> kir'e-a-thá'im.  <b>Kiriathiarus,</b> kir'e-ath'é-á'.  <b>Kirioth,</b> kir'e-oth. [re-us.  <b>Kirjath,</b> kir'jath.  <b>Kir'ath-aim,</b> kir'jath-á'im.  <b>Kirjath-arba,</b> kir'jath-ár'bah.  <b>Kirjath-arim,</b> kir'jath-á'rim.  <b>Kirjath-baal,</b> kir'jath-bá'al.  <b>Kirjath-buzoth,</b> kir'jath-hú-zoth. [a-rim.  <b>Kirjath-jearim,</b> kir'jath-jé'.  <b>Kirjath-sannah,</b> kir'jath-san'nah. [fer.  <b>Kirjath-sepher,</b> kir'jath-sé'.  <b>Kish,</b> kish.  <b>Kishi,</b> kish'i.  <b>Ki-hion,</b> kish'e-on.  <b>Kishon,</b> kí'shon.  <b>Kison,</b> kí'son.  <b>Kithlish,</b> kith'lsh.  <b>Kitron,</b> kí'tron.  <b>Kittim,</b> kí'tim.  <b>Koa,</b> kó'ah.  <b>Kohath,</b> kô'hath.  <b>Kohathites,</b> kô'hath-its.  <b>Kolalah,</b> kol-lah.  <b>Korah,</b> kô'rah.  <b>Korahite,</b> kô'rah-it.  <b>Korahites,</b> kô'rah-its.  <b>Korathites,</b> kô'rah-its.  <b>Kore,</b> kô're.  <b>Korhites,</b> kor'hits.  <b>Koz,</b> koz.  <b>Kushaiah,</b> koo-shí'ah. </p>	<p> <b>Ladah,</b> lá'a-dah.  <b>Ladan,</b> lá'a-dan.  <b>Laban,</b> lá'ban.  <b>Lahana,</b> lab'a-nah.  <b>Lacedæmon,</b> las'e-dé'mon.  <b>Lacedæmonians,</b> las'e-dé-mô'.  <b>Lachish,</b> lá'ksh. [ne-anz.  <b>Lacunus,</b> la-kú'nus.  <b>Ladan,</b> lá'dan.  <b>Lael,</b> lá'el.  <b>Lahad,</b> lá'had.  <b>Lahairoi,</b> la-hí'roy.  <b>Labbam,</b> lah'mam.  <b>Lahmi,</b> lah'mí.  <b>Lalsh,</b> lá'ish.  <b>Lakum,</b> lá'kum.  <b>Lamech,</b> lá'mek.  <b>Lamed,</b> lá'med. [shunz.  <b>Lamentations,</b> lam-en-ta'tion.  <b>Laodicea,</b> lá-od'e-sé'ah.  <b>Laodiceans,</b> lá-od'e-sé'anz.  <b>Lapidoth,</b> lap'e-doth.  <b>Lasea,</b> lá-sé'ah.  <b>Lashah,</b> lá'shah. [á-ron.  <b>Lasharon,</b> lá-shá'ron, or lash-bathenes, las'then-éz.  <b>Latin,</b> lat'in.  <b>Lazarus,</b> laz'a-rus.  <b>Leah,</b> lé'ah.  <b>Lebana,</b> [leb'a-nah.  <b>Lebanah,</b> [leb'a-nah.  <b>Lebanon,</b> leb'a-non.  <b>Lebaoth,</b> leb'a-oth.  <b>Lebeus,</b> leb-bé'us. [nah.  <b>Lebonah,</b> leb-bô'nah, or leb-bô-Leah, lé'ah.  <b>Lohabim,</b> lé'ha-bim.  <b>Lohi,</b> lé'hi.  <b>Lemuel,</b> lem'û-el.  <b>Lehem,</b> lé'shem.  <b>Lethech,</b> lé'thek.  <b>Lettus,</b> let'tus.  <b>Letusthim,</b> let'û-shim.  <b>Leummim,</b> le-um'mim, or lé-Levi, lé'vi. [um-mim.  <b>Levite,</b> lé'vit.  <b>Levites,</b> lé'vits.  <b>Leviathan,</b> le-ví'a-than.  <b>Levis,</b> lé'vis.  <b>Levitical,</b> le-vit'e-kal.  <b>Levitiens,</b> le-vit'e kus.  <b>Libanus,</b> lib'a-nus.  <b>Libertines,</b> lib'er-tinz.  <b>Libnah,</b> lib'nah.  <b>Libni,</b> lib'ni.  <b>Libnites,</b> lib'nits.  <b>Libya,</b> lib'e-ah.  <b>Libyans,</b> lib'e-anz.  <b>Likki,</b> lík'li.  <b>Linus,</b> lí'nus.  <b>Loammí,</b> lô-am'mí.  <b>Lod,</b> lod.  <b>Lodebar,</b> lod'e-bár.  <b>Lola,</b> lô'la. </p>
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# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

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Loruhamah, lô-roo'ha-mah.

Lot, lot.

Lotan, lô'tan.

Lothasubus, lôth'a-sû''bus.

Lozon, loz'on.

Lubim, loo'bim.

Lubims, loo'bimz.

Lucas, loo'kas.

Lucifer, loo'se-fer.

Lucilius, loo-sil'e-us.

Lucius, loo'she-us.

Lud, lud.

Ludim, loo'dim.

Luhith, loo'hith.

Luke, look.

Luz, luz.

Lycæonia, lik'â-ô''ne-ah.

Lycia, lish'e-ah.

Lydda, lid'dah.

Lydia, lid'e-ah.

Lydians, lid'e-anz.

Lynnias, li-sû'ne-as.

Lysias, lish'e-as.

Lysimachus, li-sim'a-kus.

Lystra, lis'trah.

Maacah, mâ'a-kah.

Maachah, mâ'a-kah.

Maachathi, mâ-ak'a-thi.

Maachathites, mâ-ak'a-thits.

Madaai, mâ'a-dâ'i.

Madian, mâ'a-di'ah.

Maai, mâ-â'i.

Maaleh-acrabhim, mâ'al-â-a-krab' bim.

Manni, mâ'an-i.

Maarah, mâ'a-rath.

Maaselah, mâ'a-si'ah.

Maasiah, mâ'a-si-â'i.

Maasias, mâ'a-si'as.

Maath, mâ'ath.

Maaz, mâ'az.

Maaziah, mâ'a-zi'ah.

Mabdal, mab-dâ'i.

Macalon, mak'a-lon.

Maacabeus, { mak'ka-bé''us.

Maacabeus, { mak'ka-bé''us.

Maecabeus, mak'ka-béz.

Maecdonia, mas'e-dô''ne-ah.

Maecdonian, mas'o-dô''ne-an.

Maebanai, mak'ba-nâ'i.

Maebena, mak'be-nah.

Maehi, mâ'ki.

Maehir, mâ'kir.

Maehirites, mâ'kir-its.

Maehmas, mak mas.

Maehnadebai, mak'nâ-dô-bâ'i.

Maehpelah, mak-pé'lah, or mak'pé-lah.

Maeron, mak'ron.

Madal, mâ-dâ'i.

Madiabun, mad'e-a-bun.

Madian, mâ'de-an.

Madmannah, mad'man-nah.

Madmen, mad'men.

Madmenah, mad'mé-nah.

Madon, mâ'don.

Mælus, mé'lus.

Magbish, mag'bish.

Magdalene, mag'da-lé''nê.

Magdiel, mag'de-el.

Maged, má'ged.

Magiddo, ma-gid'dô.

Magog, má'gog. [sa-bib.

Magor-missabib, má'gor-mis'.

Magpiash, mag'pe-ash.

Mahalal, mâ'hâ-lah.

Mahalaleel, ma-hâ'la-lé-el.

Mahalath, mâ'ha-lath.

Mahalath-leannoth, mâ'ha-lath-le-an'noth.

Mahali, mâ'ha-li.

Mahanaim, mâ'ha-nâ''im.

Mahaneh-dan, mâ'ha-nâ-dan.

Maharai, mâ'ha-râ'i.

Mahath, mâ'hath.

Mahavite, mâ'ha-vit.

Mahazloth, ma-hâ'ze-oth.

Maher-shalal-haz-baz, mâ'her-shal'al-hash'baz.

Mahlah, mâ'hah.

Mahli, mâ'hli.

Mahlites, mâ'h'its.

Mahlon, mâ'h'lon.

Mahol, mâ'hol.

Mahanas, mi-an'e-as.

Makaz, mâ'kaz.

Maked, má'ked.

Makheloth, mak'hé'loth, or mak'hé-loth.

Makkedah, mak-ké'dah.

Maktesh, mak'tesh.

Malachi, mal'a-ki.

Malachy, mal'a-ki.

Malcham, mal'kam.

Malchiah, mal'ki'ah.

Malchiel, mal'ke-el.

Malchielites, mal'ke-el-its.

Malchijah, mal'ki-jah.

Malchiram, mal'ki'ram.

Malchishua, { mal'ke-shoo''.

Malchishuah, { ah.

Malchus, mal'kus.

Maleleel, mal'e-lé-el.

Mallos, mal'los.

Mallothi, mal-lô'thi.

Maluch, mal'uk.

Mamasias, ma-mi'as. [i''mus.

Mamnitanaimus, mam'ne-tan-

Mamre, mam're.

Mamuchus, mam-û'kus.

Manaan, man'a-en.

Manabath, man'a-hath, or

man-â-bath.

Manabethites, ma-nâ'heth-its.

Manasseas, man-as'se-as.

Manasseh, ma-nas'sâ.

Manasseas, ma-nas'sez.

Manassites, ma-nas'sita.

Manetho, man-eth'ô.

Mani, mâ'ni.

Manilus, man'le-us.

Manoah, ma-nô'ah.

Ma'och, mâ'ok.

Maon, mâ'on.

Maonites, mâ'on-its.

Ma'ra, { mâ'rah.

Marah, { mâ'rah.

Maralah, mar'a-lah.

Maranatha, mar'a-nath'ah,

or mar'a-nâ'thah.

Mareus, mâr'kus.

Mardocheus, mâr'dô-ké''us.

Mareshah, mar-ré'shah, or mar'é-shah.

Marimoth, mar'e-moth.

Marisa, mâr'e-sah.

Mark, mâr'k.

Marmoth, mâr'moth.

Maroth, mâr'ot.

Marsena, mâr'se-nah.

Martha, mâr'thah.

Mary, mâr'e.

Mary Magdaleno, mâr'e mag'-da-lé'ne.

Masloth, mas'a-loth.

Maschil, mas'kil.

Mash, mash.

Mashai, mâ'shal, or mash'al.

Masir, ma-si'as.

Masinissa, mas'e-nis'sah.

Masman, mas'man.

Maspha, mas'fah.

Masserah, mas're-kah.

Massa, { mas'sah.

Massias, mas-si'as.

Mathanias, math'a-ni'as.

Mathusala, mathoo'sa-lah.

Matred, mâ'red, or mat'red.

Matri, mâ'tri, or mat'ri.

Mattan, mat'tan.

Mattannah, mat'tan-ah.

Mattanlah, mat'tan-i'ah.

Mattathah, { mat'ta-thâh.

Mattathah, { mat'ta-thâh.

Mattathias, mat'ta-thi'as.

Mattenai, mat'te-nâ'i.

Matthan, mat'than.

Mattathias, mat'than-i'as.

Matthat, mat'that.

Matthels, math'é'las.

Matthew, math'thû.

Matthias, math'thi'as.

Mattithiah, mat'ti-thi'ah.

Maztias, maz'e-ti'as.

Mazzaroth, maz'za-roth.

Meah, mé'ah.

Meani, mé'a-ni.

Mearah, mé'rah.

Mebunnai, mé'bun-nâ'i.



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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Mecherathite, mek'e-rath-it,  
or me-ké-rath-it.  
Medaba, me'da-bah.  
Medad, mé dad.  
Medan, mé'dan.  
Mede, méd.  
Medes, médz.  
Medeba, med'e-bah.  
Media, mé'de-ah.  
Median, mé'de-an.  
Medea, mé'e-dah.  
Megabazus, meg'a-bá'zus.  
Megabyzus, meg'a-bi'zus.  
Megiddo, me-gid'dó.  
Megiddon, me-gid'don.  
Mehetabeel, me-het'a-bél.  
Mehetabel, me-het'a-bel.  
Mehida, me-hi'dah, or mé'hí-  
Mehir, mé'hír. [dah].  
Meholathite, me-hol'ath-it.  
Mehujael, me-hú'ja-el.  
Mehuman, me-hú'man, or mé-  
hú-man.  
Mehunim, me-hú'nim.  
Mehunims, me-hú'nimz, or  
mé'hú-nimz.  
Mejarkon, me-jár'kon.  
Mekonah, mek'ó-nah.  
Melatiah, mel'a-ti'ah.  
Melchí, mel'kí.  
Melchiah, mel'k'ah.  
Melchiam, mel'k'as.  
Melchisedek, } mel-kiz'e-dek.  
Melchizedek, }  
Melchishua, mel'ke-shoo'ah.  
Melea, mé'le-ah.  
Melech, mé'lek.  
Mellen, mel'e-kd.  
Melta, mel'e-tah.  
Melzar, mel'zár.  
Mem, mem. [us kwin'tus.  
Memmius Quintus, mem'me-  
Memphis, mem'ús.  
Memuran, me-mú'kan.  
Menahem, men'a-hem.  
Menan, mé'nan.  
Mene, méné.  
Menelaus, men'e-lá'us.  
Menestheus, me-nes'the-us.  
Meoneum, me-on'e-nim.  
Meonothai, me-on'ó-thá'I.  
Mephaath, mef'a-ath, or me-  
f'a'ath.  
Mephobosheth, me-nb'ó-  
sheth, or mefe-bó'sheth.  
Merab, mé'rab.  
Meratah, mè-rí'ah.  
Meraloth, me-rí'oth.  
Meran, mer'an.  
Merari, mer'ar-I.  
Merarites, mer'ar-its.  
Merathaim, mer'a-thá'im.  
Mercurius, mer-kú-re-us.  
Merod, mé'red.

Meremoth, mer'e-móth.  
Meres, mé'réz.  
Meresban, mer'e-shah.  
Meribah, mer'e-bah.  
Meribah-kadesh, mer'e-bah-  
ká'desh.  
Merib-hani, mer'ib-bá'al.  
Merodach, me-ró'dak, or mer'-  
ó-dak. [bal'a-dan.  
Merodach-baladan, me-ró'dak-  
Merom, mé rom.  
Meromothite, me-ron'ó-thit.  
Merox, mé'roz.  
Meruth, mé'ruth.  
Mesekh, mé'sek.  
Mesha, mé'shah.  
Meshach, mé'shak.  
Meshech, mé'shek. [ah.  
Meshelemlah, me-shel'e-mí'-  
Meshezabeel, me-shez'a-bé-el.  
Meshilemth, me-shil'e-mith.  
Meshillemoth, me-shil'e-  
Meshobab, me-shó'bab. [moth  
Meshullam, me-shul'am.  
Meshullemeth, me-shul'le-  
meth, or me-shul-lem'eth.  
Mesobabe, mes'ó-bá-it, or  
me-s'ó-bá-it. [me-ah.  
Mesopotamia, mes'ó-pó-tá'-  
Messiah, mes-sí'ah.  
Messias, mes-sí'as.  
Meterus, me-té'rus.  
Metheg-Ammah, mé'theg-  
am'mah.  
Methusael, me-thoo'sá-el.  
Methu-elah, me-thoo'se-lah.  
Meunim, me-ú'nim, or mé'ú-  
Mezahab, mez'a-hab. [nim.  
Miamin, mí'a-min.  
Mibhar, mi'b'hár.  
Mibsam, mi'b'sam.  
Mibzar, mi'b'zár.  
Micah, mí'kah.  
Micajah, mí'k'ah.  
Micha, mí'kah.  
Michael, mí'kal.  
Michah, mí'kah.  
Michajah, mí'k'ah.  
Michal, mí'kal.  
Micheas, mí-ké'as.  
Michmas, mík'mas.  
Miehmash, mík'mash.  
Miehmethah, mík'me-thah.  
Miehri, mí'ri.  
Miehtam, mík'tam.  
Middin, mí'dín.  
Midlan, mí'de-an.  
Midianite, mí'de-an-it.  
Midianites, mí'de-an-its.  
Midianitish, mí'de-an-it'ish.  
Migdalel, míg'dal-el.  
Migdai-gad, míg'dal-gad.  
Migdol, míg'dol.  
Migron, míg'ron.

Mijamin, mí'ja-min.  
Mikloth, mí'loth.  
Mikneiah, mík-ní'ah.  
Milahai, mí'lá'í.  
Mileah, mí'kah.  
Mileom, mí'kom.  
Miletum, mí-lé'tum.  
Miletus, mí-lé'tus.  
Millo, mí'ló.  
Milo, mí'ló.  
Minamin, mín'e-a-min.  
Minni, mín'ni.  
Minith, mín'ith.  
Miphkad, míf'kad.  
Miriam, mí'r'am.  
Mirma, mí'r'mah.  
Misael, mis'a-el.  
Misgab, mis'gab.  
Mishael, mí'she-el.  
Mishal, mí'shal.  
Misham, mí'sham.  
Mishael, mí'she-el.  
Mishma, mí's'mah.  
Mishmannah, mish-man'nab.  
Mishraites, mish-rá-its.  
Mispár, mí'spár.  
Mispereth, mis'pe-reth, or  
mis-per'eth.  
Mithrephoth-maim, mis're-  
photh-má'im.  
Mithgab, míth'gab.  
Mithnite, míth'nit.  
Mithredath, míth're-dath.  
Mithridates, míth're-dá'téz.  
Mitylene, mí'te-lé'ne.  
Mizar, mí'zár.  
Mizpah, míz'pah.  
Mizpar, míz'pár.  
Mizpeh, míz'pá.  
Mizraim, míz'rá-im.  
Mizzah, míz'zah.  
Mnason, ná'son.  
Moab, mó'ab.  
Moabite, mó'ab-it.  
Moabites, mó'ab-its.  
Moabitess, mó'ab-it-es.  
Moabitish, mó'ab-it'ish.  
Moablah, mó'a-dí'ah.  
Modin, mó'din.  
Moeth, mó'eth.  
Moladah, mó'l-a-dah.  
Molech, mó'lek.  
Moli, mó'li.  
Molid, mó'lid.  
Moloch, mó'lok.  
Momedis, mom'dis.  
Moosias, mó'ó-sí'as.  
Morasthite, mó'ras-tit.  
Mordecai, mor'de-ká'i, or  
mor'de-ki.  
Moreh, mó'rá.  
Moresbeth-gath, mor'esh-eth-  
gath', or mó-res'h-eth-gath'.  
Moriah, mo-rí'ah.

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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

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Mosera, mō'se-rah.  
 MoserOTH, mō'sō-roth.  
 Moses, mō'zez.  
 Mosollara, mō-sol'lam.  
 Mosollamon, mō-sol'la-mon.  
 Moza, { mō'zah.  
 Mozah, {  
 Muppin, mup'pim.  
 Mushl, mū'shl.  
 Mushites, mū'shīts.  
 Muthlabben, mūth-lab'ben.  
 Myndus, mīn'dus.  
 Myra, mī'rah.  
 Mysia, mīsh'e-ah, or mī'se-af.

Naam, nā'am.  
 Naamah, nā'a-mah.  
 Naaman, nā'a-man.  
 Naamathite, nā-am'a-thī.  
 Naamathites, nā-am'a-thī.  
 Naamites, nā'a-mīts.  
 Naarah, nā'a-rah.  
 Naaral, nā'a-rā'l.  
 Naaran, nā'a-ran.  
 Naarath, nā'a-rath.  
 Naashon, nā-ash'on.  
 Naasson, nā-as'son.  
 Naathus, nā'a-thus.  
 Nabal, nā'bal.  
 Nabariau, nā'bar-l'as.  
 Nabathites, nā'bat'h-its.  
 Nabonassar, nā'bon-as'sār.  
 Naboth, nā'both.  
 Nabuchodonosor, nab'ū-kod-ō-nō'sor.  
 Nachon, nā'kon.  
 Nachor, nā'kor.  
 Nadab, nā'dab.  
 Nadabatha, na-dab'a-thah.  
 Nagge, nag'gē.  
 Nahalal, nā'ha-lal.  
 Nabaliel, nā'hā'le-el.  
 Nahalal, nā'ha-lal.  
 Nahalol, nā'ha-lol.  
 Naham, nā'ham.  
 Nahamani, na-ham'a-nī, or nā'ha-mā'nī.  
 Naharal, nā'ha-rā'l.  
 Nahari, nā'har-l.  
 Nahash, nā'hash.  
 Nahath, nā'hath.  
 Nahbi, nāh'bī.  
 Nahor, nā'hor.  
 Nahshon, nāh'shon.  
 Nahum, nā'hūm.  
 Nain, cā'in.  
 Naloath, nī'ōth.  
 Nanea, na-nē'ah.  
 Naomi, nā'o-mī, or nā'o'mī.  
 Naphish, nā'fish.  
 Naphisi, nā'fē-sī.  
 Naphthal, nā'fa-lī.  
 Naphthalim, nā'ftha-lī.  
 Naphthar, nā'fthar.

Naphtuhim, nā'fū'hīm.  
 Narcissus, nār-sis'sus.  
 Nasbas, nās'bas.  
 Naser, nā'ser.  
 Nasith, nā'sith.  
 Nathan, nā'than.  
 Nathannel, na-tan'a-el.  
 Nathanius, nā'than-i'as.  
 Nathan-melech, nā'than- [mē'lek.  
 Naum, nā'um.  
 Nazarene, naz'a-rēn.  
 Nazarenes, naz'a-rēnz.  
 Nazareth, naz'a-reth.  
 Nazarite, naz'a-rit.  
 Nazarites, naz'a-rita.  
 Neah, nē'ah.  
 Neapolis, nē-ap'o-lis.  
 Neriab, nē'a-rī'ah.  
 Nehal, nē'a-lī, or nē-bā'l.  
 Nehaloth, nē-bī'ōth.  
 Nehajoth, nē-bā'jōth.  
 Nehallat, nē-bā'lat.  
 Nebat, nē'bat.  
 Necho, nē'bō. [nē'zār.  
 Nebuchadnezzar, nēb'ū-kad-  
 Nebuchadrezzar, nēb'ū-kad-  
 rēz'zār. [ban.  
 Nebushashan, nēb'ū-shas'-.  
 Nebuzaradan, nēb'ū-zār'a-  
 Necho, nē'bō. [dan.  
 Necodan, nek'ō-dan.  
 Nedabiah, ned'a-bī'ah.  
 Neemias, nē'e-mī'as.  
 Neginah, nē'gē-nah.  
 Neginoth, nē'gē-noth.  
 Nehelamite, nē'hē-lā-mīt.  
 Nehemiah, nē'hē-mī'ah.  
 Nehemias, nē'hē-mī'as.  
 Nehiloth, nē'hē-loth.  
 Nehum, nē'hūm.  
 Nehushta, nē-hush'tah.  
 Nehushtan, nē-hush'tan.  
 Neiel, nē'e-el.  
 Nekeb, nē'keb, or nek'eb.  
 Nekoda, nek'ō-dah.  
 Nemuel, nem'ū-el.  
 Nemuelites, nem'ū-el-its.  
 Nepheg, nē'feg.  
 Nepht, nē'fi.  
 Nephts, nē'fis.  
 Nephtish, nē'fish.  
 Nephtishesim, nē-fish'e-sim.  
 Nephtthal, nē'ftha-lī.  
 Nephtthalim, nē'ftha-līm.  
 Nephtoth, nē'fō'ah, or nē'f-  
 Nephtusim, nē-fū'sim. [tō'ah.  
 Nephtalim, nē'ftha-līm.  
 Ner, nēr.  
 Nereis, nē-rē'is.  
 Nereides, nē-rē'e-dēs.  
 Nereus, nēr'ūs.  
 Nergal, nēr'gal.  
 Nergal-sharezzer, nēr'gal-sha-  
 Neri, nērī. [rē'zer.

Neriah, nērī'ah.  
 Nerias, nērī'as.  
 Nero, nērō.  
 Nethangel, nē-than'e-el.  
 Nethanlah, neth'a-nī'ah.  
 Nethinims, neth'e-nims.  
 Netophah, nēt'ō-fah.  
 Netophathal, nē-tof'a-thī.  
 Netophathite, nē-tof'a-thīt.  
 Netophathites, nē-tof'a-thīts.  
 Neziab, nē-zī'ah.  
 Neziib, nē'zīb.  
 Nibhaz, nīb'haz.  
 Nibshan, nīb'shan.  
 Nicenor, nī-kā'nor.  
 Nicodemus, nīk'ō-dē'mus.  
 Nicolaitans, nīk'ō-lā'e-tans.  
 Nicolas, nīk'ō-las.  
 Nicopolis, nī-kop'o-lis.  
 Niger, nī'jer.  
 Nimrah, nīm'rah.  
 Nimrim, nīm'rim.  
 Nimrod, nīm'rod.  
 Nimshi, nīm'shī.  
 Nineveh, nīn'e-vā.  
 Ninevites, nīn'e-vīts.  
 Nisan, nī'san.  
 Nison, nī'son.  
 Nisroch, nīs'rok.  
 No, nō.  
 Nodiah, nō'a-dī'ah.  
 Noah, nō'ah.  
 Nob, nob.  
 Nobah, nō'bah.  
 Nod, nod.  
 Nodab, nō'dab.  
 Noe, nō'ē.  
 Noeha, nō'ē'bah.  
 Nogah, nō'gah.  
 Nobah, nō'bah.  
 Non, non.  
 Noph, nōf.  
 Nophah, nō'fah.  
 Numbers, num'bers.  
 Nun, nun.  
 Nymphas, nīm'fas.  
 Obadiah, ō'ba-dī'ah.  
 Obal, ō'bal.  
 Obdia, ob-dī'ah.  
 Obed, ō'bed.  
 Obed-edom, ō'bed-ō'dom.  
 Obeth, ō'beth.  
 Obil, ō'bīl.  
 Obeth, ō'both.  
 Obiel, ō-kī'el.  
 Ocideus, ō'se-dē'us.  
 Oclna, ō-sī'nah.  
 Ocran, ōk'ran.  
 Odad, ō'ded.  
 Odollam, ō-dol'lam.  
 Odonarkes, ō'dē-nār'kēs.  
 Og, og.  
 Ohad, ō'had.

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Obel, ô'hel.	Parmashta, pâ'r-mash'tah.	Phacareth, fa-kar'eth.
Oblatus, ô-lâ'mus.	Parmentus, pâ'r-me-nas.	Phasur, fî'sur.
Olive, ô-liv.	Parnach, pâ'r'nak.	Pauldaius, fal-dî'us.
Olivet, ô-lê-vet.	Parosh, pa'rosh.	Phaleas, fa-lê-as.
Olympas, ô-lim'pas.	Parshandatha, pâ'r-shan'da- thah, or pâ'r-shan-da'thah.	Phalec, fa'lek.
Olympius, ô-lim'pe-us.	Parthia, pâ'r'the-ah.	Phallu, fal'lû.
Omerus, ô-mê'rus.	Parthians, pâ'r the-anz.	Phalti, fal'ti.
Omar, ô mâr.	Paruah, pâ' u-an, or par-û'ah.	Phaltiel, fal'te-el.
Omaga, ô me-gah.	Pasach, pâ'sak.	Phanuel, fa-nû'el, or fan'û-el.
Omari, om'ri.	Pasach, pâ'sak.	Pharacim, far'a-sim.
On, on.	Pasdammin, pas-dam'mim.	Pharaoi, fa'rô.
Onam, ô'nam.	Paseah, pa-sê ah.	Pharaoh-Hopfra, fâ'rô-hof'ra
Onan, ô nan.	Pashur, pash ur.	Pharaoh-necho, fâ'rô-nê'hô
Onesimus, on-ês'e-mus.	Patara, pat'a-rah.	Pharaoh-nechoh, fâ'rô-nê'hô
Onesiphorus, on-ê-sif'o-rus	Patheus, pat'hê-us.	Pharathoni, fa'ra-thô'nî.
Oniars, on-ê-â'rêz.	Pathros, path'ros.	Phares, fâ'rêz.
Onias, o ni'as.	Pathrusim, path'roo-sim.	Pharez, fâ'rêz.
One, ô nô.	Patmos, pat mos.	Pharezites, fa'rêz-its.
Ophel, ô fel.	Patrobas, pat'ro-bas.	Pharizes, far'zits.
Ophir, ôfir.	Patroclus, pa-trok'lus.	Pharira, far'e-rah.
Ophni, ôni.	Pan, pâ'û.	Pharisees, far'e-sêz.
Opurah, of'rah.	Paul, pawl.	Pharosh, fa'rosh.
Oreb, ô reb.	Paulus, pawlus.	Pharpar, far'pâr.
Orea, ô'ren.	Pedabel, ped a-hel. [âh'zur.	Phaseah, fâ'se-ah, or fâ-sê'ah.
Orion, ô ri'on.	Pedahzur, ped'a-zur, or ped-	Phaselia, fa-sê'lis.
Ornan, or'nan.	Pedaiiah, ped-i'ah.	Phasiron, fas'e-ron.
Orpah, or'pah.	Pekah, pê'kah.	Phassarion, fas'sa-ron.
Orthosias, or-thô'se-as.	Pekahiah, pek'a-hî'ah.	Phebe, fê'bê.
Osaias, o-sî'as.	Pekod, pê'kod.	Phenlee, fê-nî'sê.
Osea, ô sê'ah.	Pelaniah, pel-i'ah.	Phenicia, fê-nish'e-ah.
Oseas, ô-sê-as.	Pelaliah, pel-a-li'ah.	Phenices, fê'e-sits.
Osee, ô zê.	Pelntiah, pel'a-ti'ah.	Pherezites, fê'e-zits.
Oshea, ôshê-ah.	Peleg, pê'leg.	Phibeseth, fî'bê-seth.
Othni, oth'ni.	Pelet, pê'let.	Phichol, fi kôl.
Othniel, oth'ne-el.	Peleth, pê'leth.	Philadelphias, fî'la-del'fe-ah.
Othonias, oth'o-nî'as.	Pelethites, pê'leth-its.	Philarches, fî-lâ'r'kêz.
Ozem, ô zem.	Pellias, pe-li'as.	Philemon, fi-lê'mon.
Ozius, o-zî'as.	Pelonite, pel ô-nit.	Philetus, fi-lê'tus.
Oziel, ô'ze-el.	Peniel, pen-e-el.	Philip, fil ip.
Ozni, oz'ni.	Peninnah, pe-nin'nah.	Philippi, fe-lip'pî.
Oznites, oz'nîts.	Penuel, pe-nû'el, or pen'û-el.	Philippians, fe-lip'pe-anz.
Ozora, oz-ô'rah.	Peor, pê'or.	Philippus, fe-lip'pus.
Paaral, pâ'a-râ'î.	Perazim, per'a-zim.	Philitia, fe-lis'te-ah.
Padan, pâ'dan.	Peresh, pê'resh.	Philitine, fî'lis-tin.
Padan-aram, pâ'dan-â'ram.	Perez, pê'rêz.	Philitines, fî'lis-tinz.
Padon, pâ don.	Perez-Uzza, or Uzra, pê'- rêz-uz'zah.	Philogogus, fe-lo'lo-gus.
Pagiel, pâ'ge-el.	Perga, per'gah.	Phineas, fî'nê-es.
Pabath-moab, pâ'hath-mô'ab.	Pergamos, per'ga-mos.	Phinehas, fî'nê-has.
Pal, pâ'î.	Perida, pe-ri'dah, or per'i-dah	Phison, fi son.
Palai, pâ'lai.	Perizzite, per iz-zit.	Phlegon, fleg'on.
Palestina, pal'es-tî'nah.	Perizzites, per'iz-zits.	Phoros, fô'ros.
Palestine, pal'es-tin.	Persepolis, per-sep'o-lis.	Phrygia, frije-ah.
Pallu, pâ'lû.	Perseus, pers'us.	Phud, fud.
Pallutes, pal'lû-its.	Persia, per'she-ah.	Phurab, fû'rah.
Palti, pal'ti.	Persians, per'shanz.	Phurim, fû'rim.
Paltite, pal'tit.	Persis, per'sis. [dah.	Phut, fut.
Paltiel, pal'te-el.	Peruda, per'û-dah, or per-û'	Phuvah, fû'vah.
Pamphylia, pam-fî'e-ah.	Peter, pê'tr.	Phygellus, fe-jel'lus.
Pannag, pan'ag.	Pethahiah, peth'a-hî'ah.	Pibeseth, pi-bes'eth.
Paphos, pâ'fos.	Pethor, pê'thor.	Pibahiroth, pi'ha-hî'roth.
Parah, pâ'rah.	Pethuel, pe-thu'el, or peth'û-el.	Pilate, pi lat.
Paran, pâ'ran.	Peulthai, pê'ul-thâ'î.	Pildash, pil dash.
Parbar, pâ'r bâr.	Phaath-moab, fâ'ath-mô'ab.	Pileha, pi'lê-bah.
		Piltai, pi'lî-î.

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Pinon, pi'nôn.	Ragan, ra-ga'u, or ra'gaw.	Rebeph, rê'shef.
Pira, pi rah.	Rages, ra'gez.	Reu, re u.
Piram, pi ram.	Raguel, rag u-el.	Reuben, roo'ben.
Pirathon, pir'a-thon.	Rahab, ra hab.	Reubenite, roo ben-it.
Pirathonite, pir-ath'on-it.	Raham, ra ham.	Reubenites, roo'ben-its.
Pisgab, piz gab.	Rahel, ra hel.	Reuel, re-u el.
Psidia, pe-sid e-ah.	Rakem, rá kem.	Reumah, ré u-mah.
Phon, pi son.	Rakkath, rak'kath.	Rezep, rê'zef.
Pisbah, pis pah.	Rakkon, rak'kon.	Rezin, re-zí'ah.
Pithom, pi thom.	Ram, ram.	Rezin, rê zin.
Pithon, pi'nôn.	Rama, { rá'mah.	Rezon, rê'zon.
Pleiades, pli a-déz.	Ramah, {	Rhexium, rê je-um.
Pleiad, pli adz.	Ramath, rá'math.	Rhesa, ré sah.
Pochereth, po-ker'eth.	Ramathaim-zophim, rá'math- a'im-zo tim.	Rhoda, rô dah.
Pontus Pilate, pon'snus p'lát.	Ramathem, rá'math-em.	Rhodes, rôdz.
Pontus, pon tus.	Ramathite, ra math-it.	Rhodocus, rod'o-kus.
Poratha, por a-thah.	Ramath-lehi, ra math-lé'hí.	Rhodus, rô'dus.
Porcius Festus, por'she-us fes tus.	Ramath-mispeh, ra math- miz'pá.	Rib-lí, re-bá'lí.
Posidonius, pos'e-dô'ne-us.	Rameses, ra-mé'séz, or ram'e- Ramiah, ra-mí ah.	Riblah, rib'lah.
Potiphar, pot'e-fár.	Ramoth, ra moth.	Rimmon, rim'mon. [rêz.
Potipherah, po-tifer-ah, or pot li-e'rah.	Ramoth-gilead, rá'moth-gil'.	Rimmon-parez, rim'mon-pá'.
Prisen, pris'ka.	Rapha, ra fah.	Rinnah, rin nah.
Priscilla, pris-sil'lah.	Raphael, raf a-el.	Riphat, ri'fath.
Prochorus, prok'o-rus.	Raphaím, ra-fá'im.	Rissah, ris'sah.
Ptolemis, tol'e-ma'is.	Raphon, rá fon.	Rithmah, rith'mah.
Ptolemy, tol e-mé é.	Raphu, ra fú.	Rizpah, riz'pah.
Ptolemus, { tol e-mé'us.	Ras-es, ras séz.	Roboam, ro-bó am.
Pua, { puah.	Rathumus, rath'û-mus.	Rogelim, ro-gé lim.
Puah, {	Raxis, ra zis.	Rohah, rô'gah.
Publius, pub'le-us.	Ream, { rô-i'ah.	Roimus, rô e-mus. [zer.
Pudens, pú denz.	Reiah, {	Romanti-ezer, ro-man'te-é'.
Puhites, pú hits.	Reba, ré bah.	Roman, róman.
Pul, pul.	Rebecca, re-bek'kah.	Romans, rô manz.
Punites, pú nits.	Rebekah, re-bek'ah.	Rome, rôm.
Punon, pú non.	Rechab, re'kah [ab-its.	Rosh, rosh.
Pur, pur.	Rechabites, re'kah-its, or rek'- Rechah, ré'kah.	Rufus, roo fús.
Purim, pû'rim.	Reclaiiah, rê'el í'ah.	Ruhamah, roo-há'mah.
Put, put.	Reelinus, rê'el e-us.	Rumah, roo mah.
Puteoli, pu-tô-li.	Reesaias, rê es-i' as.	Ruth, rooth.
Putiel, pú-te-el.	Regem, rejem.	
Quartus, kwártus.	Regem-melech, rê'jem-mé'lek.	Sabaethani, sá'bak-thá'ni.
Quintus Memmius, kwin'tus mem me-us	Rehahiah, re'ha-bí'ah.	Sabnoth, sa-bá'oth.
	Rehob, rê'hob.	Sabat, sá'bat.
Ramah, rá a mah.	Rehoboam, rê'ho bó'am.	Sabteas, sá ba-té'as.
Ramiah, ra mí ah.	Rehoboth, rê ho-both.	Sabtus, sab'a-tus.
Rameses, rá-am sêz.	Rehum, rê'hum.	Sabban, sab'ban.
Rabbah, rab bah.	Rei, rê'i.	Sabbathens, sab'ba-thé'us.
Rabbath, rab bath.	Rekem, rê'kem.	Sabbens, sab-bé'us.
Rabbith, rab bith.	Remaliah, rem a-lí'ah.	Sabeans, sa-bé anz.
Rabboni, rab bo ní.	Remeth, rê meth.	Sabi, sá bi.
Rab-mag, rab mag.	Remmon-methoar, rem'mon meth o ár.	Sabta, { sab'tah.
Rabsuces, rab sa-séz.	Remphan, rem fan.	Sahtah, {
Rabsares, rab sa-rez.	Rephael, refa el.	Sahteha, sab'te-ka.
Rabshakeh, rab sha-ká.	Rephah, refah.	Sacar, sá kár.
Raca, ra kah.	Rephaiah, refa í'ah.	Sadamias, sad'a-mí'as.
Racab, ra'kab.	Rephaim, refa-im.	Sad as, sá'das.
Rachai, ra'kat.	Rephaims, refa-imz.	Saddeus, sad-dé'us.
Rachel, ra chel.	Rephidim, refe dim.	Sadducee, sad du-séz.
Raddai, rad-dá'i.	Resen, re sen.	Sadoc, sa'dok.



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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Satathiel, sa lá'the-el.	Sathrabuzas, sah'tu-bú'za- Saul, sawl. [néz.]	Shage, shá'gē.
Salehah, { sal'kah.	Savaran, sav'a-ran.	Shabaram, shá'ba-rá'im.
Salém, sa'lem.	Savias, sa-vi'as.	Shahuzimah, shá-haz'e-mah.
Salim, sa'lim.	Seeta, sé'vāh.	Shalem, shá'lem.
Saltai, sal-lá'L.	Seytuia, sith'e-ah.	Shalim, shá'lim.
Sallu, sal'lú.	Scythian, si.b'e-aa.	Shali-ha, shá'e-shah.
Sallumus, sal-lú'mus.	Scythopolis, si-thop'ó-lla.	Shallecheth, shal'le-keth, or shal-lek eth.
Satna, sai mah.	Seba, sé'bah.	Shallum, shal lum.
Satmanasar, sai man-a'sár.	Sebat, sé'bat.	Shallun, shal lun.
Salmon, sai mon.	Seecah, sek'a-kah.	Shalmal, shal-má'l.
Salmone, sal-mó'né.	Sech-nias, sek'en-i'as.	Shalman, shá'man.
Salom, sa'lom.	Sechu, sé'kú.	Shalmaneser, shal'ma-né'zer.
Salome, sa-lo'mé.	Secundus, se-kun'dus.	Shama, shá mah.
Salu, sa'lú.	Sederias, sed'e-si'as.	Shamarian, sham-ri'ah.
Salum, sa lum.	Segub, sé'gub.	Shamed, shá med.
Samael, sam'a-el.	Seir, sé'ir.	Shamer, shá'mer.
Samasias, sam-i'as.	Seirath, se-i'rath.	Shangar, sham gár.
Samarra, sa-má're-ah.	Sela, { sel'ah.	Shambuth, sham buth.
Samaritan, sa-mar'e-tan.	Selab, {	Shamir, sha mir.
Samaritans, sa-mar'e-tanz.	Sela-Ham-Mablekoth, sé-la- ham ma-lé koth.	Shamma, { sham'mah.
Samatias, sam-a-tus.	Seled, sé led.	Shammah, { sham-má'i.
Sameus, sam-i-us.	Selema, sel e-mi'ah.	Shammal, sham-má'l.
Samgar-nebo, sam'gár-né'bó.	Selemins, sel e-mi'as.	Shammoth, sham'moth.
Sami, sa mi.	Seleucia, se-loo'she-ah, or sé- ú-si'ah.	Shammua, { sham-mú'ah.
Sams, sa'mis.	Seleneus, se-loo'kus.	Shamszerai, sham'she-rá'L.
Samlah, sam'lah.	Sem, sem.	Shaphan, shá fan.
Samos, sa'mos. [ah.]	Semachlah, sem'a-kl'ah.	Shaphat, shá'fat.
Samothracia, sam'o-thrá'she-	Semel, sem'e-l.	Shapher, shá fer.
Sampsames, samp'a-méz.	Semellus, sem'el-li'us.	Sharal, shar-á'l.
Samson, sam'son.	Sennah, sen'a-ah.	Sharim, shar á'im.
Samuel, sam'ü-el.	Senh, sé'ná.	Sharar, shá'ar.
Sanabassar, sau'a-bas'sár.	Senir, sé'nir.	Sharezar, sha-ré'zer.
Sanabassar, san'a-bas'sa- rus.	Sennacherib, sen-nak'e-rib.	Sharon, shá'ron.
Samasib, san'a-sib.	Senuah, sen u-ah.	Sharonite, shá'ron it.
Sanballat, san-bal lat.	Seorim, sé'o-rim.	Sharuben, shar'ü-ben.
Sausannah, san-san'nah.	Sephar, se'far.	Shashai, sha-shá'i.
Saph, saf.	Sepharad, sef'a-rad.	Shashak, shá-shak.
Saphat, sa'fat.	Sepharvaim, sef'ar-vá'im.	Shaul, shá ul.
Saphatias, saf-a-ti'as.	Sepharvites, sef'ar-vits.	Shanlites, shá'ul-its.
Sa-heth, sa'heth.	Serah, sé'rah.	Shaveh, shá vá.
Saphir, saf'ir.	Serajah, ser-i-ah.	Shavsha, shav'shah.
Sapphira, saf-fi'rah.	Sered, sé'red.	Shenai, shé'ai.
Sara, { sa'rah.	Sergius Paulus, ser'je-us- paw'lus.	Shealtiel, she-al'te-el.
Sarah, {	Seron, sé'ron.	Sheariah, shé'a-ri'ah.
Sarai, sa-rá'i, or sa'ri.	Serug, sé'rug.	Shear-jashub, shé'ar-já'shub.
Sarabias, sar'a-bi'as.	Sesib, ses is.	Sheva, { shé'bah.
Sarabias, sar-i'as.	Sesthel, ses'thel.	Shebam, shé'bam.
Saramel, sar'a-mel.	Seth, seth.	Shebaniah, sheb'a-ni'ah.
Saraph, sa'raf.	Sethur, sé'thur.	Shebarim, sheb'a-rim.
Sarchedonius, sar-ké'do-nus.	Shaalabbin, shá'al'ab-bin.	Sheber, shé ber.
Sardus, sar-dé-us.	Saalbim, sha-al'bim, or shá'- al-bim.	Shebna, shé'b'nah.
Sardis, sar'dis.	Shailbonite, sha-al'bó-nit.	Shebuel, shé'b'el.
Sardites, sar'dits.	Shaph, sha'af.	Shecaniah, { shek'a-ni'ah.
Sarepta, sa-rep'tah.	Shanraim, shá-a-rá'im.	Shechem, shé'kem.
Sargon, sar gon.	Shanagaz, sha-a'h'gaz.	Shechemites, shé'kem-its.
Sarid, sa'rid.	Shabbethai, shab'be-thá'i.	Shedeur, shed e-ur.
Sarmatia, sar-má'she-ah.	Shachia, sha-ki ah.	Shehariah, shé'ha-ri'ah.
Saron, sa'ron.	Shaddai, shad-dá'i.	Shelah, shé'lah.
Sarothie, sa-ró'the-é.	Shadrach, shá'drak.	Shelanites, shé'lan-its.
Sarsechim, sar-se-kim.		
Sarueh, sa'ruk.		
Satan, sá'tan, or sat'an.		

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Shelemiah, she'l'e-mi'ah.	Shimeath, shim'e-ath.	Shuthelah, shoo'the-lah, or shoo-thé lah.
Sheleph, she'lef.	Shimeatnites, shim'e-ath-its.	Sia, si'ah.
Shelesh, she'lesh.	Shimei, shim'e-i.	Siaha, si'a-hah.
Shelomi, she'l'o-mi.	Shimeon, shim'e-on.	Sibbecai, } sib'be-ká'I.
Shelomith, she'l'o-mith.	Shimhi, shim'hi.	Sibbecai, } sib'be-ká'I.
Shelomoth, she'l'o-moth.	Shimi, shim'i.	Sibboleth, sib'bo-leth.
Shelmuel, she-lú-me-el.	Shimmites, shim'its.	Sibmah, sib'mah.
Shem, shem.	Shimma, shim'mah.	Sibrah, sib-rá'im.
Shema, she'mah.	Shimon, shi'mon.	Siehem, si'kem.
Shemnah, shem'a-ah.	Shimrath, shim'rath.	Sieyon, si'e-on.
Shemalah, shem-i'ah.	Shimri, shim'ri.	Siddim, sid'dim.
Shemariah, shem'a-ri'ah.	Shimrith, shim'rith.	Síde, sí dē.
Shem-ber, shem'e-ber, or she- mé'ber.	Shimron, shim'ron.	Sidon, sí'don.
Shemer, she'mer.	Shimronites, shim'ron-its.	Sidonians, sí-dō-ne-ans.
Shemid, } shem'e-dah.	Shimron-meron, shim'ron- mé'ron.	Sihon, si'hon.
Shemidah, } shem'e-dah.	Shimshal, shim-shá'I.	Sihor, si'hor.
Shemidaites, shem'e-dá'its.	Shinab, shi'nab.	Silla, sí'las.
Sheminith, shem'e-nith.	Shinar, shi'nár.	Silla, sí'lah.
Shemiramoth, she-mir'a-moth	Shippi, shi'fi.	Siloah, se-ló'ah.
Shemucl, shem'ú-el.	Shiphmite, shif'mit.	Silom, sí-ló'am.
Shen, shen.	Shiphrah, shif'rah.	Silvanus, sí-lá'vus.
Shenazar, shen'a-zar.	Shiptan, shif'tan.	Simaleus, sim'al-kú'ē.
Shenir, she'nir.	Shisha, shi'shah.	Simon, sim'e-on.
Shepham, she'fah.	Shishak, shi'shak.	Simenites, sim'e-on-its.
Shephathiah, she'f'a-thí'ah.	Shitral, she-trá'I.	Simon, si'mon.
Shephathiah, she'f'a-thí'ah.	Shittim, shi'tim.	Simon Bar-jona, si'mon bār-
Shephi, she'fi.	Shiza, shi'zah.	Simon Cho-anneus, si'mon kō'a-mē us.
Shepho, she'fō.	Shon, shó'ah.	Simon Peter, si'mon pē'tr.
Shephuphan, she'fū-fan.	Shobab, shó'bab.	Simri, sim'ri.
Sherah, she'rah.	Shobach, shó'bak.	Sin, sín.
Sherebiah, she're-bí'ah.	Shobai, shó-bái.	Sina, sí'nah.
Shereah, she'reah.	Shobek, shó'bek.	Sinal, sí'ní.
Sherezer, she-ré'zer.	Shobi, shó'bi.	Sinite, sí'nit.
Shesh-bah, she'shah.	Shocho, } shó'kō.	Sinon, sín'on.
Sheshai, she-shá'I.	Shochoh, } shó'kō.	Sion, zí'on.
Sheshan, she'shan.	Shoham, shó'ham.	Siphmoth, sí'fmoth.
Sheshbazzar, shesh-bar'zár.	Shomer, shó'mer.	Sippai, sip-pái.
Sheth, sheth.	Shophach, shó'fak.	Sirach, sí'rah.
Shethar, she'thar.	Shophan, shó'fan.	Sirah, sí'rah.
Shethar-boznai, shé'thár- boz-ná'i.	Shoshannim, sho-shan'nim.	Sirion, sí'e-on.
Sheva, she'vā.	Shoshannimeduth, sho-shan'- nim-e'duth.	Sisamai, sí'sa-má'I.
Shibboleth, shib'bo-leth.	Shua, } shoo'ah.	Sisera, sí'se-rah.
Shibmah, shib'mah.	Shuah, } shoo'ah.	Sisines, se-sin'nes.
Shieron, shi'ron.	Shual, shoo'al.	Sitnah, sí'nah.
Shiggaion, shig-gí'on.	Shubael, shoo'bá-el.	Sivan, sí'van.
Shiglonoath, she-gí'o-noth.	Shuham, shoo'ham.	Smyrna, smer'nah.
Shihon, shi'hon.	Shuhamites, shoo'ham-its.	So, só.
Shihor, shi'hor.	Shuhite, shoo'hit.	Socho, } só'kō.
Shihor-libnath, shi'hor-lib'- nath.	Shulamite, shoo'lam-it.	Socho, } só'kō.
Shilhi, shi'hi.	Shumathites, shoo'math-its.	Soch, só'kō.
Shilhim, shi'him.	Shunammite, shoo'uam-mit.	Sodl, só'dí.
Shillel, shi'lem.	Shunem, shoo'nem.	Sodom, sod'om.
Shillemites, shi'lem-its.	Shuni, shoo'ni.	Sodomites, sod'om-it.
Shiloah, shi-ló'ah.	Shunites, shoo'nits.	Sodoma, sod'omah.
Shiloh, shi-ló.	Shuphamites, shoo'fah-its.	Sodomitish, sod'om-it'ish.
Shiloni, shi-lóni.	Shuppi, shup'pi.	Solomon, sol'o-mon.
Shilonite, shi-lon-it.	Shur, shur.	Sopater, só'pa-ter.
Shilonites, shi-lon-its.	Shushan, shoo'shan.	Sophereth, sof'e-reth.
Shilshah, shi'shah.	Shushan-eduth, shoo'shan- e'duth.	Sophonias, sof'on-i'as.
Shimen, } shim'e-ah.	Shuthabites, shoo'thal-hits.	Sorek, só'rek.
Shimeah, } shim'e-ah.		Sopater, só-sí'pa-ter.
Shimeam, shim'e-am.		

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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Sosthenes, sos'the-néz.  
 Sos-tratus, sos'tra-tus.  
 Sotai, so-tá'i.  
 Spain, spán.  
 Sparta, spár'tah.  
 Stachys, sta'kis.  
 Stephanas, ste'fa-nas.  
 Stephen, ste'vn.  
 Stoicks, stó'iks.  
 Suah, sú'ah.  
 Suba, sú'bah.  
 Subal, su-bá'f.  
 Succoth, suk'koth [bè"noth.  
 Succoth-Benoth, suk'koth-  
 Suebathites, sú'kath-its.  
 Sud, súd.  
 Sudias, sú'de-as.  
 Sukkims, suk'ke-ims.  
 Sur, sur.  
 Susanchites, soo'san-kits.  
 Susanna, soo-zan'nah.  
 Susi, soo'si.  
 Susiana, soo'si-á'nah.  
 Sychar, sí'kár.  
 Sychem, sí'kem.  
 Sychemite, sí'kem-ít.  
 Syelus, sí'e-lus.  
 Syene, sí'e-ne.  
 Syntyche, sín'te-kó.  
 Syracuse, sir'a-kús.  
 Syria, sir'e-ah.  
 Syriac, sir'e-ak.  
 Syrian, sir'e-an.  
 Syrians, sir'e-anx.  
 Syria-Damascus, sir'e-ah-da-  
 mas'kus. [a-kah.  
 Syria-maschah, sir'e-ah-má'-  
 Syrophenicia, sí'ró-fe-nish'e-  
 ah. [e-an.  
 Syrophenician, sí'ró-fe-nish'.

Taanach, tá'a-nak. [shí'fó.  
 Taannath-Shiloh, tá'a-nath-  
 Tabbaoth, tab'tá-oth.  
 Tabbath, tab'bah.  
 Tabeal, tá'be-al.  
 Tabeel, tá'be-el.  
 Tabe'lus, ta-bel'e-us.  
 Taberah, tab'e-rah.  
 Tabitha, tab'e-thah.  
 Tabor, tá'bor.  
 Tabrimon, tab're-mon.  
 Tachmonite, tak-mon-ít.  
 Tadmor, tad'mor.  
 Tahan, tá'han.  
 Tahanites, tá'han-its.  
 Tahapanes, ta-hap'a-néz.  
 Tahaah, tá'bah.  
 Tahpanhes, tá'pan-héz.  
 Tahpene, tá'pe-néz. [she.  
 Tahrea, tá'hé-ah. [she.  
 Tahtim-hod-hi, tá'h'tim-hod'-  
 Talitha-cumi, tal-i'tha-kú'mi  
 Talmal, tal-má'l.

Talmon, tal'mon.  
 Talsas, tal'sas.  
 Tamah, ta'mah.  
 Tamar, tá'mar.  
 Tammuz, tam'muz.  
 Tanach, tá'nak.  
 Tanhumeth, tan-hú'meth.  
 Tanis, tá'nis.  
 Taphath, ta'fath.  
 Taphon, tá'fon.  
 Tappuah, tap-pú'ah.  
 Tarah, tá'rah.  
 Taralah, tar'a-lah.  
 Tarea, tá-ré'ah.  
 Tarpelites, tár'pel-its.  
 Tarsish, tár'shish.  
 Tarsus, tár'sus.  
 Tartak, tár'tak.  
 Tartan, tár'tan.  
 Tatal, tat-ná'l.  
 Tebah, té'bah.  
 Tebaliak, teb'a-lí'ah.  
 Tebeth, té'beth.  
 Tehaphnehes, te-haf'ne-héz.  
 Tehinnah, te-hin'nah.  
 Tekel, té'kel.  
 Tekoa, té'kó'ah.  
 Tekosh, té'kó'ah.  
 Tekoite, té'kó'it.  
 Tekoites, té'kó'its.  
 Telabib, tel-á'bib.  
 Telah, té'lah.  
 Telaim, tel'a-im.  
 Telassar, tel-as'sar.  
 Telem, té'lem.  
 Telharsesha, tel-har'e-shah.  
 Telharsa, tel-hár'sah.  
 Telmelah, tel-mé'lah.  
 Tema, té'mah.  
 Teman, té'man.  
 Temanite, té'man-ít.  
 Temanites, té'man-its.  
 Temani, té'ma-ni.  
 Temeni, té'men-i.  
 Terah, té'rah.  
 Teresh, té'rish.  
 Terfius, ter'she-us.  
 Tertullus, ter-tul'us.  
 Teta, té'tah.  
 Thaddeus, thad'dé-us.  
 Thahash, thá'hash.  
 Thamah, thá'mah.  
 Thamar, thá'mar.  
 Thamnatha, tham'na-thah.  
 Thara, thá'rah.  
 Tharra, thar'rah.  
 Tharsish, thár'shish.  
 Tharsus, thár'sus.  
 Thassi, thas'si.  
 Thebes, thé'bz.  
 Thebez, thé'béz.  
 Thecoe, the-kó'é.  
 Theassar, the'a-sar.  
 Theleasas, the-le'a-sas.

Theman, thé'man.  
 Theocanus, thé'o-ká'nus.  
 Theodotus, the-od'o-tus.  
 Theophilus, the-ofe-lus.  
 Theras, thé'ras.  
 Thermeleth, ther'me-leth.  
 Thersalonians, the'sa-ló'ne-  
 anz. [kah.  
 Thersalonica, the'sa-lo-ni'-  
 theus, thú'das.  
 Thimnath, thim'na-thah, or  
 thim-ná-thah.  
 Thisbe, this'bé.  
 Thomas, tom'as.  
 Thomoi, tho-mó'i.  
 Thracia, thrá'she-ah.  
 Thraecus, thra-sé-as.  
 Thummim, thum'mim.  
 Thyatira, thi'a-tí'rah.  
 Tiberias, tí-bé're-as. [bè"zar.  
 Tiberius Cæsar, tí-bé-re-us  
 Tibhath, tib'hath.  
 Tibni, tib'ní.  
 Tidal, tí'dal. [bè"zer.  
 Tiglath-pileser, tig'lath-pe-  
 Tigris, tí'gris.  
 Tikvah, tik'vah.  
 Tikvath, tik'vath. [bè"zer.  
 Tilgath-pileser, til'gath-pil-  
 Tilon, tí'lon.  
 Timeus, tí-mé'us.  
 Timna, } tim'nah.  
 Timnah, }  
 Timnath, tim'nath.  
 Timnath-Merces, tim'nath-  
 hé-réz. [rah.  
 Timnath-Serah, tim'nath-sé'-  
 Timrite, tim'rit.  
 Timon, tí'mon.  
 Timotheus, te-mó'the-us.  
 Timothy, tim'o-the.  
 Tiphah, tí'fah.  
 Tiras, tí'ras.  
 Tirathites, tí'rath-its.  
 Tirhakah, tí'rha-kah.  
 Tirhanah, tí'rha-nah.  
 Tiria, tí're-ah.  
 Tirshatha, tí'rsha-thah, or  
 tí'r-shá-thah.  
 Tirza, } tí'r'zah.  
 Tirzah, }  
 Tishbite, tish'bít.  
 Titans, tí'tanz.  
 Titus, tí'tus.  
 Tizite, tí'zit.  
 Toah, to'ah.  
 Tob, tob.  
 Tob-Adontjah, tob-ad'o-ní'jah  
 Tobiah, to-bí'ah.  
 Tobias, to-bí'as.  
 Tobie, to-bí'e.  
 Tobiel, to-bí'el.  
 Tobijah, to-bí'jah.  
 Tobit, to'bít.

# A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

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Tochen, tó'ken.  
 Tegarmah, to-gár'mah.  
 Tohu, to'hú.  
 Toi, to'i.  
 Tola, to'lah.  
 Tolaites, tó'lá-its.  
 Tolad, to'lad.  
 Tolbanes, to'l'ba-nés.  
 Topnel, to'fel.  
 Tophet, to'fet.  
 Topheth, to'feth.  
 Tou, to ú.  
 Trachonitis, trak'e-ní'tis.  
 Tripolis, trip'o-lis.  
 Trosa, tro'as.  
 Trogyllium, tró-jil'le-um.  
 Trophimus, trof'e-mus.  
 Tryphena, tri-fé nah.  
 Tryphon, tri fon.  
 Tryphosa, tri-fó'sah.  
 Tubal, tú'bal.  
 Tubal-cain, tú'bal-kán.  
 Tubieni, tu be'é ni.  
 Tycheus, tí'ke-kus.  
 Tyranus, tí-ran'us.  
 Tyre, tír.  
 Tyrians, tír'e-ang.  
 Tyrus, tí'rus.  
 Ucal, ú'kal.  
 Uel, ú'el.  
 Uelai, ú-lá'i.  
 Ulam, ú'lam.  
 Ulla, ul'lah.  
 Ummah, um'mah.  
 Unni, un'ni.  
 Upharsin, ú-fár'sin.  
 Uphaz, ú'faz.  
 Ur, ur.  
 Urbane, ur'ban.  
 Uri, ú'ri.  
 Uriah, ú-rí'ah.  
 Urias, ú-rí'as.  
 Uriel, ú-re-el.  
 Urijah, ú-rí'jah.  
 Urim, ú'rim.  
 Uthai, ú-thá'i.  
 Uthit, ú-the-i.  
 Uz, uz.  
 Uzai, ú-zá'i.  
 Uzal, ú'zal.  
 Uza, } uz'zah.  
 Uzah, }  
 Uzen-sheerah, uz'en-shé'rah.  
 Uzai, uz'zi.  
 Uziah, } uz-zí'ah.  
 Uziah, }  
 Uzziel, uz'ze-el.  
 Uzzielites, uz'ze-el-its.  
 Vajezatha, va-jes-á'thah.  
 Vaniah, va-ní'ah.  
 Vashni, vash'ni.  
 Vashiti, vash'ti.

Vophsi, vof'si.  
 Zaanan, zá'a-nan.  
 Zaananim, zá'a-nan'nim.  
 Zaavan, za a-van.  
 Zabab, za bad.  
 Zabadaias, zab'a-dí'as.  
 Zabadeans, zab'a-dé'anz.  
 Zabbai, zab-bá'i.  
 Zabbud, zab bud.  
 Zabdus, zab-dé'us.  
 Zabdi, zab di.  
 Zabdiei, zab'de-el.  
 Zabud, zá bud.  
 Zebulon, zab ú-lon.  
 Zaecai, zak-ká'i.  
 Zaecbeus, zak-ké'us.  
 Zaechur, } zak'kur.  
 Zaeur, }  
 Zachariah, zak'a-rí'ah.  
 Zacharias, zak'a-rí'as.  
 Zachary, zak'ar-e.  
 Zacher, zá'ker.  
 Zadok, zá'dok.  
 Zaham, zá ham.  
 Zair, zá ir.  
 Zalaph, zá'laf.  
 Zalmon, zal mon.  
 Zalmonah, zal'mó-nah.  
 Zalmunna, zal'mun-nah.  
 Zambis, zam'bis.  
 Zambri, zam'bri.  
 Zamoth, zá moth.  
 Zamzumims, zam'zum-mimz.  
 Zanoah, za-nó'ah.  
 Zaphnath-Paaneah, zaf'nath-pá-a-né'ah.  
 Zaphon, zá fon.  
 Zara, } zá'rah.  
 Zarab, }  
 Zaraces, zar'a-séz.  
 Zarnias, za-rí'as.  
 Zareah, zá're-ah.  
 Zareathites, zá're-ath-its.  
 Zared, zá red.  
 Zarephath, zár'e-fath.  
 Zaretan, zár'e-tan. [har.  
 Zareth-Shabar, zá'reth-shá'".  
 Zarhlites, zár'hits.  
 Zartanah, zár'ta-nah.  
 Zarthan, zár than.  
 Zathoe, zath'o-é.  
 Zathul, zath ú-l.  
 Zattbu, zat'thú.  
 Zattu, zat'tú.  
 Zavan, zá van.  
 Zaza, zá zah.  
 Zebadiah, zeb'a-dí'ah.  
 Zebah, zé bah.  
 Zebaim, ze-ba'im, or zé'bá-im.  
 Zeb-dee, zeb'e-dé.  
 Zebina, zeb'e-nah.  
 Zebolim, ze-bo'y'im.  
 Zebolim, zé'bó-im.

Zebudah, zeb'ú-dah.  
 Zebul, zé bul.  
 Zebulon, zeb'ú-lon.  
 Zebulonite, zeb'ú-lon-ít.  
 Zebulonites, zeb ú-lon-its.  
 Zebulun, zeb ú-lun.  
 Zechariah, zek'a-rí'ah.  
 Zedad, zé dad, or zé-dad'.  
 Zedekiah, zed'e-kí'ah.  
 Zedekias, zed'e-kí'as.  
 Zeeb, zé eb.  
 Zelah, zé'lah.  
 Zelek, zé'lek.  
 Zelophehad, ze-ló'fo-had.  
 Zelotes, ze-ló'tés.  
 Zelzah, zel'zah.  
 Zemaraim, zem'a-rá'im.  
 Zemarite, zem'a-rit. [rah.  
 Zemira, ze-mí'rah, or zem'i-  
 Zephana, zé nan, or zé-nan.  
 Zenas, zé nas.  
 Zephaniah, zef'a-ní'ah.  
 Zephath, zé fath.  
 Zephathah, zef'a-thah.  
 Zephi, zé fi.  
 Zepho, zé fó.  
 Zephon, zé fon.  
 Zephonites, zé fon-its.  
 Zephyrus, zef'e-rus.  
 Zer, zer.  
 Zerab, zé'rah.  
 Zerabiah, zer'a-hí'ah.  
 Zered, zé red.  
 Zereda, zer'e-dah.  
 Zeredathah, ze-red'a-thah.  
 Zererath, zer'e-rath.  
 Zeresh, zé'resh.  
 Zereeth, zé'reth.  
 Zerri, zé'ri.  
 Zeror, zé'ror.  
 Zeruah, ze-roo'ah, or zer'ú-ah.  
 Zerubbabel, ze-rub'ba-bel.  
 Zerubab, zer'ú-b'ah.  
 Zetham, zé'tham.  
 Zethan, zé'than.  
 Zethar, zé'thár.  
 Zia, zá ih.  
 Ziba, zá bah.  
 Zibron, zib'e-on.  
 Zibia, } zib'e-ah.  
 Zibiah, }  
 Ziehl, zik'ri.  
 Ziddim, zid'dim.  
 Zidkijah, zid-kí'jah.  
 Zidon, zi don.  
 Zidouians, zi-dó'ne-anz.  
 Zif, zif.  
 Ziba, zá bah.  
 Ziklag, zik'ag.  
 Zilla, zil'lan.  
 Zilpah, zil'pah.  
 Zilthai, zil-thá'i.  
 Zimnah, zim'nah.  
 Zimran, zim'ran.



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## SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

Zimri, zim'ri.	Zithri, zith'ri.	Zophar, zó'fár.
Zin, zin.	Ziz, ziz.	Zophim, zó'fím.
Zinna, zin'nah.	Ziza, } zí'zah.	Zorah, zó'rah.
Zion, zí'on.	Zizah, }	Zorathites, zó'rath-its.
Zior, zí'or.	Zoan, zó'an.	Zoreah, zó're-ah.
Ziph, zif.	Zoar, zó'ár.	Zorites, zó'rits.
Ziphah, zí'fah.	Zoba, } zó'bah.	Zorobabel, zo-rob'a-bel.
Ziphims, zífimz.	Zobah, }	Zuar, zú'ar.
Ziphion, zife-on.	Zobebah, zó'be-bah.	Zuph, zuf.
Ziphites, zífits.	Zohar, zó'hár.	Zur, zur.
Ziphron, zifron.	Zohelath, zó'hé-leth.	Zuriel, zú're-el.
Zippor, zip'pór.	Zoheth, zó'heth.	Zuri-Shaddai, zú'ri-shad-dá'I.
Zipporah, zip-pó'rah, or zip'-pó-rah.	Zophah, zó'fah.	Zuzims, zú'zimz.
	Zophai, zó-fá'I.	

## A BRIEF ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

## AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

### WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND SIGNIFICATION.

Aecomae (ak'ko-mak), [Ind.], land on the other side, or beyond (the water).	the continent south of the equator.	Athabases (ath-a-bas'kah), [Ind.], swampy.
Adirondack (ad-e-ron'dak), [Ind.], the Iroquois name of the Algonquins, signifying "he eats bark."	Ammonoosue (am-mo-noo'-sue), [Ind.], fish-story river.	Attnkapas (at-tuk'a-paw), [Ind.], men-eaters.
Agamenticus (ag-a-men'te-kus), [Ind.], on the other side of the river.	Androscoggin (an-dros-kog'-gin), a name changed, in compliment to Gov. Andros, from <i>amaskohegan</i> , "fish-spearing."	Balize (bah-leer'), corruption of <i>Waliz</i> , a name given by the Spaniards to the place, from its having been discovered and resorted to by an English pirate named <i>Wallace</i> .
Agawam (ag-a-wam'), [Ind.], lowland, marsh, or meadow; also, a place below, or downstream,—with reference to some place above, or upstream.	Annapolis (an-nap'o-lis), city of Anne;—named in honor of Queen Anne, who bestowed several valuable presents on the town.	Baltimore (bawl'te-mór), named after Lord Baltimore, who settled the province of Maryland, in 1635.
Agloehook (ag-e-o-tshook'), [Ind.], place of the spirit of the pines.	Appalachicola (ap-pa-latch'e-kó'la), [Ind.], town of the Appalachites. [hillis.	Baton Rouge (bat ong roozh'), "red stuff." It is said that when the place was first settled, there was growing on the spot a cypress (the bark of which tree is of a reddish color), of immense size and prodigious height, entirely free from branches, except at its very top. One of the settlers playfully remarked that this tree would make a handsome canoe; whence the place has since been called <i>Baton Rouge</i> .
Albany (aw'ba-ne), (N. Y.), named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterward James II., at the time it came into possession of the English, in 1664.	Arizona (ar-e-zó'nah), sand	Behring's Straits (beer'ingz stráitz), named by Captain
Alleghany (al'le-ga-ne), [Ind.], river of the Allicewi.	Arkansas (ar-kan'sas, formerly and erroneously pronounced ar'kan-saw), from <i>Kansas</i> , with the French prefix of arc, a bow.	
Altamaha (al-tah-mah'haw), [Ind.], the place of the village; where the village is.	Aroostook (a-roos'took), [Ind.], good river.	
America (a-mer'e-kah), named after Amerigo Vespucci, who, in 1497, landed upon	Aseutney (as-kut'ne), [Ind.], fire-mountain, from having been burned over.	
	Asiniboine (as-sin'e-bo-in), [Ind.], Stone Sioux, a wandering band of the Sioux.	
	Athafnlaya (atsh-a-fa-lá'yah) [Ind.], long river.	

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## AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

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- Cook after *Behring*, their discoverer.
- Bermudas** (ber-mū'daz), named after Juan *Bermudez*, their Spanish discoverer.
- Boston** (bos'tn), originally *St. Botolph's town*.
- Brazil** (bra-zil'),—Portuguese pron. Brā-zeel'), from the Spanish or Portuguese name of the dyewood exported from the country.
- California** (kal-e-for'ne-ah), a name given by *Cortes*, in the year 1535, to the peninsula now called Lower or Old California, of which he was the discoverer.
- Canada** (kan'a-dah), [Ind.], a collection of huts; a village; a town.
- Canandaigua** (kan'an-dā'gwa), [Ind.], a town set off or separated (from the rest of the tribe).
- Catskill** (katz'kil), [D. *Katzkil*], Mountains, so called from the panthers or lynxes which formerly infested them.
- Cattaraugus** (kat'ta-raw'gus), [Ind.], bad-smelling shore.
- Cayuga** (ka-yoo'gab), [Ind.], long lake.
- Carolina** (kar-o-lī'nah), named after Charles I., of England.
- Chaleur** (shā-loor'), [Fr.], bay of *heats*, so called on account of the extreme heat at the time of its discovery.
- Champlain** (sham-plain'), named after the French officer, Samuel *Champlain*, who discovered it in 1609.
- Charleston** (charl'stn), S. C., named after Charles I., of England.
- Chautauqua** (sha-taw'kwa), [Ind.], corruption of an Indian phrase, signifying "foggy place."
- Chattahoochee** (chat-ta-hoo'tshe), figured or painted stone.
- Chemung** (she-mung'), [Ind.], big horn;— from a fossil tusk found in the river.
- Chesapeake** (ches'a-peek), [Ind.], great waters.
- Chesuncook** (che-sun'cook), [Ind.], great goose lake.
- Chicago** (she-kaw'go), a French form of an Indian word signifying a skunk; also, a will onion, from its strong and disagreeable odor.
- Chicopee** (chik'o-pe), [Ind.], cedar-tree; otherwise birch-bark place.
- Chili** (chī'le), [Peruv.], land of snow.
- Chimborazo** (chim-bo-rah'zo), [Sp.], a chimney.
- Chiquisaca** (choo-ke-sah'kah), [Ind.], from *Choque Saca*, i. e., bridge of gold, from the treasures formerly carried across the river at this point to Cuzco, the town of the Incas.
- Cincinnati** (sin-sin-nah'te), the Roman plural of *Cincinnatus*, the patriot.
- Cocheco** (co-chē'ko), [Ind.], very rapid, or violent;— applied to falls or rapids on various streams.
- Corchituate** (ko-chit'u-ate), [Ind.], land on or near falls or rapid streams.
- Cobusset** (ko-has'set), [Ind.], place of pines.
- Colorado** (kol-o-rah'do), [Sp.], red, or colored.
- Columbia** (ko-lum'be-ah), named after Christopher Columbus.
- Connecticut** (kon-net'e-kut), [Ind. *Qunli-tuk-ut*], (the country) "upon the long river."
- Contoocook** (con-too'cook'), [Ind.], crow river.
- Coo's** (ko-os'), [Ind.], place of pines.
- Crown Point** (krown point), said to have been so named because "scalping parties" were sent out from this place by the French and Indians.
- Dacotah** (da-kō'tah), [Ind.], leagued; allied; the common name of the confederate Sioux tribes.
- Dahlonega** (dah-lon'e-gah), [Ind.], place of gold.
- Damariscotta** (dam'a-ris-kot'ta), [Ind.], alewife place.
- Delaware** (del'a-wāre), named in honor of Thomas West, lord *de la Ware*, who visited the bay in 1610, and died on his vessel, at its mouth.
- Detroit** (de-troit'), [Fr.], named from the river or "strait" [Fr. *détroit*], on which it is built.
- Dominica** (dom-e-nee'kah), [Sp. *Dominica*, Sunday], named from the day of its discovery by Columbus.
- Endor** (ek-wah'dör), [Sp.], equator, so named from its position under the line.
- El Paso del Norte** (el pah'so del norte), [Sp.], the North Pass.
- Erle** (ē're), [Ind.], wild cat; the name of a fierce tribe exterminated by the Iroquois.
- Esquimaux** (es'ke-mō), [Ind.], eaters of raw flesh.
- Florida** (flor'ē-dah), named by Ponce de Leon from the day on which he discovered it, Easter Sunday, called in Spanish, *Pascua Florida*.
- Georgia** (geor'ge-ah), named in honor of George II., of England.
- Hayti** (hā'te), [Ind.], high land.
- Housatonic** (hoo'sa-ton'ik), [Ind.], stream beyond the mountains.
- Hudson** (hud'sn), named after Henry *Hudson*, who ascended the river in 1607.
- Huron** (hū'ron), from Fr. *Aure*, a name applied by the French to the Wyandots.
- Indiana** (in'de-an'ah), from the word *Indian*.
- Illinois** (il-le-noiz', or il-le-noi'), from Ind. *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, "tribe of men."
- Iowa** (i'o-wah), the French form of an Indian word, signifying "the drowsy" or the "sleepy ones;" a Sioux name of the Pahoja or "Gray-snow" tribe.
- Jamaica** (ja-mā'kah), [Ind., *Cay-may-ca*, or *Hay-ma-ca*], said to mean "a country abounding in springs."
- Kalmazoo** (kal'ah-mah-zoo'), [I.-d.], a name derived from stones seen through the

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## AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

- water, which, by refraction, look like others.
- Kansas** (kan'sas), [Ind.], smoky water; also said to signify good potato.
- Katandin** (ka-tah'din), [Ind.], the highest place.
- Kearsarge** (ker'sahrij), [Ind.], the high place.
- Kennebec** (ken-ne-bek'), [Ind.], long lake; — a name of Moosehead Lake transferred to the river.
- Kennebunk** (ken-ne-bunk'), [Ind.], long water place.
- Kenosha** (ke-no'shah), [Ind.], pike river.
- Kentucky** (ken-tuk'e), [Ind.], at the head of a river.
- Labrador** (lab-rah-dör'), [Sp.], named by the Spaniards *Tierra Labrador*, "cultivable land," to distinguish it from Greenland.
- Lima** (li'mah), — Peruvian pron. lee'mah, a corruption by the Indians or Spaniards of the ancient native name, *Rimac*.
- Louisiana** (loo'e-ze-ah'nah), named after Louis XIV., of France.
- Mackinaw** (mak'e-naw), an abbreviation of *Michilimackinac*.
- Manhattan** (man-hat'tn), [Ind.], munnoh-atan, the town on the island.
- Manitoulin** (man-e-too'lin), [Ind.], Spirit islands.
- Maryland** (mä're-land), named after Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.
- Massachusetts** (mas'sa-chü'sets), [Ind.], about the great hills, i. e., the "Blue Hills."
- Hemphremagog** (mem-fre-mä'gog), [Ind.], lake of abundance.
- Menan** (me-nan'), [Ind.], island.
- Merrimac** (mer're-mak), [Ind.], swift water.
- Memphis** (mem'fis), the temple of the Good God.
- Mexico** (meks'e-ko), [Aztec], the place of *Meztili*, the Aztec god of war.
- Michigan** (mish'e-on, — formerly pron. mish-e-gan'), [Ind.], a weir for fish.
- Michilimackinac** (mish'll-e-mak'in-aw), [Ind.], great turtle place.
- Milwaukee** (mil-waw'ke), [Ind.], rich land.
- Minnehaha** (min-ne-hah-hah), [Ind.], laughing water, curling water a waterfall.
- Minnesota** (min-ne-só'tah), [Ind.], cloudy water; whitish water.
- Mississippi** (mis-sis-sip'pe), [Ind.], great and long river.
- Missouri** (mis-soo're), [Ind.], muddy.
- Mobile** (mo-beel'), corrupted from *Mouville*.
- Mohawk** (mo'hawk), [Ind.], men-eaters. Literally, it signifies eaters of live food — a name given by the New England or eastern Indians to the Iroquois.
- Montpelier** (mont-pê'te-fr), [Fr.], mountain of the young girls.
- Monadnock** (mo-nad'nok), [Ind.], the Spirit's place.
- Monongahela** (mo-nan-ga-hé'lah), [Ind.], falling-in bank river.
- Montauk** (mon-tawk), [Ind.], a manito-tree.
- Montreal** (mont-re-awl'), [Fr.], Royal Mountain, — so named by the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, 1534-35.
- Muskego** (mus-kee'go), [Ind.], place of cranberries.
- Muskingum** (mus-king'gum), [Ind.], moose-eye river.
- Nahant** (na-hant'), [Ind.], at the point.
- Nashua** (nash'u-ah), [Ind.], between [the rivers].
- Naugatuck** (naw'ga-tuk), [Ind.], fork of the rivers; point between two rivers.
- Nebraska** (ne-bras'kah), [Ind.], water valley, shallow river.
- Nepissing** (nep'is-sing), [Ind.], at the small lake.
- Neshotah** (nesh-ó'tah), [Ind.], twins (the "Two Rivers," Wisconsin).
- Neversink** (nev'er-sink), [Ind.], high land between waters.
- Newfoundland** (nú'fund-land), named by its discoverer, John Cabot, in 1497, first applied to all the territory discovered by him, but afterward restricted to the island to which it is now applied.
- New Hampshire** (nu hamp'sheer), named after the county of Hampshire, in England.
- New Jersey** (nujer'ze), named in honor of Sir John Carteret, an inhabitant of the isle of Jersey.
- New York** (nu york), named after the Duke of York, afterwards James II.
- Niagara** (ni-ag-a-rah), [Ind.], neck of water; — connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.
- Norridgewock** (nor'rij-wok), [Ind.], place of deer.
- North River** (north river), (i. e., the Hudson, at New York), so called in distinction from the Delaware, which was styled the *South River*.
- Norwalk** (nor'wawk), [Ind.], the middle land (a tract between two rivers).
- Nova Scotia** (nó'va skó'she-ah), [Lat.], New Scotland.
- Ochmulgee** (ok-mul'ge), [Ind.], the rivers, the water-courses.
- Oconee** (o-kó'ne), [Ind.], water-course, small river.
- Ohio** (hi'ó), [Ind.], beautiful.
- Oneida** (o-ni dah), [Ind.], people of the beacon stone.
- Onondaga** (on-un-daw'gah), [Ind.], place of the hills.
- Ontario** (on-tá-re-o), [Ind.], from *Ononté*, "a village on a mountain," the chief seat of the Onondagas.
- Oregon** (or'e-gn), named by Carver, Oregon or Oregan, i. e., River of the West.
- Orinoco** (ó're-nó'ko), [Ind.], coiling snake.
- Osage** (o-sáj'), [Ind.], the strong.
- Ossipee** (os'se-pe), [Ind.], stony river.
- Oswego** (os-wé'go), the Onondaga name for Lake Ontario.
- Ottawa** (ot-tah-wah), [Ind.], traders.
- Owasco** (o-wos'ko), [Ind.], a bridge.
- Passaic** (pas-sá'ik), [Ind.], valley.
- Passamaquoddy** (pas'sah-mah-quod'de), [Ind.], great place for pollock.

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## AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

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- Pasumpsic** (pas-sum'sik), [Ind.], much clear river.
- Pawcatuck** (paw ka-tuk'), [Ind.], clear river.
- Pawtucket** (paw-tuk'et), [Ind.], at the falls.
- Pawtuxet** (paw-tuks'et), [Ind.], at the little falls.
- Pemigewasset** (pem'e-je-wos'-set), [Ind.], crooked place of pines.
- Pennsylvania** (pen'sil-vá'-ne-ah), Penn's woods [Lat. *Sylva*, a wood], named after William Penn, who settled the country in 1681.
- Penobscot** (pe-nob'scot), at the rock, rock land; applied originally to a place near Castine—near to the river.
- Philadelphia** (fil-a-del'fe-ah), [Gr.], city of brotherly love.
- Piscataqua** (pis-kat'ah-kwah), [Ind.], great deer river.
- Potomac** (po-tó-mak), [Ind.], place of the burning pine, resembling a council-fire.
- Poughkeepsie** (po-kip'se), [Ind.], shallow inlet, safe harbor for small boats.
- Prairie du Chien** (prá're doo sheen), [Fr.], dog prairie.
- Presque Isle** (presk'eel), [Fr.], "peninsula."
- Quebec** (kwe-bek'), an Algonquin term, meaning "take care of the rock."
- Quinebaug** (kwin-e-bawg'), [Ind.], long pond.
- Quinnipiac** (kwin'ne-pe-ak), [Ind.], the surrounding country.
- Quinsigamond** (kwin-sig'a-mond), [Ind.], fishing-place for pickerel.
- Raleigh** (raw'le), named in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh, who planted a colony on the Roanoke, about 1585.
- Rapidam** (rap-id-an') or **Rapid Ann**, said to have been named in honor of Queen Anne.
- Rappahannock** (rap-pa-han'-nok), [Ind.], river of quick rising waters.
- Rhode Island** (rode í'land), named from a fancied resemblance to the island of Rhodes.
- Roanoke** (ro-sh-nók'), [Ind.], equivalent to *peag*, sea-shell or wampum.
- Sagadahoc** (sag-ah-dah-hok'), [Ind.], ending-place, *i. e.*, mouth of the Kennebec.
- Sandusky** (san-dus'ke), [Ind.], cold spring.
- San Domingo** (sán do-ming'-go), [Sp.], Holy Sabbath.
- San Francisco** (sán frau-sis'-ko), [Sp.], St. Francis.
- San José** (sán ho-sá'), St. Joseph.
- San Paulo** (sán paw'lo), [Sp.], St. Paul.
- San Salvador** (sán sál-vá-dór'), [Sp.], Holy Saviour.
- Santa Barbaratsán** (tah bar'bá-rab), [Sp.], St. Barbara.
- Santa Cruz** (sán'tah croos), [Sp.], Holy Cross.
- Santa Fe** (sán'tah fá), [Sp.], Holy Faith.
- Santiago** (sán'te-ah'go), [Sp.], for Sant Iago, St. James.
- Saranne** (sar-ah-nak'), [Ind.], river that flows under rock.
- Saratoga** (sar-ah-tó-gah), [Ind.], place of the miraculous waters in a rock.
- Saskatchewan** (sas-katsh'eh-wan), [Ind.], swift current.
- Sehencetady** (ske-nck'tab-de), [Ind.], river valley beyond or through the pine trees.
- Sehoharie** (sko-har're), [Ind.], so named from a tributary which throws out its waters so forcibly as to cross the main stream.
- Schoodie** (skoo'dik), [Ind.], burnt lands, from large fires about 1675.
- Sebago** (se-bá'go), [Ind.], place or region of river lake.
- Seneca** (sen'e-kah), a corrupt Indian pronunciation of the Dutch *sinnibar*, vermilion.
- Shetucket** (she-tuk'et), [Ind.], the land between the rivers.
- Skowhegan** (skow-hé'gau), [Ind.], spearing.
- Tallahassee** (tal-lah-has'se), [Ind.], old town.
- Tallahatchee** (tal-lah-hatsh'e), [Ind.], river of the rock.
- Tallapoosa** (tal-lah poo'sah), [Ind.], swift water.
- Tennessee** (ten-nes-see), [Ind.], river of the Big Bend.
- Terra del Fuego** (ter'rah del fu-é'go), [Sp.], land of fire, discovered by Magellan, in 1520, and so named on ac-
- count of the great fires which he saw along the coast, and which he supposed to be the eruption of volcanoes.
- Terre-Haute** (ter'reh-hót'), [Fr.], high land.
- Tioga** (ti-ó'gah), [Ind.], swift current.
- Tippecanoe** (tip-pe-kah-noo'), [Ind.], a kind of fish living in this branch of the Wabash river.
- Titicut** (tit'e-kut), [Ind.], a contraction of an Indian word, meaning "on the great river."
- Toledo** (to-lé'do), [Lat. *Toledum*], named by its Jewish founders from Heb. *toledoth*, generations, families, races.
- Toronto** (to-ron'to), [Ind.], an Iroquois term denoting oak trees rising from the lake.
- Tortugas** (tor-too'gahs), [Sp.], the "tortoises."
- Umbagog** (um-bá'gog), [Ind.], clear lake, shallow.
- Vancouver Island** (van-coo' ver í'land), named after Vancouver, who visited the island in 1792.
- Vermont** (ver-mont'), from Fr. *verd*, green, *mont*, mountain, green mountains.
- Virginia** (vir-gin'e-ah), named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the *Virgin Queen*, in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize this region.
- Wabash** (waw'bash), [Ind.], a cloud blown forward by an equinoctial wind.
- Wachusett** (wah-choo'set), [Ind.], the mountain.
- Washington** (wash'ing-tun), named after George Washington, the first president of the United States.
- Wa-hita** (wosh'e-taw), [Ind.], male deer.
- Wetumpka** (we-tum'kah), [Ind.], waterfall, tumbling water.
- Winona** (we-nó'nah), [Ind.], first-born daughter.
- Winnipeg** (win'ne-peg), [Ind.], turbid water.
- Winnipisogee** (win-ne-pis-sok'ke), [Ind.], land of the beautiful lake; otherwise,



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beautiful lake of the high land.	Wisconsin (wis-kon'sin), wild rushing channel.	do you say?" a name given by the Spaniards from the answer returned by the natives to an inquiry concerning the name of the country.
Winooki (we-noos'ke), [Ind.], beautiful stone river.	Yucatan (yoo-kah-tan'), from the Ind. <i>yuca tan</i> , "What	
Wisaset (wis-kas'set), [Ind.], place of yellow pine.		

## POPULAR NAMES

OF

## AMERICAN STATES AND CITIES.

- Acadia.** The original, and now the poetic, name of Nova Scotia.
- Athens of America.** A name sometimes given to Boston, Mass.
- Badger State.** A name popularly given to the State of Wisconsin.
- Bay State.** A popular name of Massachusetts, which was originally called the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.
- Bayou State.** A name sometimes given to the State of Mississippi, which abounds in bayous, or creeks.
- Bear State.** A name by which the State of Arkansas is sometimes designated, on account of the number of bears that infest its forests.
- Blue Hen, The.** A cant or popular name for the State of Delaware.
- Buckeye State.** The State of Ohio;—popularly so called from the Buckeye tree, which abounds there.
- City of Brotherly Love.** Philadelphia is sometimes so called, this being the literal signification of the name.
- City of Churches.** A name popularly given to the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., from the unusually large number of churches which it contains.
- City of Elms.** A familiar denomination of New Haven, Conn., many of the streets of which are thickly shaded with lofty elms.
- City of Magnificent Distances.** A popular designation given to the city of Washington, the capital of the United States, which is laid out on a very large scale.
- City of Notions.** A popular name for Boston, Mass.
- City of Rocks.** A descriptive name popularly given to the city of Nashville, Tenn.
- City of Splendies.** A name popularly given to the city of Lowell, Mass., the largest cotton-manufacturing town in the United States.
- City of the Straits.** A name popularly given to Detroit, Mich which is situated on the west bank of the river or strait connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie. *Dé-troit* is a French word, meaning "strait."
- Columbia.** A name often given to America, from a feeling of poetic justice to its discoverer. The application of the term is usually restricted to the United States.
- Corn-cracker, The.** A popular nickname or designation for the State of Kentucky. The inhabitants of the State are often called *Corn-crackers*.
- Cradle of Liberty.** A popular name given to Faneuil Hall, a large public edifice in Boston, Mass.
- Creole State.** A name sometimes given to the State of Louisiana, in which the descendants of the original French and Spanish settlers constitute a large proportion of the population.
- Crescent City.** A popular name for the city of New Orleans.
- Dark and Bloody Ground, The.** An expression often used in allusion to Kentucky, of which name it is said to be the translation.
- Diamond State.** A name sometimes given to the State of Delaware, from its small size and great worth, or supposed importance.
- Empire City.** The city of New York, the chief city of America.
- Empire State.** A popular name of the State of New York, the most populous and the wealthiest State in the Union.
- Excelsior State.** The State of New York, sometimes so called from the motto, "Excelsior," upon its coat of arms.
- Fall City.** Louisville, Ky.;—popularly so called from the falls which, at this place, impede the navigation of the Ohio River.
- Father of Waters.** A popular name given to the river Mississippi on account of its great length (3,160 miles),

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- and the very large number of its tributaries, of which the Red, the Arkansas, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Illinois, the Des Moines, the Wisconsin, and the St. Peter's or Minnesota, are the most important. The literal signification of the name, which is of Indian origin, is said to be "*great river*."
- Flour City.** A popular designation of the city of Rochester, N. Y., a place remarkable for its extensive manufacturing of flour.
- Flower City.** Springfield, Illinois, the capital of the State, which is distinguished for the beauty of its surroundings.
- Forest City.** Cleveland, Ohio;—so called from the many ornamental trees with which the streets are bordered. Also, a name given to Portland, Maine, a city distinguished for its many oaks and other beautiful shade-trees.
- Freestone State.** The State of Connecticut;—sometimes so called from the quarries of freestone which it contains.
- Garden City.** A popular name for Chicago, a city which is remarkable for the number and beauty of its private gardens.
- Garden of the West.** A name usually given to Kansas, but sometimes applied to Illinois and others of the Western States, which are all noted for their productiveness.
- Garden of the World.** A name frequently given to the vast country, comprising more than 1,200,000 square miles, which is drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries,—a region of almost unexampled fertility.
- Gate City.** Keokuk, Iowa;—popularly so called. It is situated at the foot of the lower rapids of the Mississippi (which extend twelve miles, with a fall of twenty-four feet), and is the natural head of navigation. A portion of the city is built on a bluff one hundred and fifty feet high.
- Gibraltar of America.** A name often given to the city of Quebec, which, from its position, and natural and artificial means of defense, is the most strongly fortified city in America.
- Gotham (Gó'tham).** A popular name for the city of New York;—first given to it in "*Salmagundi*," (a humorous work by Washington Irving, and William Irving, and James K. Paulding), because the inhabitants were such wiseacres.
- Granite State.** A popular name for the State of New Hampshire, the mountainous portions of which are largely composed of granite.
- Green-Mountain State.** A popular name of Vermont, the Green Mountains being the principal mountain range in the State.
- Hawkeye State.** The State of Iowa;—said to be so named after an Indian chief, who was once a terror to *voyageurs* to its borders.
- Hoosier State (hoo'zhur).** The State of Indiana, the inhabitants of which are often called *Hoosiers*. This word is a corruption of *husher*, formerly a common term for a bully, throughout the West.
- Hub of the Universe.** A burlesque and popular designation of Boston, Mass., originating with the American humorist, Oliver Wendell Holmes.
- Iron City.** A name popularly given to Pittsburgh, Pa., a city distinguished for its numerous and immense iron manufactures.
- Key of the Gulf.** A name often given to the island of Cuba, from its position at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico.
- Key-stone State.** The State of Pennsylvania;—so called from its having been the central State of the Union at the time of the formation of the Constitution. If the names of the thirteen original States are arranged in the form of an arch, Pennsylvania will occupy the place of the keystone.
- King of Waters.** A name given to the River Amazon, in South America.
- Lake State.** A name popularly given to the State of Michigan, which borders upon the four lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie.
- Land of Steady Habits.** A name by which the State of Connecticut is sometimes designated, in allusion to the moral character of its inhabitants.
- Little Rhody.** A popular designation of Rhode Island, the smallest of the United States.
- Love Star State.** The State of Texas;—so called from the device on its coat of arms.
- Lumber State.** A popular designation for the State of Maine, the inhabitants of which are largely engaged in cutting and filing lumber, or of converting it into boards, shingles, scantling, and the like.
- Mason and Dixon's Line.** A name given to the southern boundary line of the *free* State of Pennsylvania which separated it from the *slave* States of Maryland and Virginia. It was run—except about twenty-two miles—by Charles Mason & Jeremiah Dixon, two English mathematicians and surveyors, between November 15, 1763, and December 26, 1767. During the excited debate in Congress, in 1820, on the question of excluding slavery from Missouri, the eccentric John Randolph, of Roanoke, made great use of this phrase, which was caught up and re-echoed by every newspaper in the land, and thus gained the celebrity which it still maintains.

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**Modern Athens.** A name often given to Boston, Massachusetts, a city remarkable for the high intellectual character of its citizens, and for its many excellent literary, scientific, and educational institutions and publications.

**Monumental City.** The city of Baltimore — so called from the monuments which it contains.

**Mother of Presidents.** A name frequently given to the State of Virginia, which has furnished six Presidents to the Union.

**Mother of States.** A name sometimes given to the State of Virginia, the first settled of the thirteen States which united in the Declaration of Independence.

**Mound City.** A name popularly given to St. Louis, on account of the numerous artificial mounds that occupied the site on which the city is built.

**Nutmeg State.** A popular name for the State of Connecticut, the inhabitants of which have such a reputation for shrewdness, that they have been jocosely accused of palming off wooden nutmegs on unsuspecting purchasers, instead of the genuine article.

**Old Colony.** A name popularly given to that portion of Massachusetts included within the original limits of the Plymouth Colony, which was formed at an earlier date than the colony of Massachusetts Bay. In 1692 the two colonies were united in one province, bearing the name of the latter, and, at

the formation of the Federal Union, became the *State of Massachusetts*.

**Old Dominion.** A popular name for the State of Virginia. The origin of this term has been differently accounted for by different writers.

**Old North State.** A popular designation of the State of North Carolina.

**Palmetto State.** The State of South Carolina; so called from the arms of the State, which contain a palmetto.

**Panhandle, The.** A fanciful and cant name given to the most northerly portion of the State of West Virginia, — a long narrow projection between the Ohio River and the Western boundary of Pennsylvania.

**Peninsula State.** The State of Florida; — so called from its shape.

**Pine-Tree State.** A popular name of the State of Maine, the central and northern portions of which are covered with extensive pine forests.

**Prairie State.** A name given to Illinois, in allusion to the widespread and beautiful prairies, which form a striking feature of the scenery of the State.

**Puritan City.** A name sometimes given to the city of Boston, Mass., in allusion to the character of its founders and early inhabitants.

**Quaker City.** A popular name of Philadelphia, which was planned and settled by William Penn, accompanied by a colony of English Friends.

**Queen City.** A popular name of Cincinnati; — so called when it was the undisputed

commercial metropolis of the West.

**Queen City of the Lakes.** A name sometimes given to the city of Buffalo, N. Y., from its position and importance.

**Queen of the Antilles (anteelz').** An appellation sometimes given to Cuba, which, from its great size, its rich natural productions, its fine harbors, its varied and beautiful scenery, and its commanding geographical position, ranks first among all the islands of the West Indian group.

**Queen of the West.** A name sometimes given to Cincinnati.

**Railroad City.** Indianapolis, the capital of the State of Indiana, is sometimes called by this name, as being the terminus of various railroads.

**Salt River.** A cant name for an imaginary river up which defeated political parties are supposed to be sent to oblivion.

**Smoky City.** A name sometimes given to Pittsburg, an important manufacturing city of Pennsylvania.

**Sucker State.** A cant name given to the State of Illinois, the inhabitants of which are very generally called *suckers* throughout the West.

**Turpentine State.** A popular name for the State of North Carolina, which produces and exports immense quantities of turpentine.

**Wolverine State.** The State of Michigan; — popularly so called from its abounding with wolverines.

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## SPECIMENS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, EXHIBITING THE PROGRESS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

CÆDMON, A. D. 680.

Nu we sceolan herian  
heofon rices weard,  
metodes mihte,  
and his mod-ge-thonc,  
wera wulder fæder!  
swa he wundra ge-hwæs,  
ece dryhen  
oord onstealde.

Now we shall praise  
the guardian of heaven,  
the might of the creator,  
and his counsel,  
the glory-father of men!  
how he of all wonders,  
the eternal lord,  
formed the beginning.

ALFRED THE GREAT, A. D. 841-891.

Swa clæne heo wæs othfeallen on Anglecynne, that feawa wæron behæonan Humber the hira thenunge euthon understandan on Englisc, oththe furthun an ærend-ge-writ of Ledene on Englice areccan; and ic wene that naht monice begeondan Humber wæron. Swa feawa heora wæron, that ic furthun anne ænigwe ne mæc-ge-thencan besuthan Thamise tha tha ic to rice feng. Gode ælmyhtigum ay thane, that we nu ænigne an steal habbað larcown.

So clean it was ruined amongst the English people, that there were very few on this side the Humber who could understand their service in English, or declare forth an epistle out of Latin into English; and I think that there were not many beyond the Humber. So few such there were, that I cannot think of a single one to the south of the Thames when I began to reign. To God Almighty be thanks, that we now have any teacher in stall.

THE ORMULUM, 1205.

Nu, brotherr Wallterr, brotherr min  
Afterr the flashes ki-de;  
Annd brotherr min i Cristenddom  
Thurrr fulluht and thurrr trowwthe;  
Annd brotherr min i Godess hus.

Now, brother Walter, brother mine  
After the flesh's kind (or nature);  
And brother mine in Christendom  
Through baptism and through truth,  
And brother mine in God's house.

THOMAS OF ERCHLDOWN, 1280.

Glad a man was he  
The tournament dede-gric,  
That maidens might him se  
And over the walles to lye;  
Thai asked who was fre  
To win the maistris;

Thai seyð that best was he  
The child of Ermonie  
In Tour:  
Forthi chosen was he  
To maiden Blaunche Flour.

WILLIAM LANGLAND, 1378.

In a somer seson whan soft was the sonne,  
I shope me in shroudes as I a shepe were. (1)  
In habite as an heremite, unholy of workes,  
Went wyde in this world, wondres to here.  
Ac (2) on a May mornynge, on Maluerne hilles,  
Me hyfel a ferly (3) of fairy, me thouthie;  
I was wery forwandered, and went me to reste  
Ynder a brode bank by a bornes (4) side;  
And as I lay, and leneð, and loked in the wateres,  
I slombred in a slepyng, it sweyued so merye. (5)

The alliterative character of the above is shown by the letters in *italics*.

CHAUCER, 1328-1400.

His breed, his ale, was alway after oon; (6)  
A bettre envyned (7) man was nowher noon,  
Withouth the bake mete was nevere his hous,

1 *Shepe*, shepherd; it oftener means sheep.

2 *Rot*.

3 *A wonder*.

4 *A brook or burn*.

5 *Sounded so merry or pleasant*.

6 *Oon*, one.

7 *Stored with wine*.



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Of fleissch and flassch, and that so plentyvous,  
It sneuede in his hous of mete and drynke,  
Of alle deyntees that men cowde thynke.  
After the sondry sesouns of the year,  
Sochaunge he his mete and his soper;  
Ful many a fat partrie hadde he in mewe,  
And many a breu and many a luce in stowe.  
Woo was his cook, but if his sauce were  
Poynaunt and scharp, and redy all his gere.  
His table dormant in his halle alway  
Stood redy covered al the longe day.

JOHN WYCLIFFE, 1324-1384.

*Gospel of St. Mark, Chapter I.*

- 1 The bigynnynge of the gospel of Jhesu Crist, the sone of God.
- 2 As it is writun in Ysaie, the prophete, Lo! I send myn angel bifore thi face, that schal make thi weye redy before thee.
- 3 The voyce of oon cryinge in desert, Make ye redy the weye of the Lord, make ye his pathis rihtful.
- 4 Jhon was in desert baptisynge, and prechinge the baptym of penauce, into remisicoun of synnes.
- 5 And alle men of Jerusalem wenten out to him, and all the cuntree of Judee; and weren baptisid of him in the flood of Jordan, knowlechinge her synnes.
- 6 And Jhon was clothid with leeris of camelis, and a girdil of skyn abowte his leendis; and he eet locusts, and hony of the wode, and prechide, seyinge:
- 7 A strengere than I schal come aftir me, of whom I knelinge am not worthi for to vndo, or vnbynde, the thwong of his schoon.

JOHN LYDGATE, 1373-1460.

<p>Ageyn trouth falsched hath no myght; Fy on querilis nat grouded upon right! With-oute which may be no victorye, Therefor ech man ha this in memorye, That gret power, shortly to conclude, Plenty of good, nor much multitude,</p>	<p>Sleight or engyne, fors or felonye, Arn to feble to holden charpariye Ageyns trouth who that list take hede; For at the end falschede may not spede Tendare long; ye shul fynde it thus.</p>
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WILLIAM TYNDALL, 1477-1536.

Oure Father which arte in heven, halowed be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy wyll be fulfilled, as well in erth, as hit ys in heven. Geve vs this daye oure dayly breade. And forgeve vs oure treaspases, even as we forgeve them which treaspas vs. Leede vs not into temptacion, but delyvre vs from yveill. Amen.

ROGER ASCHAM, 1515-1568.

"These bee the enchantementes of Circes, brought out of Italie to marre mens maner in England; much, by example of ill life, but more by proceptes of fonde bookes, of late translated out of Italian into English, sold in every shop in London. . . . There bee moe of these ungracious bookes set out in Printe wythin these fewe monethes, than have bene sene in England many score yeares before. . . . Than they have in more reverence the triumphes of Petrarche: than the Genesis of Moses: They make more account of Tullies offices, than S. Pauls epistles: of a tale in Bocace than a storie of the Bible."

EDMUND SPENCER, 1552-1599.

"The forous day gan early to appere;  
And fayre Aurora from the deawy bed  
Of aged Tithone gan herselfe to reare  
With rosy cheekes, for shame as blushing red:  
Her golden lockes, for hast, were loosely shed  
About her eares, when Una her did marke  
Clymbe to her charet, all with flowers spred,  
From heven high to chase the chearelesse darke;  
With mery note her lowd salutes the mounting Jarke.

# HOW TO PRONOUNCE DIFFICULT WORDS.

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## PRINCIPLES OF CORRECT PRONUNCIATION.

Pronunciation is just when every letter has its proper sound, and every syllable has its proper accent or quality.—*Dr. Johnson.*

THE difficulties of pronunciation arise from the nature of language; the imperfections of alphabets, and the ignorance, carelessness or affectation of the generality of speakers.

These difficulties are so numerous that it would be impossible to notice them all, even in the most cursory manner, in so small a work.

We shall, however, give a few general principles which will be found to embrace almost all that is useful in practice.

1. The ANALOGIES of the language, the AUTHORITY of lexicographers, and above all, the CUSTOM of the most correct and elegant speakers, are the guides to which we must refer in all cases of difficulty. Nor can these difficulties, in every case, be resolved by such references; for we shall often find analogy opposed to analogy, authority to authority, and custom divided, even among the most elegant speakers.

2. In cases in which custom or authority is divided, we should give the preference to the pronunciation which is most in accordance with analogy. The word *Rome*, for instance, should be pronounced *róme* rather than *room*; and this is beginning to be the case, though the latter pronunciation was once thought “irrevocably fixed in the language.”

3. The three great and prevailing errors in pronunciation are VULGARITY, PEDANTRY, and AFFECTATION. Against each of these faults we should be constantly on our guard; but most of all against AFFECTATION for it is by far the most odious.

4. The following excellent observations from Dr. Johnson deserve particular attention:—

“FOR PRONUNCIATION, the best general rule is to consider

those of the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words. Of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskillfulness, and affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation."

5. Every word of two or more syllables has in pronunciation a certain ACCENT, that is, a peculiar stress or force laid upon a particular syllable.

If the accent in any word is misplaced, the pronunciation is injured or destroyed. Compare, for instance, the different pronunciations of *refu'se* and *ref'use*; *desert'* and *des'ert*; *minu'te* and *min'ute*.

a. Some words, in addition to the principal, have a SECONDARY, or weaker accent; as in

Ad'verti''se,  
Ar'tizan',

Ab'sente''e,  
Ben'efac'tor,

Com'plaisan't,  
Con'versa'tion.

6. The general tendency of our language is to accent the root, and not the termination of a word. Hence the natural position of the accent in English words is in the first syllable. As a general rule, therefore, English or Saxon words should have the accent on the first syllable.

This general rule is exemplified not only by the usual position of the accent in English or Saxon words, particularly in DISSYLLABLES and TRISYLLABLES, but also by the tendency which we observe in our language to bring words of foreign origin under the English or radical accent.

a. The words *memoir*, *bouquet* and *reservoir*, for instance, have been brought under the English accent, and *complaisant*, *balcony*, *revenue*, *cravat*, *s-line*, and many others, are on the way. Hence also the popular pronunciation of the word *police* (namely *pó-lis*); and the colloquial, but now recognized pronunciation of *boatswain*, (*bo'sn*), *cocksawin* (*cock'sn*), *cupboard* (*cupburd*), etc. Many foreign words, however, particularly French, have struggled successfully against the English tendency; as

Antique

Critique

Palanquin

Ravine

Brazil

Fascine

Profile

Recitative

Bombazin

Fatigue

Quarantine

Repartee

Caprice

Grimace

Machine

Routine

Capuchin	Invalid	Marine	Tambourine
Chagrin	Pelisse	Magazine	Tontine
Chemise	Police	Mandarin	Unique

b. With regard to words of Greek or Latin origin, it may be laid down as a general rule, that when they are adopted whole or without change the accent or quantity of the original word is usually preserved; as in

Anath'ema	Dilem'ma	Diplo'ma	Hori'zon
Acu'men	Bitu'men	Deco'rum	Specta'tor

c. In many such words, however, the English tendency has prevailed; as in

Or'ator	Sen'ator	Aud'itor	Pleth'ora
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7. This tendency is, however, counteracted to a certain extent by another natural tendency in the language. In words used as verbs, the tendency of the accent is to the termination, and not to the root. Hence, in verbs of two syllables, the accent is generally on the last, and in verbs of three syllables, on the last, or last but one.

a. Hence the unsettled position of the accent in such words as

Confiscate	Contemplate	Enervate
Compensate	Demonstrate	Extirpate

Some authorities, following the general tendency, place the accent on the first syllable, as *com'pensate*; while others hold that, as verbs, it is better to accent the second syllable, as *compen'sate*.

8. The radical accent is also counteracted by the tendency in compound or derivative words to follow the accent of their primaries; as in

Admi' rer from admi're	Begin'ning	from begin'
Abet'tor " abet'	Commen'cement	" commen'ce
Profess'or " profess'	Commit'tal	" commit
Assail'able " assail'	Coquet'ry	" coquet'te

a. In many cases, however, the radical or general tendency of the accent has prevailed; as in

Ad'mirable from admi're	Adver'tisement from adverti'se
Com'parable " compa're	Chas'tisement " chasti'se
Lam'entable " lament	Dis'putant " dispu'te

b. In several words the contest is, as yet, undecided; as in

Ac'ceptable or accept'able	Dis'putable or dispu'table
Com'mendable or commend'able	Con'fessor or confess'or



9. The tendency in compound or derivative words to preserve the accent of their primaries, is crossed by another natural tendency, namely, the disposition in compound or derivative words to shorten the long sounds or syllables of their primaries: as in the following words:—

Depravity	from deprave	Maintenance	from maintain
Severity	" severe	Shepherd	" shepherd
Divinity	" divine	Splenetic	" spleen
Consolatory	" console	Gosling	" goose
Granary	" grain	Throttle	" throat
Villainy	" villain	Pronunciation	" pronounce
Desperate	" despair	Southerly	" south

10. ACCENT, from its very nature, must affect not only the syllable under it, but also the syllable next it; for in proportion as the one is dwelt upon, the other is passed quickly over. This is exemplified by the usual pronunciation of the unaccented syllable in the following words:—

Cab'bage	Fur'nace	Cli mate	Cap'tain
Courage	Menace	Curate	Fountain
Image	Palace	Prelate	Villain
Village	Solace	Private	Britain
For'eign	Fa'vor	Fa'mous	Car'riage
Forfeit	Fervor	Pious	Marriage
Surfeit	Humor	Pompous	Parliament
Sovereign	Labor	Monstrous	William

In the preceding words the unaccented syllable is pronounced quickly and indistinctly; and in the case of a diphthong, one of the vowels is omitted altogether in the pronunciation. Compare, for example, the different sounds of the termination *age* in the words *cab'bage* and *enga'ge*, *pres'age* and *pres'a'ge*. Compare, also, the different pronunciations of the accented and unaccented syllables in the following words:—

Contain'	Cap'tain	Retain'	Foun'tain
Allay'	Sun'day	Ally'	Sal'ly
Deceit'	For'feit	Conceit'	Sur'feit
Perceive'	For'eign	Survey'	Sur'vey

11. Hence it is that such combinations as *ea*, *ia*, *ie*, *eo*, *io*, *cous*, *ious*, following an accented syllable, are, in pronunciation, usually drawn into one sound or syllable, though composed of more than one vowel; as in

Ocean	(o'shan)	Surgeon	(sur'jun)
Logician	(lo-jish'an)	Luncheon	(lun'shun)
Social	(so'shal)	Pension	(pen'shun)
Partial	(par'shal)	Mention	(men'shun)
Conscience	(con'shense)	Gorgeous	(gor'jus)
Patient	(pa'shent)	Gracious	(gra'shus)

a. And when *c*, *s*, or *t* precedes any of these combination, it has, by the quickness of the enunciation, and the consequent blending of its sound with the vowel, the force of *sh*, as in the examples just given.

b. Hence the terminations *cial*, *sial*, and *tial*, are pronounced like *shal*; as in *commercial*, *controversial*, and *martial*.

c. The terminations *ceous*, *cious*, and *tious* are pronounced like *shus*; as in *farinaceous*, *capacious*, and *contentious*.

d. The terminations *geous* and *gious* are pronounced like *jus*; as in *courageous* and *religious*.

e. The terminations *sion* and *tion* are pronounced like *shun*; as in *mission* and *invention*; but the termination *sion*, preceded by a vowel, is pronounced like *zhun*; as in *explosion* and *confusion*.

12. The seat of the accent will generally serve as a guide in the pronunciation of final syllables in *ICE*, *ILE*, *INE*, *ISE*, and *ITE*. When the *i* is accented, it is long, and when unaccented, it is usually short; as in the following words:—

Advice	Nov'ice	Suffice	Of fice
Reville	Ser'vile	Combine	Doct'rine
Premise	Prem'ise	Despite	Res'pite
Av'arice	Clandes'tine	Jac'obine	Def'inite
Ben'efice	Cor'alline	Jes'samine	Ex'quisite
Cow'ardice	Dis'cipline	Lib'ertine	Fa'vorite
Ju'venile	Eg'lantine	Mas'culine	Hyp'ocrite
Mer'cantile	Fem'inine	Med'icine	Indef'inite
Pu'erile	Gen'uine	Nec'tarine	In'finite
Adaman'tine	Her'oine	Pal'atine	Op'posite
Al'kaline	Hy'aline	Ap'posite	Per'quisite
A'quiline	Ima'gine	Compos'ite	Req'uisite

13. In such terminations, that is, final syllables in *ICE*, *ILE*, and *ITE*, the *i* is sometimes long, though not under the accent; as in the following words:—

Cock'atrice	Brig'antine	Mus'cadine	Anc'horite
Sac'rifice	Cal'amine	Por'cupine	Ap'petite
Croc'odile	Col'umbine	Sac'charine	Bed'lamite
Cham'omile	Crys'talline	Sat'urnine	Car'melite

Rec'oncile	Gel'atine	Ser'pentine	Ex'pedite
In'fantile	Incar'nadine	Tur'pentine	Er'emite
In'fantine	Leg'atine	U'terine	Par'asite
As'inine	Le'onine	Ac'onite	Sat'ellite

a. It should be observed, however, that in each of the preceding words the *i* is evidently under a secondary accent, and therefore inclined to be long.—See No. 5.

14. As we have already observed, a proper accentuation of words is essential to their just pronunciation; and a proper accentuation can only be acquired by attending to the most correct speakers, and by consulting the most approved Dictionaries; for words are under so many influences with regard to their accentuation, that it is scarcely possible to lay down a rule on the subject to which numerous exceptions may not be found. The following rules, however (in addition to the GENERAL PRINCIPLES which we have already explained), will be found useful to the learner:

15. Words ending in *cial*, *sial*, *tial*, *cian*, *tian*, *cient*, *tient*, *ceous*, *cious*, *tious*, *sion*, *tion*, *tiate*, have the accent on the preceding syllable; as

Provin'cial	Physi''cian	Pa'tient	Confu'sion
Controver'sial	Chris'tian	Gra'cious	Muta'tion
Substan'tial	An'cient	Senten'tious	Ingra'tiate

16. Words ending in *ety*, *ity*, or *ical*, have also the accent on the preceding syllable; as

Propri'ety	Insensibil'ity	Astronom'ical	Emphat'ical
Sati'ety	Spontane'ity	Categor'ical	Polem'ical

17. When the termination *ical* is abbreviated into *ic*, the accent of the original word remains; as

Astronom'ic	Emphat'ic	Harmon'ic	Polem'ic
Angel'ic	Fanat'ic	Mechan'ic	Specif'ic

18. In English, as has been observed, the favorite accent in polysyllables is on the *antepenult*, or last syllable but two; but in many cases the accent has been transferred to that position from the *radical* part of the word, for the greater harmony and ease of pronunciation; as in

An'gel	Angel'ical	Sa'tan	Satan'ical
Har'mony	Harmo'nious	Sa'tire	Satir'ical
Rhet'oric	Rhetor'ical	Vic'tory	Victo'rious

19. In making simple words into a compound, there is a ten-

dency to simplify the compound as much as possible, by throwing the accent on that syllable in which the simple words unite. Hence, words with the following terminations have the accent on the antepenult, or last syllable but two :—

- <i>cracy</i> , as democ'racy	- <i>mathy</i> , as polym'athy
- <i>ferous</i> , as somniferous	- <i>meter</i> , as barom'eter
- <i>fluent</i> , as circum'fluent	- <i>nomy</i> , as econ'omy
- <i>fluous</i> , as super'fluous	- <i>parous</i> , as ovip'arous
- <i>gamy</i> , as polyg'amy	- <i>pathy</i> , as antip'athy
- <i>gonal</i> , as diag'onal	- <i>phony</i> , as eu'phony
- <i>graphy</i> , as geog'raphy	- <i>strophe</i> , as catas'trophe
- <i>logy</i> , as philol'ogy	- <i>tomy</i> , as anat'omy
- <i>loquy</i> , as ventril'oquy	- <i>vomous</i> , as igniv'omous
- <i>machy</i> , as logom'achy	- <i>vorous</i> , as omniv'orous

a. Some words are differently ACCENTED, according as they are used as NOUNS OR VERBS.

20. Of foreign words admitted into our language, particularly French, there is usually a threefold pronunciation. 1. The original or foreign pronunciation. 2. The English pronunciation. 3. A pronunciation which is neither English nor foreign, but between the two. In this case, the middle course is not the best; but it is perhaps right to encourage it as a step in advance towards an honest English pronunciation.

21. Some Greek and Latin words retain the pronunciation of a final, though in such a position in English, it is always silent; as in

Acme	Catastrophe	Strophe	Cicerone
Apostrophe	Epitome	Recipe	Finale
Anemone	Hyperbole	Simile	Rationale

22. The diphthong *au* before *n* and another consonant should be sounded like the long Italian *a*, as in *far* and *father*. In some words of this class, however, it is pronounced, particularly by persons who are ambitious of being thought to speak better than their neighbors, like *aw* in *awe*. AVAUNT and VAUNT are perhaps the only words of this class which should be considered as exceptions.



## A LIST OF WORDS COMMONLY MISPRONOUNCED OR IMPERFECTLY ARTICULATED.

THE article *a* is slurred by most persons, being mispronounced like an indistinct *ur*: *a* book is mispronounced *ur* book. The article *a* should always be pronounced distinctly, like *a* in repeating the alphabet fast, as *a*, *b*, *c*, etc. When emphatic, it should be pronounced like *a* in repeating the alphabet slowly, as *a*,—*b*,—*c*, etc.

As should be pronounced *az*, not *uz*.

Avoid a too broad or too slender pronunciation of the vowel *a*, in such words as *command*, *glass*, etc. Some persons vulgarly pronounce the *a* in such words, as if it were written *ar*, and others mince it so as to rhyme with *stand*. The same observation applies to the vowel *o*, which many persons pronounce as if written *aw*, as *caw'-fe*, instead of *caf'-fe*, while others mince it into *cuf'-fe*. Equally avoid the extremes of vulgarity and affectation.

### A.

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Again	a-gane'	a-gen'
Azure	a'zhur	a'zhure
Andiron	hand'i-urn	and'i-urn
Antipodes	an te-podz	an-tip'o-deez
Apparent	ap-par'ent	ap-pa'rent
Auxiliary	awks-il a-re	awg-zil'ya-re
Attack	at-tact'	at-tak'
Adept	ad'dep	a-dept'
Accuracy	ac're-ce	ak ku-ra-co
Arithmetic	a-reth'ma-tik	a-rith me-tik
Appointed	ap-pint'ed	ap-point'ed
Afraid	a-feerd'	a-fradei'
After	ar'tur	af'tur
Across	akrost'	a-kross
Academy	kad de me	a-kad de-me
April	a'prile	a'pril
Ancient	an'tshunt	ane'tsbent
Always	ol'lurs	al'waze
Access	ak'sess	ak-sess'
Admiratio	ad-mi'ra-bl	ad mir-a-bl
Ague	a'gur	a'gue
Alien	a'le-in	ale'yen
Almonds	al'manz	a'mundz
Alpine	al'pine	al'pin
Alternate	ol-tur nate	al-tur'nate

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced	Correctly pronounced.
Angel	an'jel	an'jel
Artificer	ar-te-fis'ur	ar-tif'fe-sur
Arduous	ar'du-us	ar'ju-us
Arrow	ar'rur	ar'ro
Asylum	as'sa-lum	a-si-lum
Aunt	awnt	ant
Apparent	appar'-ent	appa'rent
Apostle	apos-tle	apos-el
Awkward	awk-urd	awk-ward
Asparagus	sparrow-grass	as-spar-agus

## B.

Beard	bard	beerd
Been	ben	bin
Bleat	blaat	bleet
Bonnet	bun'net	bon'nit
Barrel	barl	bar'ril
Boil	bile	boil
Bellows	bel'lus	bel' lows
Broil	brile	broil
Because	be-cos	be-cawz
Burst	bust	burst
Bother	both'ur	puth'ur
Bachelor	bacheldor	bach-elor
Barbarous	barbarious	bar-barous
Plasphemous	blasphemious	blas'-phemous
Broccoli	brokkilow	broc -coli
Bade	bade	bad
Beat	bet	beat
Before	beef-for	be-four
Biography	beography	bi-ography
Buoy	boy	bwoy

## C.

Camphire	kam'fire	kam'fir
Canal	ka-nawl'	ka-nal'
Catch	ketch	katch
Chimney	tshim'ble	tshim'ne
Chalice	kal'is	tshal'is
Choir	koir	kwire
Clinch	klensh	klinsh
Column	kol'yum	kol'lum
Combat	kom'bat	kum'bat
Comma	kom'me	kom'ma
Coquette	ko'kwet	ko-ke't'
Corps	korps	kore
Cover	kiv'ur	kuv'ur
Creature	krit'tur	kre'tshure

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Crept	krep	krept
Comfort	kum'fut	kum'furt
Concern	kon-sarn'	kon-tern
Contract	kon'trak	kon'trakt
Cottage	kot'tidge	kot'tage
Chair	tsheer	tshare
Chaise	shay	shaze
Children	tshil'dun	tshil'dren
Coverlet	kiv'ur-lid	kuv'ur-let
Camlet	kamb'let	kam'let
Courteous	kore'te-us	kur'tshe-us
Cowardice	kou'urd-is	kou'urd-is
Can	kin	kan
Caprice	kap'ris	ka-prees'
Century	sent're	sen'tshu-re
Chivalry	shiv'al-re	tshiv'al-re
Comparable	kom-par'a-bl	kom'pa-ra-bl
Compensate	kom'pen-sate	kom-pen'sate
Comrade	kom'rade	kum'rade
Conspiracy	kon-spi'ra-se	kon-spir'a-se
Courtesy	kor'te-se	kur'te-se
Crocodile	krok'o-dile	krok'o-dil
Cupola	ku'po-lo	ku'po-la
Cutlass	kut'lash	kut'las
Camelopard	camel-leppard	camel-opard
Celery	salary	celery
Chapped	chopped	chapped
Character	charac'-ter	char-acter
Chariot	charrot	char-ri-ot
Chastisement	chas-tize'-ment	chas'-tis-ment
China-ware	chaney-ware	china-ware
Close	clost	close
Clothes	cloze	clothes
Compromise	com-promise	com-pro-mise
Courier	currier	coorier
Cover	kiver	cover
Covetous	cov-e-tus	cov-e-chus
Cucumber	cov-cumber	cu-cumber
Curiosity	curocity	cu-re-os-e-ty
Chaos	ka-ose	ka-oss
Chasm	shasm	kasm
Civilization	civil-i-zation	civ-e-le-za-shun
Conduit	con-du-it	kun'-dit
Cresses	creeses	cress-es
Cushion	coosh-in	coosh'-un

D.

Deaf

deef

def

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Decisive	de-sis'iv	de-si'siv
Depot	de'pot	de'po
Docile	do'sile	dos'sil
Dost	dost	dust
Does	dooz	duz
Drain	dreen	drane
Drowned	dround'ed	dround
Different	dif'runt	dif'fur-ent
Daughter	dar'tur	daw'tur
Dandruff	dan'dur	dan'druf
Depth	debt <del>h</del>	dept <del>h</del>
Delicate	dil'e-kit	del'e-kate
Decrepit	de-krip'id	de-krep'it
Doing	doo'in	doo'ing
Drop	drap	drop
Drover	drov'yur	dro'vur
Drawer	draw	draw'ur
Debut	de-but'	de-bu'
Diamond	di'mund	di'a-mund
District	dees'trikt	dis'trikt
Daunt	dant	dant
Destine	des'tine	des'tin
Diffuse	dif-fuze'	dif-fus'
Discipline	dis'se-pline	dis'se-plin
Disputant	dis-pu'tant	dis'pu-tant
Ductile	duk'tile	duk'til
Duodecimo	du-dis'e-mo	du-o-des'emo
Dromedary	drom'e-da-re	drum'e-da-re
Design	des-ine	de-zine
Despicable	dis-picable	de-spic-able
Dictionary	dixonary	dic-shun-ary
Draw	drawr	draw
Drought	drougt <del>h</del>	drount
Dubious	du-ber-us	du-bi-us
Decorous	dec'-o-rus	daco-rous
Despatch	dis-patch	de-spatch
Diploma	dip-lo-ma	de-plo-ma
Diplomacy	dip-lo-macy	de-plo-macy
Direct	di-rect	de-rectt
Dome	doom	dome
Duke	dook	duke
Dynasty	dy-nasty	dyn'-as-to

E.

Edge	aje	edge
Either	i'thur	e'thur
English	eng'lish	ing'g'lish
Era	e're	e're



Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Ere	ere	are
Enemy	in'ne-me	en'ne-me
Emaciate	e-ma'shate	e-ma'she-ate
Extempore	exs-tem'pore	exs-tem'po-re
Etiquette	et'e-kwet	et'e-ket
European	yu-ro'pe-an	yu-ro-pe an
Enunciate	e-nun'shate	e-nun'she-ate
Edgewise	aj'waz	ej'wize
Endwise	end'waz	end wize
Enervate	en'ur-vate	e-nur'vate
Engine	in'jine	en'jin
Enjoin	in-jine'	en-join'
Envelope	en ve-lope	en-vel'up
Esquire	e'skwire	es-kwire'
Education	eddication	ed-ju-ka-shun
Errand	arrand	er-rand
Exaggerate	ex-ag-er-ate	ex-ad-jir-ate
Edict	ed-ickt	e-dickt
Egotism	e-go-tism	eg-o-tizm
Epistle	e-pis-tle	e-pis-el
Epitome	ep-i-tome	e-pit-o-me
Epoch	e-pock	ep-ock
Equinox	e-qui-nox	eq-kwe-nox
Every	ev-ry	ev-er-ey
Extraordinary	ex-tra-or-din-ary	ex-tror-de-nar-ey

## F.

Fearful	fer'ful	feer'ful
Fiend	fend	feend
First	fust	furst
Foliage	foil'age	fo'le-aje
Fortune	for'tin	for'tshune
Fragrance	frag'ranse	fra'granse
Futile	fu'tile	fu'til
Future	fu'tur	fu'tshure
Fellow	fel'lur	fel'low
Follow	fol'lur	fol'low
Forward	for'rud	for'ward
Family	fam'le	fam'e-le
Faucet	fas'sit	faw'set
Forget	fur-git	for-get
Feminine	fem'e-nine	fem'e nin
Frustrate	flus'trate	frus'trate
February	feb'u-wa-re	feb'ru-a-re
Far	fur	far
Further	fur'der	furthur
Falchion	fal'tshe-un	fol'shun
Fanatic	fan'a-tik	fa-nat'ik

# WORDS MISPRONOUNCED.

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Felcee	fel'le	fel'lo
Ferocious	fe-rosh'us	fe-ro'shus
Fertile	fer tile	fer'til
Flatwise	flat'waze	flat'wise
Forger	for'jur-ur	fore'jur
Fragile	fra'jile	fraj'il
Franchise	fran'tshize	fran'tshiz
Finance	fi'-nance	fe'-nance
Foundling	fond ling	found'-ling

## G.

Gather	geth'ur	gath'ur
Get	git	get
Girth	gurt	gerth
Going	gwine	go ing
Gold	goold	gold
Grudge	be-gretsh'	grudge
General	gin ral	gen'er-al
Gifts	gifts	gifts
Gimlet	gimb'lit	gim'let
Girl	gal	gerl
Genuine	jin'u-ine	jen'u-in
Guardian	gar-deen'	gyar'de-an
Gown	gound	goun
Gave	gin, or give	gave
Galled	gald'ed	gald
Generally	jin'ral-le	jen'er-al-le
Gymnastic	gim-nas'tik	jin-nas tik
Gallows	gal'loz	gal'lus
Granduer	gran'dur	gran'jur
Galveston	galves'-ton	gal'-ves-ton
Geneology	gen'-e-ology	ge-ne-ology
Geography	gog-graphy'	ge-og-ra-phy
Geometry	jom-e-try	ge-om-e-try
Government	gover'-ment	govern-ment
Grindstone	grin'-stone	grind'-stone
Garden	gar'-den	gar'dn
Galleon	gal'-loon	gal'-le-on

**Gallant**, meaning brave, gay, etc., should have the accent on the first syllable, gal'-lant; but gallant, meaning polite to ladies, or as a substantive, meaning a wooer, should have the accent on the second syllable, gal'-lant.

## H.

Many English people, especially Londoners, omit the aspirate not only at the beginning of words, but after the *w*, as in *where*; and in the middle of words, as in *forehead*, which they mispro-

nounce for-*ed*, instead of for'-*hed*; in *abhor*, *behold*, *ex-haust*, *in-habit*, *un-horse*, etc. The *h* should always be sounded, except in the following words, where it is silent:—*Heir*, *heiress*, *heir-loom*; *herb*, *herbage*; *honest*, *honesty*, *honestly*; *honor*, *honorable*, *honorably*; *hospital*; *hostler*; *hour*, *hourly*; *humor*, *humorist*, *humorously*; and their other derivatives. The *h* in *humble* was formerly silent, but it is now aspirated. *Humble-pie* is an incorrect spelling of *umble-pie*, a pie made of umbles, a plural noun, meaning a deer's entrails.

Many persons not only omit the aspirate where it should be sounded, but aspirate where there is no *h*, or where it should be silent, as *hend* for *end*, etc.

Be careful not to mistake loudness for aspiration. Hold up the finger a few inches from your mouth, and pronounce any word containing the *h*. If you aspirate you will feel the breath against the finger, but not if you merely speak loud.

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
<b>Has</b>	hez	haz
<b>Have</b>	have	hav
<b>Hearth</b>	hurth, or hath	harth
<b>Hoist</b>	histe	hoist
<b>Home</b>	hum	home
<b>Homely</b>	hum'le	home'le
<b>Hoof</b>	huf	hoof
<b>Humble</b>	hum'bl	um'bl
<b>Horse</b>	hoss	horse
<b>Hollow</b>	hol'lur	hol'lo
<b>Height</b>	hate, or hith	hite
<b>Heard</b>	heerd	hurd
<b>Husband</b>	huz'bun	huz'band
<b>Hinder</b>	hen'dur	hin'dur
<b>Hers</b>	hurn	hers
<b>Hindrance</b>	hen'drans	hin'drans
<b>Humorous</b>	yu'mur-sum	yu'mur-us
<b>Hallelujah</b>	hal-le-lu'ja	hal-la-loo'ya
<b>Harsh</b>	hash	harsh
<b>Hurricane</b>	har're-kane	hur're-kane
<b>Haunt</b>	haunt	hant
<b>Hostile</b>	hos'tile	hos'til
<b>Hypocrisy</b>	hi-pok're-se	he-pok're-se
<b>Heinous</b>	hee'-nous	hay'-nous
<b>Horizon</b>	hore'-zon	ho-ri'-zn
<b>Hundred</b>	hun'-derd	hun'-dred
<b>Hover</b>	hov'-er	huv'-er

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Highland	hee'-land	he'-land
Hymenial	hy-me-ni-al	hy-men-e'-al
Hyperbole	hy'-per-bole	hy-per'-bo-le

I.

Indian	in'jun	in'de-an
Instead	in-stid'	in-sted'
India	in'je	in'de-a
Impudence	im'pur-duns	im'pu-dens
Irregular	ir-reg'lur	ir-reg'u-lar
Israel	iz'rul	iz'ra-el
Illustrious	il-lus'trus	il-lus'tre-us
Invariable	in-va'ra-ble	in-va're-a-ble
Idea	i-de' or i-deer	i-de'a
Ingredient	in-gre'de-ant	in-gre'jent
Indemnify	on-dem'ne-fi	in-dem'ne-fi
Iron	i'run	i'urn
Impetus	im-pe'tus	im'pe-tus
Interval	in'tur-vale	in'tur-val
Intestine	in-tes'tine	in-tes'tin
Inventory	in-vent'tur-re	in'ven-tur-re
Industry	in-dus'try	in'-dus-try
Invalid	(a sick person)	in-va-leed'
Invalid	(of no force)	in-val'-id
Isolate	i'-zo-late	iz'-o-late

J.

Jesting	jeest'in	jest'ing
Join	jine	join
Joist	jise	joist
Jaundice	jan'durs	jan'dis
January	jin'ur-wa-re	jan'nu-ar-e
Joint	jint	joint
Joiner	jin'ur	join'ur
Jaunt	jant	jant
Jugular	jug ur-lur	ju'gu-lar
Juvenile	ju ve-nile	ju ve-nil
Jalap	jolop	jal-ap

K.

Kettle	kit'tl	ket'tl
Knew	no'd	nu
Kept	kep	kept
Keg	kag	keg
Kiln	kil'n	kil
Kind	key'-ind	kind

Knowledge should be pronounced *no'-edge*, not *no'-ledge*. It is a false idea, especially prevalent among the clergy and classical



scholars, that a different accentuation to that used in ordinary conversation, and an over-distinctness of articulation, as the pronouncing *ẽ-vil* for *e'vl*, *dev-il* for *dev'vl*, etc., should be adopted in solemn speech and Scripture reading, in order to impart impressiveness. True impressiveness depends upon the tone, and not upon the mere pronunciation. To be truly impressive you must be natural, expressive, and in earnest.

## L.

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Lecture	lek'tur	lek'tshure
Leisure	lezh'ur	le'zhure
Lever	lev'ur	le'vur
Lid	led	lid
Little	lee'tl	lit'tl
Learn	larn	lern
Lover	luv'yur	luv'ur
Leather	luth'ur	leth'ur
Legate	le'gate	leg'ate
Lengthwise	length'waze	length wize
Lenient	len e-ent	le'ne-ent
Library	lib're	li'bra-re
Lilac	lay'-lack	li'-lack
Lutheran	lu-the-ri-an	lu-the-ran
Leave	leaf	leave
Legend	le'gend	led'-gend.

## M.

Maintain	mane-tane	men-tane'
Massacre	mas'a-cre	mas'sa-kur
Museum	mu'ze-um	mu-ze'um
Mile	mild	mile
Mountain	moun'tn	moun'tia
Meadow	med dur	med do
Memory	mem're	mem'mur-re
Mixture	mix'tur	miks'tshur
Muskmelon	mush'milyun	musk'mel-un
Mulatto	mu-lat'tur	mu-lat'to
Mandarin	man'dur-in	man-da-reen'
Mechanism	me'kan-izm	mek'kan-izm
Messuage	mes su-idge	mes'swadge
Miracle	mer'a-cl	mir'a-cl
Marbles	mar'vls	mar'tls
Medicine	med'-cine	med-i-cine
Mineralogy	min-er-ology	min-er-al-ogy
Monument	mon-i-ment	mon-u-ment
Mosquitoes	mos-quters	mos-kee-toes
Many	man-ny	men-ney

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Marchioness	march'-yun-ness	mar'-shun-ess
Matress	mat'-trass	mat'-tress
Matron	mat'-ron	ma'-trun
Mischievous	mis-cheev'us	mis'-chiv-us

## N.

Nature	na'tur	na'tshure
Neither	ni'thur	ne'thur
Nominative	nom'e-tiv	nom'e-na-tiv
National	na'shun-al	nash'un-al
Narrow	nar' rur	nar' ro
Next	nex	next
Natural	nat'ral	nat' tshu-ral
Negro	nig'gur	ne'gro
Nonplus	nun'plush	non'plus
Nowise	no'waze	no'wize
Nape	nap	nape
Nothing	noth'in	nuth'ing
Nephew	nev-vy or nef-u	nev-u
Norwich	nor-wich	nor-ridge
Neighborhood	nay'-bur-wood	nay-bur-hood

## O.

Oblige	o-bleeje'	o-blije
Oblique	o-bleek'	ob-like'
Oil	ile	oil
Only	on'le or un'le	one'le
Ordinary	or'na-re	or'de-na-ré
Octavo	ok-ta'vo	ok-ta'vo
Onions	ing'uns	un'yuns
Otherwise	uth'ur-waze	uth'ur-wize
Offence	o-fence	of-fence
Odorous	od'-ur-us	o-dur-us
Of	of	ov
Off	awf	of
Omniscience	om-ni-sci-ence	om-nish'-c-ence
Orchestra	or-ches-tra	or-kes'-tra
Organization	or-ga-ni-za-shun	or-gan-e-za'-shun
Ostrich	os-tridge	os'-trich

## P.

Parent	par'ent	pa'rent
Partner	pard nur	part'nur
Pasture	pas'tur	pas'tshure
Patron	pat'run	pa'trun
Pincers	pinsh'urs	pin'surs
Pith	peth	pith
Point	pint	point

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Precept	pres sept	pre'sept
Preface	pre'fase	pref fas
Prelude	pre'lude	pre'lude
Process	pro'ses	pros'ses
Product	pro'dukt	prod'ukt
Profile	pro'file	pro'feel
Put	put	put
Pother	both'ur	puth'ur
Poison	pi'z'n	poe'z'n
Plaintiff	plan'tif	plane'tif
Pedestrian	pe-des'trin	pe-des'tre-an
Particular	pu-tik'lur	par-tik'u-lur
Partiality	par-shal'e-te	par-she-al'e-to
Patriot	pat're-ut	pa'tre-ut
Philosophy	fi-los'o-fe	fe-los'o-fe
Plagiarism	pla'ga-rizm	pla'ja-rizm
Pretty	put'te	pret'te
Pristine	pris'tine	pris'tin
Partridge	pat'ridge	par'tridje
Pageant	pa-jant	pad'-jant
Partisan	par-te-san	par'-te-zan
Patent	pa'-tent	pat'-ent
Physiognomy	phys-e-on-omy	phys-e-og-no-my
Poet	po-it	po-et
Poignant	poig'-nant	poy'-nant
Pomegranate	pum-gran'-it	pome-gran'-ate
Precedent	pre-ce'-dent	pres'-e-dent
Predecessor	pre'-de-ces-sur	pred-e-ces'-sur
Princess	prin-cess'	prin'-cess
Progress	(as a verb)	pro-gress
Progress	(as a substantive)	prog'-ress
Prologue	pro'-loge	prol'-og
Pronunciation	pro-nun-she-a-shun	pro-nun-ce-a'-shun
Pantomime	pan-to-mine	pan-to-mime
Parsley	pasley	par-sley
Perhaps	pehaps, or prehaps	per-haps
Phaeton	fe'-ton	fa'-e-ton
Piano	pe-an-ner	pe-an-o
Pillow	piller	pil-low
Promiscuous	pro-mis-cus	pro-mis-cu-ous

## Q.

Quoit	kwates	kwoits
Quarrel	kworl	kwor'ril
Quantity	kwan'te-te	kwon'te-te
Quandary	kwon'du-re	kwon-da're
Quorum	ko'rum	kwo rum
Quench	kwinsb	kwensh

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Quay	kwa	ke
Quash	skwosh	kwosh
Quadrille	<i>kuod</i> -ril	ka-dril'
Query	kuir'-y	kwe'-ry
Quoth	kwoth	kwuth

R

has two sounds—the strong vibratory *r*, heard at the beginning of words and of syllables, as in *rage*, *error*; and the smooth *r*, which is heard at the termination of words, or when it is succeeded by a consonant. The first is formed by jarring the tongue against the roof of the mouth, near the fore teeth; and the second, by a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the inward region of the palate. In some parts of Ireland, the *r* before the final consonant, as in *card*, is pronounced with the force of the commencing *r*, accompanied by a strong aspiration at the beginning of the letter; whereas in England, and particularly in London, it is entirely sunk, and the word sounds as if written *caad*. The Scotch frequently give it with more roughness and clearness at the termination than at the beginning. But the sound which they give at the commencement is not the English terminational sound; it is a negligent and imperfect quivering of the first English *r*. In such words as *thorn*, *worm*, many of the Scotch, as well as the Irish, sound the *rn* as if they formed a separate syllable. Many persons, from indolence or inattention, instead of quivering the tip of the tongue in this letter, give it a burring sound by quivering the epiglottis. In looking into the mouth of these persons, on desiring them to sound *r*, the tongue is seen thrust behind the lower teeth; by causing them to lift up the tongue, balance it in the mouth, and then breathe strongly, they will frequently at once give the true sound of the letter. The difficulty afterwards lies in teaching the terminational *r*, which they will for a time give with the old sound; in such cases they should use the first *r*, though it is harsh, and soften it gradually.

Reptile	rep'tile	rep'til
Rind	rine	rind
Rinse	rense	rinse
Rosin	roz'um	roz'in
Routine	rou'tene	roo-teen'
Rapture	rap'tur	rap'tshure
Record	re-kord'	rek'ord
Really	re'le	re al-le



Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Rose	·riz	rose
Reaped	rep	reep't
Radishes	ren' dish-iz	rad' dish-iz
Roof	ruf	roof
Radiance	rad'e-anse	ra de-anse
Ratio	ra'sho	ra'she-o
Rational	ra'shin-al	rash'un-al
Rivet	rib'it	riv'it
Rather	ruth'ur	rath'ur
Rheumatism	roo'ma-tiz	roo'ma-tizm
Recognize	re-kog'nize	rek'kog-nize
Reparable	re-par'a-bl	rep'par-a-bl
Raillery	rail'-ery	ral ler-ey
Release	re'-lease	re-lease'
Resort	re-sort	re-zort
Resound	re-sound	re-zound
Respite	res'-pite	res'-pit
Revolt	re-volt	re-volt
Route	rout	root
Regular	reg'-lar	reg -u-lar
Remunerate	re-num-er-ate	re-mu-ner-ate
Ridicule	red-i-cule	rid-i-cule

## S.

Scarce	skarse	skarse
Schedule	sked'jule	sed'jule
Since	sense	sinse
Slothful	slawth'ful	sloth'ful
Soot	sut	soot
Spoil	spile	spoil
Steelyard	stil'yurdz	steel'yard
Stamp	stomp	stamp
Stint	stent	stint (task)
Sword	sword	sord
Synod	si'nod	sin'ud
Salad	sal'lit	sal'lad
Spirits	sper'itz	spir'itz
Subject	sub'jik	sub'jekt
Soldier	so'jur	sol'jur
Swallow	swol'lur	swol lo
Search	sartsh	sertsh
Slept	slep	slept
Sassafras	sas'sa-fax	sas sa-fras
Scatter	sket'tur	skat'tur
Skirmish	skur'midje	sker'mish
Saucy	sas'se	saw'se
Saucer	sas'sur	saw'sur
Seminary	sim'e-na-re	sem'e-na-re

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Seldom	sil'dum	sel'dum
Scared	skart	skard
Stereotype	ster' o-tipe	ste're-o-tipe
Sorrow	sor' rur	sor' ro
Saffron	saf' frun	saf' furn
Sapphire	saf' fire	saf' fir
Singular	sing' glar	sing' gu-lar
Steady	stid' de	sted' de
Surcingle	si' sing-gl	sur' sing-gl
Sphere	spere	sfere
Stupendous	stu-pend'u-us	stu-pend' us
Suavity	su-av'e-te	swav' e-te
Saturday	sat'a-de	sat ur-da
Sacrament	sa'-cra-ment	sac'-ra-ment
Satan	sat-an	sa'-tan
Satanic	sa'-tan-ic	sat'-an-ic
Satire	sa'-tire	sat'-er
Saunter	sawn-ter	san'-ter
Sausage	sos-sidge, or <i>sas-sage</i>	saw'-sage
Scenic	scen'ic	sce-nick
Shone	shone, or shun	shon
Solecism	so'-le-cizm	sol'-e-cizm
Specious	<i>spesh'</i> -us	spe'-shus
Stomachic	stumatchic	stum-ak'-ik
Strove	struv	strove
Suggest	snj'-gest	sud'-gest
Saith	seth	saith
Saw	sawr	saw
Sepulchre	sep'-ul-kree	sep'-ul-ker
Shocking	shaw-king	shock-ing
Subpœna	soo-pe-na	sub-pee-na*
Subtraction	sub-strak-shun	sub-trak-shun

## T.

Tour	tour	toor
Treble	trib'bl	treb'bl
Towards	tu-wardz'	to'urdz
Trophy	trof'fe	tro'fe
Tuesday	tshuz'de	tuze de
Turnips	turn'ups	turn ips
Tassel	tos si	tas'sel
Thousand	thou z'n	thou'zand
Touch	tetsh	tutsh
Terrible	tur're-bl	ter're-bl
To-morrow	to-mor' rur	to-mor'ro
Tobacco	to-bak'ur	to-bak ko
Tomatoes	to-ma-toesiz	to-ma-toz
Trivial	triv'e-al	triv'val

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
<b>Tyranny</b>	ti'ran-e	tir'ran-ne
<b>Teat</b>	tit	teet
<b>Temperament</b>	tem-per'-a-ment	tem'-per-a-ment
<b>Tenure</b>	te'nure	ten'-ure
<b>Tenable</b>	te'-na-bl	ten'-a-bl
<b>Tenet</b>	te'-nit	ten'-et
<b>Than</b>	thun	than
<b>Tremor</b>	tre'-mor	trem'-or
<b>Tapestry</b>	ta'-pes-try	tap'-es-try
<b>Theatre</b>	thay'-ter	the'-a-ter
<b>Trestle</b>	trus'-sel	tres-tle

Therefore should be pronounced *ther'-fore*, not *thare-for*, but *there* should be pronounced *there* in the other compounds, therefrom, there-in, there-in-to (*too*), there-of, etc., all of which should have the accent on the last syllable, except there-un-der.

To (particle or preposition) is seldom articulated as it should be. To be is commonly pronounced *tubbe*; to think, *ter* think; go to him, go *ter* him. *To* should always be clearly, but not pedantically, articulated. It should be pronounced like *two*, in counting one, *two*, three, fast.

Too, the adverb, should be pronounced like *two*, in counting one—*two*—three, slowly.

## U.

<b>Umbrella</b>	um-bur-rel'lur	um-brel'la
<b>Unknown</b>	un-be-none'	un-none'
<b>Unawares</b>	on-a-warz'	un-a-warz'
<b>Unerring</b>	un-ur'ing	un-er'ring
<b>Ungential</b>	un-jeen'yul	un-je'ne-al

## V.

Many English persons, particularly natives of London, often substitute the sound of *w* for *v*, and *v* for *w*. To cure this, often repeat a few words beginning with or containing the *v*, and bite the under lip while sounding the *v*, until the letter be well pronounced; then repeat words beginning with or containing the *w*, which must be pronounced by a pouting out of the lips, without suffering them to touch the teeth. *V* is formed by pressing the lower part of the upper teeth against the inside of the lower lip.

<b>Verdure</b>	vur'dur	ver'jur
<b>Volume</b>	vol'lum	vol'yume
<b>Vendue</b>	van'du	ven-due'
<b>Voyage</b>	vidje	voe'adje

Correctly spelled.	Incorrectly pronounced.	Correctly pronounced.
Verbatim	ver-bat'im	ver-ba'tim
Volatile	vol'a-tile	vol'a-til
Vase	vawze	vaze
Vivacious	viv'-a-shus	vi-va'-shus
Venison	ven'-son	ven'-i-son

## W.

Was	wuz	woz
Weary	wary	weir-ey
Were	ware	wer
Wont	wont	wunt
Wrath	rath	rawth
Waistcoat	wes'-cutt	waist-coat
Willow	wil'-ler	wil'-low
Worcester	wor-ces-ter	wooster

## Y.

Yacht	yat	yot
Yellow	yul-low	yel'-low

## Z.

Zebra	zeb'ra	ze'-bra
Zenith	ze'-nith	zen'-ith
Zodiac	zo-di-ac	zo-de-ak
Zoology	zoo-lo-gy	zo-ol-o-gy

**Words ending in *ence* and *ance*.**—It is important to give the pure vowel sounds of short *a* and short *e* in words ending in *ance* and *ence*; examples, *maintenance*, *surveillance*, *sustenance*, *confidence*, *Providence*, etc. A common fault in the United States is to blur the vowel, and give it the half-sound of an indistinct short *u*, "maintenunce," "surveillunce," "sustenunce," "confidunce," "Providunce." The same remark is applicable to adjectives ending in *ant* and *ent*, as "providunt," "confidunt," instead of *provident*, *confident*. The cultivated speaker may always be known by his giving attention to the accurate pronunciation of these final syllables.

**Present participles, and words ending in *ing*.**—The habit of slurring the terminal *g* in present participles and other words ending in *ing*, should be carefully guarded against. Say "going," not "goin'." "He is standing there," not "he is stand-in'." "Good-morning," not "good-mornin'." All the present participles, and many other words ending in *ing*, come within the range of this observation.



**Words ending in a.**—The proper pronunciation of the last syllable in all words ending in *a*, is as the *a* in *father*. Two errors are of frequent occurrence. One is to drawl out the *a* as if it had an *r* after it. In this case the *r* is sounded with more force than is commonly given to it in words that properly end in *r*. Sometimes the *a* is changed, and the syllable pronounced as if it ended in *er*. The other error is to pronounce the syllable as if it ended in *ie*, or *y*. “Emma” is pronounced “Emmy,” “Sarah,” “Sary.” The *a*, with the power of the broad *a* in *father*, should be pronounced very quickly.

**Words ending in ar and er.**—An error of the opposite character is committed in the case of words ending in *ar* and *er*. The *r* is often cut off, and a broad sound is given to the *a*, stronger than in *father*, and often as strong as the *a* in *water*. “Waitah,” “altah,” “mistah,” “watah,” for “waiter,” “altar,” “mister,” “water.” The *r* should always be heard in such words.

**Cork, fork, curtain, morsel.**—Be careful to sound the *r*. Do not say “cawk,” “fawk,” “cu’tain,” “mo’sel.”

**Car, card, kind,** and other words beginning with *c* or *k*, as well as many beginning with *g*, are often given an *e* or *y* sound that does not belong to them. As “kyar,” “kyard,” “kyind,” “gyard,” etc., for *car, card, kind, guard*, etc.

**Harriet, superior, interior, etc.**—In these words, and in others in which *r* is followed by a *y* sound, we sometimes perceive that it is omitted, hearing such pronunciation as “ha’yet,” “supe’yor,” “inte’yor,” etc. Be careful to sound the *r*.

While *r* should always be sounded when it occurs, it is not trilled or rolled in the English as it is in other languages, or as the Irish roll it in their brogue. “Warm” should no more be pronounced “warrum” than “wawm.” “Stormy” no more “storrummy,” than “stawmy.”

**Words and syllables containing ow and ou.**—Avoid the sharp nasal pronunciation of “how,” “cow,” “confound,” and other words containing the *ow* sound; as “heow,” or “h’yow,” “keow,” “confeound.” The sound of this diphthong should be formed deep in the chest, and should be pure and rotund.

**U in tune, mute, etc.**—The *u* in *tune, mute*, etc., has a peculiar sound, which cannot be represented by any other letter, or by any combination of letters. It must be heard. Some persons err by sounding it like *oo*, saying “toon,” “dook,” “doöty,” for “tune,”

"duke," "duty." Others make it excessively sharp, as if it had a *dj* sound before it. They say "tjewu," "djewk," "djewty." The correct sound must be heard, carefully observed, and copied.

**Do, to,** have also a peculiar sound, which cannot be represented. It is alike distinct from the sound of "too," and from that of "dew." This sound also must be heard, then followed.

**Boot, shoot.**—Do not pronounce them "bute," "shute."

**Butcher.**—Another difficult *u* sound is that in *butcher*. It occurs in but few, if any, other words. Some pronounce it "boocher;" that is a word of very different sound. The *u* is formed deep in the chest, and is made very short.

**Either, neither.**—A fashion sprung up in England a few years ago, of giving to *ei* in these words the long sound of *i*, as in *eye*. It has been extensively copied in the United States by clergymen and others who pride themselves on precision in speech. The proper pronunciation is with *ei* as *e* long, as in *receive*, *grief*. That pronunciation is as old as the words; it is sanctioned by all lexicographers, and by the critics who have written upon the subject since the innovation came into notice.

**Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names.**—There are no difficulties as to the pronunciation of these, since they are, most of them, so much used in modern speech, as to have long ago adapted themselves to the ordinary rules of English pronunciation. The foregoing rules, therefore, when applicable to this class of words, are to have full force; and the only particular which requires notice here is as to their division into syllables. It is evident that unless we divide words properly we must mar the pronunciation. Thus *Ca-to* may, by improper division, be pronounced *Cat-o*; and a similar error may convert *Mi-das* into *Mid-as*, *So-lon* into *Sol-on*, and so on, to the destruction of all that is sacred in the mechanism of ancient literature. Reference to "Webster" will give the accent of all classic names, and likewise the proper mode of dividing them for purposes of pronunciation. Usually the words have a full sound. The accent generally falls late in the word, and *i*, *e*, and *o*, especially, are used as long vowels.

The diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, which are found only in classic words, are to have the sound of *e*, as described in connection with the digraphs; *ai* is to be sounded as our alphabetical *a*, and *ei* unlike

the sound of it in ordinary English *e*, must, in classic words, have the sound of *i*.

*C* and *g*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *α*, must have their soft sounds, like *s* and *j*; but *ch* in Greek words is always sounded *k*, and in Scripture names also, though with one or two exceptions. *Ph* has the same sound as in English, namely, *f*; while *cn*, *ct*, *gn*, *mn*, *pn*, *ps*, *pt*, *shh*, *tm*, and other similar combinations, when they occur at the commencement of words, drop their first letter in the pronunciation.

In all classic names the seat of accent is the important matter; this, with a few exceptions, is always on the last syllable but one, or on the last but two

The termination *es*, in Greek proper names, should have a distinct utterance, and by giving it this, the accent will indicate itself to both ear and tongue. For instance, we once heard an incipient orator pronounce Hippocrates, Hip'-po-crah'-tes, and Socrates, So-kraytes. Had the learned gentleman ever struggled for a scholarship, or passed through the tortures of matriculation, he would have known that *es* was not to be so trifled with, but would have given the termination its importance, thus—Hip-pock-ra-tees Sock-ra-tees. I should not have called attention to this subject, from a belief that the veriest tyro in book knowledge would be well aware of the necessity of giving *es* its due in classic proper names, had I not observed the deficiency, even in public speakers. The following instances will suffice to place the reader on his guard, and serve as keys to the pronunciation of names having this termination—*Pericles*, Perry-klees; *Socrates*, Sock'-ra-tees'; *Thucydides*, Thu-sid'-i-dees'; *Praxitiles*, Pracks-it'-i-lees; *Harmonides*, Har-mon'-i-dees'; *Simonides*, Sigh-mon'-i-dees'.

**Foreign Names of Persons and Places.**—Continental languages have an almost uniform alphabet, and the sounds of the vowels are as nearly as possible identical in each separate tongue. *A* is usually sounded like our *a* in *ah*, or the second *a* in *afar*. It has, however, its sound of *a* as in *may*, in all continental languages, but this sound occurs very seldom. *E* has the sound usually of *a* in *way*, and sometimes a shortened sound, approaching to *er*, made by curling over and pressing the tongue against the lower palate, at the same time breathing outward. The vowel *i* has almost invariably the sound of *e*; *o* maintains its English sound of *o*, as in *er*, but has occasionally the sound of *oo*; in Italian it has the dis-

inct sounds of o as in *so*, and aw in *saw*. The u in French has a delicate sound, the lips being compressed; but in Italian it invariably bears the full sound of oo; as, *Luisa*, pronounced Loo-e-zah.

With respect to the consonants, their sound, generally speaking, is the same in all European languages, and little hazard will be incurred by adhering in this respect to English custom. Among the exceptions is *th*, which, on the Continent, is usually sounded as t simply. Thus the French name *Berthollet* is sounded Bare<sup>t</sup> tol-lay'. X is often sounded as s, or ce, as in *Aix-la-chapelle*, Ace<sup>t</sup>-la-sha-pel. The French nasal sound of n it is sometimes proper to retain, as in *Nantes*, *Nongt*, the *Simplon*, Sang'-plong; and sometimes to sink the nasal sound, as in *Lyons*, *Orleans*, which two words, and many others, easily receive a purely English pronunciation. It must be confessed that this point is very doubtful, as in the word *Ghent*, which some call Gongt, and others Guent. Similar remarks apply to *Caen* (the place in Normandy), which some call Cang, and others Ca-en. The last syllable in *Elbæuf*, has its diphthong sounded with a medium between the English u in buff, and the oo in roof. If the reader will curl up the tongue against the lower palate, and the inner side of the lower front teeth, and breathe outward, this sound may easily be produced. In *La Saone*, the *ao* have the sound of long o, and so have the *eaux* in *Bordeaux*; while in *Bruxelles* the x is sounded as s.

In *Boulogne* the concluding sounds are *oin*, with a sound as of y consonant added. With regard to Italian, the c always has the sound of tch before e and i; and of k before a, o, u, or any other letter. G is soft before e and i, and hard before all other letters, except l or m. J always has the sound of ii or y; *Ajaccio* is pronounced A-yat-che-o. G before l or n takes the sound of y after it, as in *Bentivoglio*, *Benti-vo-le-yo*. In Spanish, the y is sounded as in Italian.

Double consonants in Italian must always be *both* sounded: as *Machiavelli*, Ma-kee-a-vel-ee. When two *gs*, or two *cs* come together, the first always alters the sound of the second: thus *Guicciardini* is pronounced Gwitch-tche-ar-de-ne. In this beautiful language there are no diphthongs. Every vowel has its own clear sound, however many may occur together, as *calzolaio* is cal-tzolah-eo. The only approach to a diphthong which this language contains is in *cìd* and *già*.

**French Names.**—In regard to French names, they occur so



often in newspaper reading, they mingle so much in our every-day conversation, that we feel it a duty to offer a few plain instructions on this head.

There are some few sounds so common to the French, that every one not acquainted with the language should at least know the correct utterance of these few. The article *le* (the) is pronounced *ler*; the article *la* (the) *lah*; and the indefinite articles *un* and *une*, as nearly as possible as they are written. The plural *les* is pronounced *lay* before a consonant, and *lays* before a vowel. *De* (of) is pronounced *der*; and *des*, *day* before a consonant, and *days* before a vowel.

We have already given, in the above quotations, a sufficiently clear account of the sound of the French vowels. There are, however, a few combinations that require notice. The most important of these is *oi*, as in *moi*, me, pronounced *mior*; *mouchoir*, handkerchief, *mouschwor*; *Vive le Roi*, *Veev ler Rwor*, long live the King.

Another important compound is *au*, which has the sound of *o*; or when united to *x*, and followed by a vowel, *ose*. The *e* having the sound of our *a*, and *m* and *n* having a nasal twang, causes the pronunciation of some words to be very difficult to a novice; for instance, the M. Druon de L'huys will be pronounced Mongsenur Droo-ong der Lwees. In addressing titled personages the French say Monseigneur, instead of the ordinary Monsieur; the latter is pronounced short *Mongsur*, and so much abbreviated by the tongue and rapidity of utterance, that it is almost impossible to place the sound on paper. The nasal sound must, however, not pass through the nose, but rest in it; and the *g* must not be fully uttered.

In verbs of the third person plural, the *ent* with which they usually terminate is always mute. The consonant *r* must be trilled freely at all times.

In sounding *u* or *eu*, the mouth should be contracted as if for whistling, so as to accomplish a sound between our *u* and *oo*. Thus *Moniteur* is pronounced, as nearly as possible, mon-e-tur, *amateur*, generally pronounced am-a-tew-er, should be am-a-tur. Where *ai* occurs as a compound vowel, *i* has the sound of our *a*, with a minute dash of *i* in it—so minute, however, as to be but scarcely perceptible.

Terminal consonants are usually mute; as, for instance, *St*.

*Arnaud* is pronounced *Sarnarno*—*Charngarnier*, *Shangarneay*—*Anglais*, *Aunglay*—*Canrobert*, *Kangrobare*—*Pellissier*, *Pel-leece-ce-ay*, etc. When the article *le* or *la* is abbreviated, as it always is before a vowel or silent *h*, it combines with the word to which it is attached, thus *l'Emperor*—the emperor—is pronounced *laungp'rer*. French words have no decided accent; and where the reader is at a loss, he must give the accent as if it were an English word.

**Italian Names.**—The Italian language is the most musical of any in the world. It is like the song of the nightingale rendered into syllables. Hence it is easy of utterance: there are no harsh gutturals, such as perplex us in German and Dutch, and which have been humorously described as compounded of a cough, a sneeze, a hiccough, and a husk of barley in the throat. The vowel *a* has two sounds, one of which, at the end of words, is sharp, and the vowel *i* the full sound of the English *e*. The Italian vowels are said to represent the seven notes in music, *a*, *à*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *ò*, *u*, having the graduations of *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sul*, *la*, *ci*. The consonant-compounds are not difficult; *zz* has the sound of *tz*, and serves to break the syllables, as in *Mazzini*, pronounced *Mat-zee-ne*; *Pestalozzi*, *Pes'-ta-lot-ze*. In a general sense, the correct pronunciation of Italian names is very easy, the great point being to give the syllables, vowels, and double consonants their full music and distinctness.

**German Names.**—The pronunciation of German is exceedingly simple. "The rule is," says Mr. Lebahn, "to speak it as it is written, and to write as it is spoken." The sounds are mostly the same as the French, though their uses and combinations vary. The frequent occurrence of the long vowel, as *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, is a striking peculiarity. When *ä* occurs long, with the dieræsis, its sound is the same as our *a* in *hay*. Otherwise the sound of *a* in German is broad, like our *a* in *cart*. The *ö*, when so made long, has just the same sound as our *u* in *purse*; hence, Carl Theodor Körner is pronounced Carl Ta-o-dor Kur-ner; *th*, as before explained, being equivalent to *t* in English. How many thousand blunders have been made over those well-known names, Schiller and Goethe, names, of all others, most easily pronounced when the rule is once made plain. We have heard the first converted into Skiller, and the second into Gurthey, Go-e-the, and Goat. The *œ* is equivalent to *ö*, and hence, if we proceed in the same way as in the Körner, we shall have Gur-e-tay, a very slight trill of the *r*

giving it the roughness with which a German utters such words. Schiller is pronounced exactly as it is written, and sch has always a soft sound, exactly the same as in English. Ng has the sound of nk, and u generally that of oo. The consonant v is equivalent to f, and w to v, while j is used precisely as we use y when a consonant.

The great terror of all Americans, however, is the German ch. This is described by Mr. Smart as being sounded in the same way as the English k. This is an error; for although those who cannot easily accomplish it may fall back on k, yet the German sound of ch has but little resemblance to k in English. Mr. Lebahn proposes not to consider *ch* "as a letter at all, but merely as a loud breathing." However bold this assertion may appear, still, frequent trials have proved its accuracy. "For instance, if you are to pronounce *ich*, pronounce the i with the short sound of ee, then push a loud breath through the upper teeth, but be not confounded by the *c* or *ch*, which is not to be considered at all, nor is the breath to be interrupted, but joined to the ee, and *ich* will be correctly pronounced." We advise the reader to practice this, as *ch* occurs so frequently in German names and in ordinary newspaper reading, that to slur it over, or halt before the word, has an illiterate appearance, and greatly reduces the pleasure of reading and conversation. The vowel compounds ie and ei are sounded respectively like e in bee, and like y in my. The second vowel of the two has its full English sound, the other remaining mute. The vowel combination eu or aeu has the sound of oi in oil, and of a broad, has a slight sound, but scarcely so much as to give it the character of a syllable. *Au* has always the sound of ow.

*Dutch Names* come within the scope of what has been said as to German names, though with a few exceptions; *uy* has the sound of oo, as *Zuy-der-zee*, pronounced Zoo-der-zee; the consonant t becomes d in sound, and *ch* is the same guttural aspirate as in the German.

Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian come within the rules first laid down.

EXAMPLES.—*Schleiermacher*, Schli-er-mah-ker, the last syllable following the rule already given for *ch*; *Oehlenschläger*, Air-len-schlay-ger, the g in the last syllable hard; *Oersted*, Air-sted; *Langeland*, Lahn-ger-lahnt; *Welt Chronich*, Velt-kron-ik; *Schönbein*, Schean-bine; *Neue Beiträge zu dem Geist in der Natur*, Noi-er Bi-trah-ger zoo dem Gist in der Nah-tur.

## HOW TO SPEAK AND WRITE WITH ELEGANCE AND EASE.

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**Accept of.**—"Please *accept* of this gift." Say "please accept this gift."

**Admit of.**—"His conduct *admits of* no apology." Say "his conduct admits no apology."

**Ascend up.**—"He *ascended up* the mountain." Omit *up*.

**Ask for why.**—"If you ask *for* why I did it." Say "if you ask why I did it."

**At all.**—"Some found fault with me for dealing *at all* with the matter." *At all* adds no force to the remark, and is generally superfluous. In "without any pains at all," it tends to make the expression weaker.

**Before—first.**—"Before I do that I must *first* be secured against loss." Omit *first*.

**Both alike.**—"These two watches are *both alike*." Say "these two watches are alike."

**Both of.**—"Give me *both of* those books." Say "both those books."

**But—however.**—"But climate, *however*, always stamps its seal upon the human race" Either *but* or *however* is enough. Both should not be used.

**But that.**—"There can be no doubt *but that* he will succeed." Say "there can be no doubt that he will succeed."

**But what.**—"They will never believe *but what* I have been to blame." *What* is *that which*. But *what* would be *but that which*. The sentence might be supposed to read, "They will never believe but that which I have been to blame." That is nonsense. Say "they will never believe but that I have been to blame."



"They will never believe that I have not been to blame" is preferable.

**Cannot by no means.**—"I *cannot by no means* allow it." Say "I can by no means allow it," or, "I cannot by any means allow it."

**Combine—together.**—"He *combined* them together." Omit *together*.

**Consider of.**—"Let me *consider* of this matter." Omit *of*.

**Continue on.**—"He *continued on* thus." Say "he continued thus." Omit *on* also in such expressions as "he continued on his journey." But it is proper to use *on* in such expressions as "he continued on the road," because he might have continued his journey off the road—that is, through the fields, or by a bye-way.

**Converse together.**—"They *conversed together* for more than an hour. Omit *together*.

**Cover—over.**—"He *covered it over*." Say "he covered it."

**Dead corpses.**—"Evil spirits are not occupied about the *dead corpses* of bad men." Omit *dead*; it is implied in *corpses*.

**Descend down.**—"He *descended down* the hill very rapidly." Omit *down*.

**Enter in.**—"They told me to *enter in*." Omit *in*.

**Equally as.**—*As* should not be used after *equally*. Say *equally high, equally dear, equally handsome, etc.*; not *equally as high, equally as dear, equally as handsome*.

**Equally as well as.**—"I can do it *equally as well as* he." Omit *equally*; it is implied in the words *as well as*.

**Equally the same.**—"It is *equally the same*." Say "it is the same."

**First of all, last of all.**—"First of all he measured the ground." Omit *of all*, saying simply, *first*. "We must do this last of all." Omit *of all*. What is first, or what is last, is necessary first of, last of, all.

**From hence, from thence, from whence.**—*Hence* is equivalent to *from here*; *thence* to *from there*; *whence* to *from where*. Hence using *from* with either of these words is equivalent to using it twice when it is wanted but once.

**Funeral obsequies.**—"After the *funeral obsequies* were performed." Say *obsequies*. The sense of *funeral* is contained in this word. It would be as proper to speak of a "wedding marriage-ceremony" as of "funeral obsequies."

**Go fetch.**—“*Go fetch me my riding whip.*” Say “fetch it,” or “go and bring it.” *Fetch* has the sense of *go and bring*.

**Have got.**—“John *has got* a sorrel horse.” Say “John has a sorrel horse.” *Have* signifies to be in possession of anything. *Get* signifies to obtain possession. When one has *got* a thing, he ceases *getting* it, and from that time *has* it.

**If in case.**—“*If in case* he comes, all will be well.” Say “if he come;” or “in case he come.”

**Issue out.**—“A warrant *was issued out* for his arrest.” Say “a warrant was issued.”

**It—what.**—“*It is true what* he says.” Say “what he says is true.”

**Latter end.**—“I expect to get through by the *latter end* of the week.” Say “by the end of the week.” “The *latter end* of that man shall be peace.” Say “the end of that man.”

**More than one thinks for.**—“It amounts to more than you think *for*.” Say “to more than you think,” or “than you suppose,” or “imagine.” Prepositions are often thus unnecessarily tacked upon the ends of sentences.

**Never—whenever.**—“I *never* fail to read *whenever* I can get a book.” Say “when I can get a book.” One *ever* is enough.

**New beginner.**—Say *beginner*. When one begins anything, he is new at it of course.

**Nobody else.**—“There was *nobody else* but him.” Omit *else*.

**Of four years old.**—“A child *of* four years old.” Say “a child four years old,” or “a child of four years.”

**Off of.**—“There were ten yards of the cloth before I cut this piece *off of* it.” Say “before I cut this piece off it,” or “from it.”

**Plunge down.**—“He *plunged down* into the stream.” Omit *down*.

**Retreat back.**—“They *retreated back*.” Say “they retreated.”

**Return back.**—“After a week’s absence he *returned back*.” Say “he returned.”

**Rise up.**—“He *rose up* and left the room.” Say “he rose;” say also, *raise, lift, hoist*; not *raise up, lift up, hoist up*.

**Sink down.**—“The stone *sunk down* in the water.” Omit *down*.

**Some one or other.**—“Some one or another has it.” Say “some one has it.”

**They both, you both, and we both.**—" *They both met.*" Say "they met." "My friend came to see me, and *we both* took a walk." Say "we took a walk."

**Throughout the whole.**—"They sought him *throughout the whole country.*" Omit *the whole*. The idea of *the whole* is embodied in *throughout*. "They sought him through the whole country," using *through* instead of *throughout* is also correct.

**Double negatives.**—Two negatives used in the same clause contradict each other, and give the sense of an affirmative. Yet nothing is more common than to use two negatives in this way.

"I did not do *nothing*," or "I didn't do *nothing*," means that "I did something." Say instead, "I did nothing," or "I didn't do anything."

"I have *not* but one." Say "I have but one."

"I *did not* see him but once." Say "I saw him but once," or "only once."

"He is not improving much, I don't think." Say "I don't think he is improving much," or "I think he is not improving much."

"He had not hardly a minute to spare." Omit *not*.

**Above.**—"It is above a month since" Say "more than a month since." Instead of "the above discourse," it is better to say "the preceding discourse," or "the discourse above quoted."

**Aggravate.**—"His indifference aggravates me." Say "displeases me," "irritates me," or "makes me angry." But if the displeasure already exists, his indifference may aggravate it, that is, increase it, or make it heavier.

**Almost with a negative**—"They pay almost no rent." Say "they pay scarcely any rent," or hardly any rent." The thought of "almost nothing" is ridiculous.

**Alternative.**—"You may take either alternative." Say "you may take the alternative of either." *Alternative* relates to the choice of things, rather than to the things themselves.

**Balance.**—"You may pay me five hundred dollars down, and the *balance* in a year." "I cut part of my hay yesterday, and shall cut the *balance* to-day, if it does not rain." Instead of *balance* say, in both cases, *the rest*.

**Calculate.**—"The failure of the house of——is *calculated* to cause great excitement in the money market." "Weston's feats have this additional recommendation, that they are *calculated* to

promote the species of exercise to which most people have a morbid aversion." "I *calc'late*, friend, you are a stranger in these parts." For "*is calculated*" in the first example, say "*is likely*." In the second example, say "*have a tendency to*." In the third say "*I suppose*, sir, you are a stranger here."

**Caption.**—"The *caption* of the paragraph." Say "the heading of the paragraph."

**Catch.**—"If you hurry you may *catch* the cars." Say "*catch up* with the cars," or *overtake* them.

**Convene.**—"The President *convened* Congress." Say, the President *convoked* Congress, or *called* a session of Congress. But Congress *convened* (that is, came together) at the call of the President.

**Directly.**—"Directly Mr. Hendricks finished his speech, Mr. Thompson rose to oppose the motion." Say "as soon as," etc. "I will come directly." Say "immediately."

**Dry.**—"I am *dry*, let me have a glass of water." Say "I am thirsty."

**Empty.**—"The Ohio river *empties* into the Mississippi." It is better to say "*flows*." The river cannot be emptied while any water remains in its channel.

**Endorse.**—"He *endorsed* this proceeding." Say "he *approved*," or "*commended* this proceeding."

**Enjoys bad health.**—"This business would suit any one who *enjoys bad health*." Say "who is in delicate health," or "who is in bad health."

**Expect.**—"I *expect* my brother sold his house yesterday." Say "I *expect to hear* that he sold it," or, "I think," "believe" or "am confident," "I think," or "I hope that he sold it." We do not expect things of the past, but of the future.

**First, the First.**—"I have not yet heard of *the first* objection to the scheme." Say "a single objection," or "I have heard of no objection."

**Get.**—"I am afraid Mary is *getting* crazy." Say "is growing," or "is becoming crazy." "John *got* left by the train." Say "was left." We *get* any thing that we come in possession of. We may also *get* a disease. But *get* must be followed by a noun as its object.

**Gratuitous.**—"That is a *gratuitous* assumption." It is better to say "unfounded," "unreasonable," or "unwarranted."



**Half.**—"Cut it in *half*." Say "cut it in halves," or "cut it in two." There must be two halves.

**Hearty.**—"He ate a *hearty meal*." Say "he ate heartily of the meal." It is the eater not the meal, that is *hearty*.

**Inaugurate.**—"He receives regular information of the official changes to be *inaugurated* at Albany and Washington." "A subscription was *inaugurated* last evening to purchase a house for Gen. Sherman." Say "changes to be made," "a subscription was commenced," "started," "opened," or "begun." *Inaugurate* means to induct into office under solemn ceremonies. The President of the United States is *inaugurated*, as also are the Presidents of colleges. Pastors are *installed*. A ball is *opened*, a new business is *established*.

**Initiate.**—"He *initiated* the proceedings." Say "he opened them." "He took the *initiative* in the affair." Say he "commenced," "begun," or "opened" the transaction.

**Leave.**—"I shall *leave* this morning." Leave what? If any thing, or any place, name it. If you mean "go away," say "I shall go away."

**Light.**—"In reading Macaulay's essays, I suddenly *lit upon* the passage I wanted." Say "met the passage," or "found the passage." Another bad expression is, "I came across the passage."

**Limb.**—"She fell, and bruised her *limb*." Say what limb. The arm is a limb, as well as the leg. The foolish shame which avoids mentioning the leg by name, is not modesty but prudery.

**Like.**—"We don't do that *like* you do." Say "as you do."

**Midst.**—"In our *midst*." Say "among us," or "in the midst of us."

**Most for Very, &c.**—"It is a *most melancholy* and *most* unaccountable fact." Say "very melancholy" and "quite unaccountable."

**Monstrous.**—"It was a *monstrous* gathering." Say "large," "great," or "immense." Monstrous means ill formed, misshapen.

**Never.**—"Washington was *never* born in New York." Say "Washington *was not*," etc. Do not use *never* in denial of events which by their nature could take place but once.

**Notice.**—"I shall *notice* a few particulars" is frequently used when "I shall *mention* a few particulars" is meant.

**Obnoxious.**—"His conduct is *obnoxious* to me." Say "his conduct is *offensive* to me." *Obnoxious* means exposed to. A per-

son or his conduct may be obnoxious to blame, to censure, to reproof, etc., but not to persons.

**Of all others.**—"The guerilla style of warfare is *of all others* the most barbarous." Say "of all styles," or "above all others."

**Over, under.**—"He wrote *over* the signature of Junius." Say "*under* his signature," in all cases.

**Over, with a number.**—"Over 300 persons were present." It is better to say "*upwards* of 300 persons," or "*more than* three hundred persons."

**Over a bridge.**—"He went *over* the bridge." It is more exact to say, "he went *across* the bridge." A bird may fly *over* a bridge, if it does not touch the bridge.

**Partial—Partially.**—"This view is *partially* correct." Say "partly correct," or "in part correct" is better. *Partially* means, properly, one sided, with bias.

**Portion.**—"A large *portion* of the town was burned." Say "part." A *portion* is a part set aside for any one.

**Posted.**—"He is *posted* on that subject." Say "he is well informed."

**Predicate.**—"My opinion is *predicated* on the belief," etc. Say "is based upon the belief," or "formed upon it."

**Prejudice.**—"I was *prejudiced* in his favor." Say "was prepossessed." We are *prejudiced* against people or things.

**Promise.**—"I *promise* you I was much astonished." Say "I assure you."

**Repudiate.**—"Secretary Stanton *repudiated* the policy of Mr. Johnson's administration." Say "disowned it," "condemned it," "disapproved of it," or "denounced it."

**Section.**—"Mr. Smith does not live in this *section*." Say "in this neighborhood," "vicinity," or "part of the country." A *section*, in geography, is one square mile, or 640 acres of land, which has been laid out by the government surveyors, and called "Section No. —." The use of the word as a term of place in any other sense is improper.

**Stand.**—"He *stands* upon security." Say "*insists* upon security."

**Stop.**—"Mr. Ferguson is *stopping* at the American House." Say "is staying." *Stopping* is a momentary act. As soon as one has stopped he stops *stopping*, and begins to *stay*. It is customary,

however, to express a very brief stay by *stop*. "We stopped at Altoona twenty minutes for breakfast."

**Transmit.**—"He *transmitted* his check for the amount." Say "he *sent* his check."

**Transpire.**—"More than a century *transpired*." Say "elapsed." "The bass-ball match for the championship between the Atlantics and the Mutuals *transpired* yesterday." Say "took place." News or a secret may *transpire*, an event cannot. The word means to *breathe through*, to *leak out*, and can be correctly used only when such a construction can be put upon it. "What took place at the cabinet meeting yesterday"—that is, news, report, or knowledge of what took place—"has not transpired," is correct.

**Try and.**—"I will *try and* do it." Say "I will *try to* do it."

**Undeniable.**—"Mr. Jones is a person of *undeniable* character." Say "*of unexceptionable* character." An *undeniable* character is one that cannot be denied. It may be good or bad, but whichever it is, there can be no dispute about it. An *unexceptionable* character is one to which no exception can be taken.

**Existing truths.**—Matters that are as true now as at the time spoken of, should be stated in the present tense, no matter what may be the tense of the context. "His text was, that 'God *was* love,'" should be "His text was, 'God *is* love.'" "The truth *was*, that John struck him first." Say "the truth *is*, that John struck him first." "I told him that the Mississippi *ran* southwardly." Say "runs southwardly." "Did you tell him you *were* Johnson's brother." Say "that you are Johnson's brother." "They ascertained that the great pyramid *stood* near the banks of the Nile." Say "that the great pyramid *stands*."

**Instead of.**—"I *have seen* him last week." Say "I *saw* him last week." "Last week" is a past time. "I *saw* him this week." Say "I *have seen* him this week." This week still continues.

"The Lord *hath given*, and the Lord *hath taken away*." Say "the Lord *gave*."

"All the brothers *have been* greatly indebted to their father." Say "are greatly indebted." But if by any strange circumstance they may have discharged the obligation, "have been indebted" would be correct.

**Adverb with the infinitive.**—"Teach scholars *to carefully scrutinize* the sentiments advanced in all the books they *read*." Say "*carefully to scrutinize*," or "*to scrutinize carefully*."

**Befell—befallen.**—"It has *befell* me." Say "It has befallen me." But say, in the imperfect, "it befell me."

**Began—begun.**—"I have *began* to study history." Say "I have begun." But it is correct to say, using the imperfect, "He began to cut his wheat yesterday." "I begun" is also used as an imperfect form.

**Broke—broken.**—"I have *broke* my gun lock." Say "have broken." But say, using the imperfect, "I broke the lock yesterday."

**Chose—chosen.**—"She has *chose* the blue silk." Say "has chosen." But say, in the imperfect, "she chose him in preference to the others."

**Come.**—"I *come* to town yesterday." Say "I came." But say, using the imperfect, "I have come from Pittsburg to attend to this business."

**Did—done.**—"Who *done* it?" Say "who did it?" "who has done it?"

**Drank—drunk.**—"He was very thirsty, and *drunk* eagerly." Say "drank." "He has *drank* three glasses of soda water." Say "has drunk." "Drunken," the ancient form of the participle, is not now used.

**Drove—driven.**—"They have *drove* very fast." Say "they have driven." But using the imperfect, say "they drove the people out, and locked the gates."

**Froze—frozen.**—"The potatoes are *froze*." Say "the potatoes are frozen." But say, in the imperfect, "it froze very hard last night." Avoid saying *frozed* or *frozen*.

**Rode—ridden.**—"I have *rode* fifty miles on horseback today." Say "I have ridden." But say, using the imperfect, "a courier rode up with great speed to warn them of the approach of the enemy."

**Rang—rung.**—"I have *rang* the bell half a dozen times." Say "have rung." But say, in the imperfect, "they rang the bells merrily for Christmas day."

**Saw—seen—see.**—"I *see* him last Monday." Say "I saw him." "I *seen* him yesterday." Say "I saw him." "I *hav'n't* saw him for a long time." Say "I hav'n't seen him." *See* is present, *saw* imperfect, *seen* the participle. The habit of confusing them prevails widely.

**Shook—shaken.**—"Have you *shook* the carpet?" Say *shaken*.



But say, in the imperfect, "they shook it well." Do not in any case say *shaked*.

**Spoke—spoken.**—"It was *spoke* in my hearing." Say "it was spoken." But say, in the imperfect, "Mr. L. being called upon, spoke as follows." *Spake*, the ancient imperfect, is not now in use.

**Swam—swum.**—"I have *swam* across the river many a time." Say "have swum." But say, in the imperfect, "the mate swam to the shore with a rope." *Swum* may also be used as the imperfect. "The mate swum" would be correct.

**Took—taken**—"Mr. Smith and family have arrived in Washington and *took* up their quarters for the winter." Say "have arrived in Washington and taken up their quarters," etc.

**Went—gone.**—"He would have *went* with us, if he had been invited." Say "he would have gone." But say, in the imperfect, "being invited, he went with us."

**Wove—woven.**—"This cloth is *wove* very compactly." Say "is woven." But say, in the imperfect, "the girls wove jeans and linseys enough to clothe the family."

**Beholden—beholding.**—"I am *beholding* to you for it." Say "I am beholden."

**Know—knew—known**—"I *knowed* it." Say "I knew it." "I have *knowed* it all along." Say "I have known it."

**Plead.**—"He *plead* earnestly," say "he pleaded earnestly."

**Proved—proven.**—"That is not *proven*." Say "that is not proved."

**Idiomatic use of some verbs.**—Sometimes an active and transitive verb is used in its entire form intransitively or in a passive sense. "The cloth tears too easily;" "Mahogany planes smoothe;" "These lines read well." Sometimes an intransitive verb takes a kindred noun as an object. "He lived a virtuous life;" "This dream which I (Pharaoh) have dreamed."

**Words** like *scissors*, *snuffers*, *tongs*, *trousers*, etc., denoting articles which are paired or coupled, are plural, and take a plural verb. "The scissors are dull," not "is dull."

**"Many is the exhortation given."** Say "many *are* the exhortations given."

**As he has.**—"I can lift as many pounds as *he has*." As "*he has*" what? Say as "he has lifted."

**"The first remark I have to make *shall* be."** Say "the first remark I shall have to make will be."

**Is ceased.**—"The storm *is* ceased." Say "has ceased."

**Was burning since.**—"The fire *was* burning since Wednesday night." Say "the fire had been burning since Wednesday night."

**"Each of the daughters take an equal share."** Say "takes." "Every leaf, every twig, every blade, every drop of water, *teem* with life." Say "teems." Also, instead of "one of those house *have* been sold," say "has been sold."

**"Where is it, says I to him."**—Say in all such instances, "said I."

**"John will earn his wages when his work is done."** Say "will have earned."

Use the subjunctive form instead of the indicative in hypothetical cases.—"*Was* I to tell of all her good qualities it would look like flattery." Say "were I to tell." "Be that *as it will*." Say "be that as it may."

**Was you?—you was.**—Say "were you?" "You were."

**I who is.**—"It is I who *is* to go." Say "who am to go."

**It is one of the subjects that is, etc.**—Say "it is one of the houses that *was* built by Mr. Jones." Say "it is one of the houses that were built," etc.

**"Be wise and good that you might be happy."**—Say "that you may be happy."

**Among—Between.**—"The father divided part of his property *among* his two children, and distributed the remainder *between* his other kin," should be "he divided a part *between* his two children, and distributed the remainder *among* his other kin."

**"John will be *apt* to catch the fever if he goes into that house,"** should be "John will be liable," etc. A person who is studious may be spoken of as *apt* to learn, and *liable* to become dyspeptic.

**At length—At last.**—"I have heard from my friend *at length*," may mean, and often does mean, that a detailed statement of his affairs,—a setting of them forth at length—has been received. "I have heard from him *at last*" must mean that he has been heard from, after long waiting for news from him.

**Than him.**—"You are stronger than *him*." Say "than *he*."

**It was them.**—Say "it was *they*."

**Is it me.**—"Is it *me* you mean?" Say "is it *I*?" or "do you mean *me*?"

**It is him whom.**—"It is *him* whom you said it was." Say "it is *he*."

**"In consequence of me neglecting."**—"The horse got away in consequence of *me* neglecting to fasten the gate." Say "in consequence of *my* neglecting," etc.

**With James and I.**—"They went with James and *I*." Say "with James and *me*."

**Not me.**—"Who made that noise?" "Not *me*." Say "not *I*." "It wasn't *me*." Say "It wasn't *I*."

**Me being.**—"Me being absent, the young folks lived high." Say "*I* being absent," or "while *I* was absent," or "during my absence."

**Between you and I.**—"This is a secret between you and *I*." Say "between you and *me*." Better "with you and *me*."

**Let you and I.**—Say "let you and *me*."

**As good as me.**—Say "as good as *I*."

**It is me.**—Say "it is *I*."

**"You and us enjoy many privileges."**—Say "you and *we*."

**He and they we know.**—"He and *they* we know, but who are you?" Say "him and them we know."

**If I was him.**—"I would do the same if I was *him*." Say "if I was *he*."

**He that was mentioned.**—"They chose William, *he* that was mentioned before." Say, *him* that was mentioned," or better, "him who was mentioned."

**I am him.**—"I know I am *him* whom he meant." Say "I am *he*."

**That is him—that is her.**—Say "that is *he*," "that is *she*."

**From him having.**—"From *him* having always assisted me, I again applied to him for help." Say "because he had," etc.

**"What you saw was but a picture of him, and not him."**—Say "and not *he*."

**To be they.**—"I knew it to be *they*." Say "to be *them*."

**As for who.**—"The boy *as* is reading." Say "the boy *who* is reading."

**Who for whom.**—"Do you know *who* this cane belongs to?" Say "to *whom* this cane belongs." "Whom this cane belongs

**who** is correct, and less formal. "*Who* do you wish to see?" Say "*whom*." "He did not know *who* to suspect." Say "*whom* to suspect." "He is a person *who* I respect very much." Say "*whom* I respect."

**Which for who.**—"The men *which* you saw." Say "the men *whom* you saw." But, of an animal, "the horse *which* you saw."

**Of the relative pronouns,** *who* is used exclusively with persons, *which* exclusively with things, and *that* with persons and things. In common conversation *that* is more frequently used with persons than *who*. But *who* is considered more elegant.

**Where for in which.**—"It is a cause *where* justice is particularly concerned." Say *in which*. "We presented a paper *where* his case was fully explained." Say "a paper *in which*." But *where* may be used instead of *which* and a preposition when place is the prominent idea. "The old house *where* I was born."

**Them books.**—"Give me *them* books." Say "*those* books."

**Thus for this.**—"The manner of it is *thus*." Say "the manner of it is *this*," or "*this* is the manner of it."

**This for thus or so.**—"This much is certain." Say "*thus* much," or, "so much."

**I who is.**—"It is *I who* is to receive the appointment." Say "it is *I who am* to receive the appointment."

**Those set.**—"I will take *those* set of books." Say "*that* set."

**This twenty years.**—"I have not been there *this* twenty years." Say "*these* twenty years."

**One another — themselves.**—"These authorities differ among *one another*." Say "differ among *themselves*."

**Every for all.**—"The men deserve *every* praise." Say "*all* praise." "*Every* human being has this in common." Say "*all* human beings have," or, "each human being has this in common with every other one."

**Every for entire.**—"I have *every* confidence in him." Say "*entire* confidence." *Every* means "each of all," and should not be used in any other sense.

**All for each.**—"Seven lads were present, and he gave them *all* a book." Say "he gave them *each* a book."

**Such for so.**—"Such distinguished virtues seldom occur." Say "*so* distinguished virtues," or, "virtues so distinguished."

**All—the whole.**—"Almost *the whole* inhabitants were pres-



ent." Say "almost *all* the inhabitants." But say "almost the whole society attended the ceremonies." Use *all* in speaking of a multitude or collection by the individual parts, *the whole* when it is spoken of as a body.

**Number of every.**—"Every rifleman and lancer *were* at *their* post." Say "*was* at *his* post."

**The indeterminate possessive.**—"Every child should obey *their* parents." Say "*his* parents." "No one should incur censure for being careful of *their* good character." Say *his*, or *her*, if talking more particularly of women. "Let each of us mind *their* own business." Say "*his* own business."

"When he was entered." Say "when he had entered." So also say "when he had departed," "when he had returned."

"I caught it." Say "I caught it."

"Of two evils choose the least."—Say "the less."

"Is this or that the best road?"—Say "the better road."

"The prisoner has, of all the gang, committed the fewer misdemeanors." Say "the fewest."

**Perfect.**—"This is the *more perfect* of the two." "This is the *most perfect* piece of mechanism I ever saw." Such expressions are in common use. They are allowed but not encouraged. "More nearly," or "most nearly perfect," is a more accurate term.

**Chief.**—"He sought the *chiefest* positions." Say "the *chief*." The *chief* positions are the head positions; "the *chiefest*" would be "the *heaviest*."

**Universal.**—"Of all vices, pride is the most *universal*." Say "most general." What is "universal," extending over, and including the whole universe and every thing in it, cannot be more so.

**Right—wrong.**—"That is *very* right." "That is *very* wrong." Omit *very* in both cases.

**Agreeable—agreeably**—"Agreeable to my promise." Say *agreeably*.

**Bold—bolder—more boldly.**—"He acts *bolder* than was expected." Say *more boldly*.

**Conformable—conformably.**—"Conformable to your orders." Say "*conformably* to your orders."

**Distinct—distinctly.**—"The girl speaks *distinct*." Say "*speaks distinctly*."

**Exceeding—exceedingly.**—"He was *exceeding* kind to me." Say *exceedingly* kind. "She was *exceeding* careful." Say *exceedingly* careful.

**Fluent—fluently.**—"He speaks very *fluent*." Say *very fluently*.

**Indifferent—indifferently.**—"He was *indifferent* honest." Say *indifferently* honest.

**Near—nearly.**—"I lost *near* twenty pounds." Say "*nearly* twenty pounds."

**Previous—previously.**—"He wrote me *previous* to his coming." Say "*previously* to his coming."

**Remarkable—remarkably.**—"She is a *remarkable* pretty girl." Say *remarkably* pretty.

**Shocking—shockingly.**—"This letter is written *shocking*." Say *shockingly*. *Shockingly* is generally too strong a term to employ in this case. *Badly* is a better word. *Bad* writing is not so uncommon or so important a matter as to cause a shock.

**Never—not for.**—"He was *never* an instant diverted from his purpose." Say "*not for* an instant."

**Seldom or ever.**—"I seldom *or* ever see him now." Say "*seldom if ever*," or "*seldom or never*."

**Almost never.**—*Scarcely ever*, or *hardly ever*, is better.

**Never so.**—"He is a man of honor, be he *never* so close in trade." Say "*ever* so close."

**Such a—for so.**—"He was *such a* disagreeable fellow that no one liked him." Say "he was *so* disagreeable *a* fellow."

**This—thus—so.**—"This much is certain." Say "*thus* much," or "*so* much is certain."

**So for very.**—"That was *so* nice." Say *very* nice.

**Very—very much—greatly.**—"I was *very* disappointed." Say "*very much* disappointed," or "*greatly* disappointed."

**Very much of.**—"He is *very much* of a gentleman." Say "he is *very* gentlemanly."

**Over for more than.**—"There were not *over* twenty persons present." It is better to say "*not more* than twenty persons."

**As for that.**—"Not *as* I know." Say "*not that* I know."

**But for if.**—"I shouldn't wonder *but* that was the case." Say "*if* that was the case."

**But for than.**—"We suffered no other inconvenience *but* that arising from the rain." Say "no other inconvenience *than* that,"

etc., or omitting *other*, and using *but*, "We suffered no inconvenience but that arising from the rain."

**But for that.**—"I have no doubt *but* he will be here to-night." Say "I have no doubt that," etc. "I doubt not *but* I shall be able." Say "I doubt not that I shall be able." Some writers have a habit of omitting the conjunction altogether, saying, "I doubt not I shall be able." This is a slipshod style.

**If that.**—"If *that* I had offended him." Omit *that*.

**In so far as.**—"We are to act up to the extent of our knowledge; but *in* so far as our knowledge falls short." Say "so far *as*," omitting *in*.

**Doubt not but.**—"I doubt not *but* I shall be able to help you." Say "I doubt not that," or, better, "I have no doubt," or "I do not doubt, that I shall be able," etc.

**If for whether.**—"He doubts *if* his friend will come." Say "he doubts *whether*," etc.

**That for if or whether.**—"I doubt *that* it be so." An awkward expression, though common. Say "I doubt *if*," or "I doubt *whether*."

**After that.**—"After *that* he had seen the parties." Omit *that*.

**But that.**—"I don't know but *that* I shall buy that house." Omit *that*.

**But what.**—"They will never believe *but what* I have been to blame." Say "but I have been to blame," or, better, "that I have not been to blame."

**No doubt but that.**—"There can be no doubt *but* that he will succeed." Say "there can be no doubt that he will succeed," or, "there is no doubt of his success."

**Not impossible but.**—"It is not impossible *but* I may go with you." Here are two errors. *That* should be used instead of *but*. In "not impossible," two words are used to express what one word expresses better. By this one of the words is made to kill the force of the other. Say "it is possible that I shall go with you," or "it is probable," or "possibly I shall go with you."

**Confide.**—"He is a man *on* whom you can confide." Say "*in* whom you can confide." But "*on* whom you can rely," "*on* whom you can depend," "whom you can trust."

**Fall into a man's conversation.**—"When I *fall into that*

*man's conversation*, I am entertained and profited." Say "when I engage in conversation with that man."

**Taking one apart.**—"I took my friend *apart* to converse with him." Say "I took him aside," and avoid a ludicrous suggestion.

**To change one's self.**—"I am very wet, and must change *myself*." Say "I am very wet, and must change *my clothes*."

**One of the family.**—"Wanted, two apprentices, who will be treated *as one* of the family." Say "will be treated as members of the family."

**"I have not written to him, and am not likely to."** Supply the verb, "am not likely to *write* to him."

**Quite the lady.**—"She is *quite* the lady." Say "she is very ladylike."

**Such expressions as** "I do not like *too much* sugar," "I do not want to walk *too far*," are indefinite. They mean "I do not like more sugar than I like," "I do not want to walk farther than I like."

**Not only—for only—except—or unless.**—"The cars will *not* stop at this station *only* when the bell rings," should be, "the cars will not stop at this station *unless* the bell rings," or "*except* the bell rings." It would be correct also to say, "the cars will stop at this station only when the bell rings," omitting *not*.

**A most beautiful.**—"It was a *most* beautiful sight." Say *a beautiful sight*, or *a very beautiful sight*. The superlative degree is not used with the indefinite article. "A most a beautiful sight" is low.

**Most for almost.**—"They see each other *most* every day." Say *almost*.

**"Not as I know of."**—"Say "not *that* I know of."

**Some for somewhat.**—"He is *some* better to-day." It is better to say "he is somewhat better."

**Bad and badly.**—"He feels *bad*," used sometimes in description of ill health, means literally that he is troubled with a sense of wickedness. "He feels badly," expresses clearly that he is sick.

**Good for well.**—"He can do it *as good* as any one else can." Say *as well*.

**Bred and born.**—"Bred and born," should be, "*Born* and bred."—*Birth* precedes *education*.



**Not mistaken.**—"If I am *not mistaken*," should be, "If I *mis-*  
*take not*."

**Are mistaken.**—"You *are mistaken*," should be, "You *mis-*  
*take*."

**Had—would.**—"I *had* rather not," should be, "I *would* rather  
not."

**Had better.**—"I *had better* go," should be, "It *were better* that  
I should go."

**New pair.**—"A *new pair* of gloves," should be, "A *pair of new*  
gloves."

**Very rising.**—"He is a *very rising* man," should be, "He is  
*rising rapidly*."

**To let**—"Apartments *to let*," should be, "Apartments *to be let*."

**Learns.**—"Who *learns* you French?" should be, "Who *teaches*  
you French?"—The pupil *learns*.

**Less—fewer.**—"No *less* than ten persons," should be, "No  
*fewer* than ten persons."—*Less* must be applied to quantity, as  
"No *less* than ten pounds."—*Fewer* must be applied to things.

**Never—whenever.**—"I *never* speak *whenever* I can help it,"  
should be, "I never speak *when* I can help it."

**Get over.**—"To *get over* an illness," should be, "To *survive*,"  
or, "To *recover from* an illness." "To *get over* a person," should  
be, "To *persuade* a person." "To *get over* a fact," should be, "To  
*deny*," or "*refute*" it.

**Never.**—"Be it *never* so good," should be, "Be it *ever* so good."

**Began.**—"I have *began*," should be, "I have *begun*."

**The then.**—"The *then* Mrs. Howard," should be, "The Mrs.  
Howard *then living*," or "*of that time*."

**Ought.**—"For *ought* I know," should be, "For *ought* I know."  
—*Ought* means *anything*; *ought* implies obligation.

**As far as.**—"As *far as* I know," should be, "So *far as* I know."  
—*As far as* expresses distance.

**Couple.**—"A *couple* of dollars," should be, "Two dollars."—  
Couple implies union, as, "a married couple."

**United together.**—"They are *united together*," should be,  
"They are *united*."

**So much.**—"She is *so much* the lady," should be, "She is very  
*lady-like*."

**Noways.**—"He is *noways* in fault," should be, "He is *nowise*  
in fault."

**Like.**—"He is *like* to be," should be, "He is *likely* to be."

**All over.**—"All over the land," should be, "Over all the land."

**Whenever—always.**—"Whenever I sing I *always* am applauded," should be, "Whenever I sing, I am applauded."

**To—with.**—"I am stout in comparison *to* you," should be, "I am stout in comparison *with* you."

**At—by.**—"It will look beautiful *at* night," should, "*By* night."

**Best.**—"At *best*," should be, "At *the best*."

**Worst.**—"At *worst*," should be, "At *the worst*."

**For to.**—"For *to* give," should be, "*To* give."

**Eat up.**—"The dinner was *all eat up*," should be, "The dinner was *all eaten*."

**Eat.**—"I *eat* heartily of fruit," should be, "I *ate* heartily," etc.

**Again.**—"He *again repeated* it," should be "He *repeated* it."—*Again* is included in *repeated*.

**Approved.**—"His conduct was *approved of* by all," should be, "His conduct was *approved* by all."

**Sweetly—sweet.**—"The rose smells *sweetly*," should be, "The rose smells *sweet*."—You smell, and not the rose, and an adjective must be used to express the quality of a thing. "Those roses scent the room *sweetly*," is correct, because the roses scent and not you, and an adverb is required to express the action.

**In—into.**—"He fell *in* the river," should be, "He fell *into* the river."—*Into* should be used after a verb of motion; *in*, when motion or rest *in* a place is signified: "I walk *in* the garden daily," "I sleep *in* this room."

**Every—another.**—"Handed down from *every* age to *another*," should be, "Handed down from *one* age to *another*." "On *some* day or *another*," should be, "On *some* day or *other*."—*Another* corresponds to *one*, *some* and *every* to *other*."

**In.**—"Who finds him *in* money?" should be, "Who finds him money?"

**Two first.**—"The *two first*," should be, "The *first two*."

**Two last.**—"The *two last*," should be "The *last two*."

**First of all.**—"The *first of all*," should be, "The *first*."

**Last of all.**—"The *last of all*," should be, "The *last*."

**Will—may.**—"Be that as it *will*," should be, "Be that as it *may*."

**Every—all.**—"My *every* hope," should be, "*All* my hopes."

**When—which.**—"Since *when*," should be, "Since *which* time."

**If that.**—"If *that* I said so," should be, "If I said so."  
 "After that you had spoken," should be, "After you had spoken."  
 —That is superfluous.

**What—that.**—"I do not know but *what* I shall call upon you," should be, "I do not know but *that* I shall call upon you."

**Of—at.**—"I am glad *of* your success," should be, "I am glad *at* your success."—"Glad *of*," should be used when something is gained or possessed; "Glad *at*," when something happens to another.

**From—to.**—"I am averse *from* it," should be, "I am averse *to* it."—We show aversion *to*, not *from* a thing.

**Got.**—"He has *got* money," should be, "He *has* money."—*Got* is superfluous.

**An one.**—"Such *an one*," should be, "Such *a one*."—*An* should not be used before a long *u*, *o* when that vowel has the sound of *w*, or *eu*. Thus, it is correct to say, a *University*, a *European*, a *unit*.

**Or—are.**—"I *or* my son *are* to call," should be, "I *or* my son *is* to call." "Neither one *nor* the other *are* true," should be, "Neither one *nor* the other *is* true."—*Or* and *nor* are *disjunctive* conjunctions, and separate things.

**Setting.**—"The hen is *setting*," should be, "The hen is *sitting*."

**Hung—hang.**—"He was *hung*," should be, "He was *hanged*."  
 —To *hang*, to take away life by hanging, is a regular verb, having *hanged* for its past participle. To *hang*, to suspend, is an irregular verb, having *hung* for its past participle, as, "The picture was *hung* up." "His life *hung* upon a thread."

**Propose—purpose.**—"I *propose* going," should be, "I *purpose* going."

**No—not.**—"Is it true or *no*?" should be, "Is it true or *not*?"

**Sets.**—"The wind *sets*," should be, "The wind *sits*."

**Further—farther.**—"He walked *further* than you," should be, "He walked *farther* than you."—*Farther* must be applied to distance, *further* to quantity, as "*Further* funds are wanted."

**Over again.**—"I said so *over again*," should be, "I *repeated* it."

**But—than.**—"No sooner *but*," should be, "No sooner *than*."  
 "No other *but*," should be, "No other *than*."

**Nobody else.**—" *Nobody else* but him," should be, " *Nobody* but him."

**Back—ago.**—" *Six weeks back*," should be, " *Six weeks ago*," or " *since*."

**This—these.**—" *This* two days," should be, " *These* two days."

**Mean—intend.**—" *Do you mean* to come," should be, " *Do you intend* to come."—To *mean* is to *signify*; to *intend* is to *purpose*.

**Each.**—" *Each* of them *are*," should be, " *Each* of them *is*."—*Each* means one *and* the other of two.

**Neither—or.**—" *Neither* one *or* the other," should be, " *Neither* one *nor* the other."—*Neither* (not either) means, not the one *nor* the other of two.

**Either—any.**—" *Either* of the *three*," should be, " *Any one* of *three*."—*Either* means one, *or* the other of two.

**Every—are—is.**—" *Every* one of them *are*," should be, " *Every* one of them *is*."—*Every* refers to any *one* of a number more than two.

**Whom—to whom.**—" *Whom* do you speak *to*?" should be, " *To whom* do you speak?"—The preposition should not be separated from the relative. The answer should be, " *Him*," or " *Her*."

**I—me.**—" *Who* said that?" The answer should be, " *I* (said it)," not " *me*."—The word containing the answer to a question must be in the same case with the word which asks it.

**Into—from.**—" They were refused entrance *into*, and driven *from*, *the house*," should be, " They were refused entrance *into the house*, and driven *from it*."—Two propositions should not be connected with a noun.

**Ever.**—" As soon as *ever*," should be, " As soon as."

**Some—one.**—" You will *some* day be sorry," should be, " You will *one* day be sorry."

**Direct—address.**—" *Direct* to me," should be, " *Address* to me."

**Very.**—" The *very* best," should be, " The *best*." " The *very* worst," should be, " The *worst*."

**Now.**—" From *now*," should be, " From *this time*."

**With—from.**—" I differ *with* him," should be, " I differ *from* him."

**Thought—think.**—" Therefore, I *thought* it proper to write to you," should be, " Therefore, I *think* it proper to write to you."



**With—in.**—"Conversant *with* politics," should be, "Conversant *in* politics."—We say conversant *with* men, *in* things.

*Oh, Ah*, and other interjections, generally require the *objective* case of *I*, and the *nominative* case of *Thou*, as "Ah *me*!" "O *thou* fool!" "O *ye* hypocrites!" "Woe's *thee*" (*is to thee*) is correct.

*Oh* is used to express pain, sorrow, or surprise; *O* to express wishing, exclamation, or an address to a person.

"Since *then*," should be, "Since *that time*."

"A *summer's* morning," should be, "A *summer* morning."

**Have got.**—"My clothes *have got* too small, or too short for me," should be, "I have become too stout or too tall for my clothes."

**Most perfect.**—"A *most perfect* poem," should be, "A *perfect* poem."—Perfect, supreme, complete, full, empty, true, false, chief, universal, honest, do not admit of comparison.

**In—within.**—"Is Mr. Smith *in*?" should be, "Is Mr. Smith *within*?"

**Other.**—"The *other one*," should be, "The *other*." *None other*, "should be, "No other."—*Another* has no plural. "*Another one*," should be, "Another."

**Spoonsful.**—"Two *spoonsful*," should be, "Two *spoonfuls*."—You do not measure the medicine, etc., in *two* spoons. For the same reason we say *Mouthfuls*, *Cupfuls*, *Handfuls*.

**To.**—"I spoke *to*, and *warned him*," should be, "I spoke *to him* and *warned him*."—A preposition and an active verb should not be connected with a noun or pronoun.

*Therefore*, *Doubtless*, and *Perhaps*, are generally placed at the beginning of a sentence, as "*Perhaps* he will."

**Left.**—"I *left* this morning." Name the place left.

**Head and ears.**—"Over head *and ears*," should be, "Over *head*."

**Perhaps.**—"I may *perhaps*," or "*probably*," should be, "I may."

**Possibly.**—"I can *possibly*," should be, "I *can*."—*May* and *can* imply probability.

**No—not.**—"Whether he will or *no*," should be, "Whether he will or *not*."

**Says—said.**—"Says *I*," should be, "*Said I*," or, "I *said*."

**Contemptibly.**—"He spoke *contemptibly* of him," should be, "He spoke *contemptuously* of him."

**Cannot—can.**—" *Nothing cannot*," should be, " *Nothing can*."

**No—not.**—" *No one has not*," should be, " *No one has*."

**Oftener.**—" *I am oftener well than ill*," should be, " *I am more frequently well than ill*."

**Without—unless.**—" *I cannot agree to it without you promise*," should be, " *I cannot agree to it unless you promise*."

**Quantity.**—" *There was a quantity of people*," should be, " *There was a number of people*,"

**Good and all.**—" *For good and all*," should be, " *For ever*."

**Above—more.**—" *It is above a month since*," should be, " *It is more than a month since*."

**Superior.**—" *He is a superior man*," should be, " *He is superior to most men*."

**At—in.**—" *He lives at New York*," should be, " *He lives in New York*."—*In* should only be applied to capital cities.

**To.**—" *He lives opposite the park*," should be, " *He lives opposite to the park*."

**Right—bound.**—" *I have no right to pay this bill*," should be, " *I am not bound to pay this bill*."

**On—of.**—" *I think nothing on it*," should be, " *I think nothing of it*." " *Take hold on it*," should be, " *Take hold of it*."

**Need—needs.**—" *He need not do it*," should be, " *He needs not do it*."

**Me—I.**—" *You are older than me (am)*," should be, " *You are older than I (am)*."

**Her—she.**—" *I am taller than her (is)*," should be, " *I am taller than she (is)*."

**Over—across.**—" *Go over the bridge*," should be, " *Go across the bridge*," unless you mean, " *to go from side to side*."

**Some—at some.**—" *I was some distance from home*," should be, " *I was at some distance from home*."

**Some.**—" *I knew him some six years ago*," should be, " *I knew him six years ago*."

**Here—hither.**—" *Come here*," should be, " *Come hither*."

**Such another.**—" *For such another book*," should be, " *For another such book*."

**Mutually.**—" *They mutually loved each other*," should be, " *They loved each other*."—*Mutually* means both.

**Eminent.**—" *He was in eminent danger*," should be, " *He was*

in *imminent* danger."—*Eminent* relates to rank. *Imminent* means to hang over.

**Plenty.**—"Vegetables were *plenty*," should be, "*Vegetables* were *plentiful*."

**Ye—you.**—*Ye* must always be used in the *nominative* case, as "*Ye* have wronged me," but never in the *objective* case. "*I* have wronged *ye*," should be, "*I* have wronged *you*."

**One—he.**—"When *one* speaks incorrectly, *he* should not be offended at being politely corrected," should be. "When *one* speaks incorrectly, *one*," etc.

**They—those.**—"They who do right shall be blessed," should be, "*Those* who do right," etc. *Those* stands for a noun not introduced but understood.—*They* stands for a noun already used, as "*I* saw the *pictures*. *They* are very good."

**That—this.**—"They are not experienced, and for *that* reason," etc., should be, "and for *this* reason," etc. "*Those* pictures which *I* see," should be, "*These*," or "*The* pictures," etc. *This* or *these* refer to things *present* or *just named*, *that* and *those* to things *past*.

**Has—have.**—"Ignorance and official routine *has* caused the evil," should be, "Ignorance and official routine *have* caused the evil." Two or more singular nouns coupled with *and* require the verb to be in the *plural* number, unless the nouns denote only *one* person or thing, as "That great statesman *and* warrior *has* said," etc. When the nouns coupled with *and* are qualified by *every*, the verb should be *singular*, as "*Every* man and woman *was*," etc.

**This—these.**—"They were industrious, and by *this* means rose to eminence," should be, "and by *these* means"—*This* means and *that* means refer to what are singular; *these* means and *those* means to plurals. *By* means, *By this* means, etc., are used to denote instrumentality, as "*By* means of art."—*A mean* is used only to denote a middle state, as "There is a *mean* between extravagance and stinginess."—*Amends* should be used in the same manner, as "That will be *an amends* to me for my exertions." "Fame and wealth are *amends* for his dangers."

**Do.**—"You *do* me honor," should be, "You honor me."—You might as well say, "You *do* me *flattery*," instead of "You flatter me."

Avoid using "fine" language. Speak good, strong, expressive English, such as Shakespeare and the best writers used. Many persons affect grandiloquent language, ponderous, but poor.

## SLANG AND VULGAR PHRASES.

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**Allow**, for *expect, imagine, doubt not* ; as, "I *allow* he will succeed." "I *allow* he will be in town to-morrow."

**Allow**, for *intend, design, purpose* ; as, "I *allow* to go on Monday." "They *allow* to return next week."

**A power**, for a *large amount or quantity, a great number* ; as, "He has a *power* (a *great amount or quantity*) of money ; a *power* (*great number*) of friends," etc.

**After a bit**, for *soon or presently* ; as, "I will be there *after a bit*." "He will be along *after a bit*."

**Ary**, for *either* ; as, "Take *ary* one of them." "*Ary* one of you may go."

**Above my bent**.—"That is altogether above my bent," for, "out of my power," "beyond my strength," "beyond my capacity."

**All along of**, as, "That was all along of you," for, "that was all your fault."

**Anyhow**, when used too frequently, suggests that one is in the habit of talking "anyhow." *No how* is still more liable to objection.

**A'ry, na'ry**.—"I haven't a'ry one," "I have na'ry one." Say "I have neither," "I haven't either," "I have none." "I haven't got na'ry red." Very low. Say "I have not one cent."

**As how**.—"He said as how you was to do it." Say "he said that you were to do it."

**At loggerheads** is uncouth. If roughness of expression is not desired, say "at variance," or, "on ill terms," or speak of a *disagreement, a misunderstanding, or a quarrel*.

**Any**, for *at all* ; as, "He was not injured *any*." "He cannot ~~see~~ *any* from the effects of the accident."



**Averse from**, for *averse to*; as "A miser is *averse from* nothing so much as *from* parting with his money."

**Allot on**, or **'lot on**, for *rely on, count on, or upon*; as, "I *allot on*, or *'lot on* his ability and readiness to aid me."

**Among**, for *with*; as, "The deception passed *among* each of the company." "The money was current *among* every one of the banks."

**Among**, for *between*, where *two only* are referred to; as "He divided it *among* the two." "John and George were the persons *among* whom the estate was equally divided."

**A little ways**, for *a little way, a short distance*; as "I will go *a little ways* with you." "He is *a little ways* in advance of us."

**Awful**, for *disagreeable, ugly, disgusting*, etc.; as, "This is *awful* (*disagreeable*) medicine." "He has an *awful* (*ugly*) countenance." "His conduct was *awful* (*disgusting*)."

**Ain't**, for *are not, am not*; as, "*Ain't* (*are you not*) going to the city?" "I *ain't* (*am not*)."

**After**, for *for*; as, "He has no regard *after* his father's commands."

**A good little bit**, for *a considerable time, a considerable distance*, etc.; as, "He has been gone *a good little bit*." "He is *a good little bit* ahead, or in advance of you."

**A long mile**, for *a little over, or a little more than a mile*; as, "It is *a long mile* to the city."

**As good's go, as good's do it**, etc., for *may as well go, might as well do it*, etc.; as, "You'd *as good's go* (*you may as well go*) as stay." "You'd *as good's do it* (*you might as well do it*) as not."

**Budge**, for *move off, stir*; as "You have no right here—you must *budge* (*move off*)." "I will not *budge* (*stir*) an inch."

**Between, or betwixt**, for *among or amongst*, where *more than two* are referred to; as, "Let this be divided *between* the three."

**Bad box**.—"He is in a bad box" has a vulgar air. Say *bad predicament, or unpleasant situation*.

**Bamboozle** gives the impression of disrespect from which *deceive* and *mislead* are free.

**Barking up the wrong tree** is an expressive and comical back-woods phrase which is not found in cultivated circles.

**Bran new**, or *brand new* is condemned by some writers. It seems unobjectionable as a colloquialism, but should not be used too freely where dignity is to be regarded.

**Balance**, for *remainder* ; as, "I move to retain the first section of the bill, and to strike out the *balance*." "I spent a part of the evening with a friend, and the *balance* at home." "A part of the army were killed, and the *balance* taken prisoners."

**Be**, for *are*, or *am* ; as, "*Be (are)* you going to church ? I *be (am)*."

**Be to be**, for *am to be*, or *must be* ; as, "I *be to be* there at the hour appointed."

**Bad**, for *ill* ; as, "The patient is very *bad*." "My friend is not so *bad* to-day as he was yesterday."

**Bimeby**, for *by and by*, or (which is, perhaps, in better use), *presently*, *soon*, *in a short time* ; as, "I shall be there *bimeby*." "If you will come *bimeby*, I will return with you."

**Back**, for *ago* ; as, "It was almost two years *back*." "It was a long time *back*, that I read the history of Cromwell."

**Bravely**, for *well*, or *intimately* ; as, "I knew him *bravely*." "He knew me *bravely* before I came to the city."

**By Jupiter**, *By Jove*, *By Jimini*, and the like, are oaths by heathen gods.

**Bother**, **bother it**, **botheration**, *plague on it*, *plague take it*, *plague*, show the disposition to say worse things ; only the will is not equal to the attempt. "Avoid even the appearance of evil." This should be enough on this point, without citing other illustrations.

**Bain't**, for *are not* ; as, "They *bain't* at home."

**By good right**, for *by right* ; as, "He is entitled, *by good rights* to the whole amount."

**Better**, for *more* ; as, "It is *better* than a month since I saw him." "I have resided *better* than seven years in the city."

**Calculate**, for *purpose*, *design*, *intend* ; as, "I *calculate* to go a journey." "I *calculate* to return in the spring."

**Calculation**, for *intention* or *design* ; as, "It is my *calculation* to visit him on my return."

**Conceived**, for *expressed* ; as, "His letter was *conceived* in the following words."

**Cleverly**, for *quite well*, or *in good health* ; as, "How is your friend to-day ? He is *cleverly* ; or he is getting along *cleverly*."

**Cave in**.—Low. Say *give up*, *submit*, or *yield*.

**Considerable of**, for *a considerable* ; as, "He is *considerable of* a poet," instead of "He is *a considerable* poet."

**'Cute.**—Say *acute, keen, sharp, intelligent*. The American use of this word corresponds nearly with the English idea of *clever*.

**Chance**, for *an appearance, prospect, or probability*; as, "There is a *chance*," or, as many say, "a *smart chance*," or, "a *right smart chance* of a shower."

**Call to be.**—"You have no call to be angry with me." Say "no occasion to be," or, "no reason for being."

**Chicken fixins** is a frivolous expression for which *trifles, small matters* or *little things* may be advantageously substituted.

**Clever**, as generally used in the United States, signifies *good natured, kind, accommodating*. In England it signifies *smart, ready, quick, apt*. This is its proper meaning.

**Curry favor** has an air of disrespect.

**Cut.**—It is an ungracious act to "cut" an acquaintance; but it is more ungracious to speak of it under that term.

**Clear out**, for *go away, be gone*; as, "You have been here long enough; so, *clear out*."

**Curious**, for *excellent*; as, "These are *curious* apples." "This is *curious* wheat."

**Carry**, for *take or lead*; as, "Carry the horse to water."

**Come of**, for *overcome*; as, "He will soon *come of* that habit."

**Confide on**, for *confide in*; as, "You may *confide on* his honor." "They *confide on* what he says."

**Cahoot**, for *partnership or company*; as, "They do business in *cahoot* (company)." A very common vulgarism in the West.

**Chunk**, for *piece*; as, "He has a *chunk* of bread."

**Comeatable**, for *approachable*; as, "European monarchs are not easily *comeatable*."

**Crack'd up**, for *represented, recommended*; as, "I found him by no means what he was *crack'd up* (*represented*) to be." "He was *crack'd up* (*recommended*) to me as a skillful teacher."

**Chomp**, corrupted from *champ*, to *chew loudly, greedily*; as, "The horse *chomps* his bit." "They *chomp* their food."

**Clip it**, for *to run with speed*; as, "You can get there before the coach starts, if you *clip it*." "He was obliged to *clip it*, or he would have been too late."

**Cut**, for *to run*; as, "Cut on." "Cut ahead."

**Different than**, for *different from*; as, "This is very *different* than that."

**Done**, for *did*; as, "He *done* the work."

**Dicker** is a colloquialism of wide currency for *bargain* or *trade*. It is not admitted in books nor favored in polite society.

**Dreadful fine** is a contradiction. Say very fine. *Dreadful*, like *awful*, is often misapplied in this way to qualify words of the contrary significance.

**Do don't, done gone**, together with *you uns*, are vulgarisms of the Southern plantation which it should be the first business of those addicted to them to disuse.

**Don't ought**, for *ought not*; as, "You *don't ought* to return evil for evil."

**Don't know as I shan't**, for *do not know but I shall*; as, "Shall you go to Boston to-day? I *don't know as I shan't*."

**Done come**, for *come*; as, "You may now go and dine, as your brother is *done come*."

**Differ with**, for *differ from*; as, "My plan *differs with* yours." "The Latin language *differs with* the Greek."

**Derights, or torights**, for *presently* or *directly*; as, "He will be here *derights*." "I will do it *torights*."

**Dump**, for *unload*; as, "You may *dump* your cart in the yard."

**In Dickens** we have a diminutive of *devil* (vulgarly pronounced *div'l*), the process of corruption being *Devilkins, Divilkins, Dilkins, or Divkins, Dickins* or *Dickens*.

**Disremember**, for *forget*, or *do not remember*; as, "I know him, but I *disremember* his name."

**Dragged out**, for *fatigued, exhausted*; as, "I have been so much deprived of my rest, of late, that I am *dragged out*," or, as some qualify the phrase, by way of emphasis, "*fairly*," or "*completely dragged out*."

**Done up brown**, for *handsomely, thoroughly, effectually*, or *adroitly done*; as, "His defence of the prisoner was *done up brown*." A very low phrase. So, in the other tenses of the verb; as, "He will *do it up brown*." "He *did it up brown*."

**Dreadful**, for *very, exceedingly, extremely*; as, "He is *dreadful* kind." "She is *dreadful* neat." "We are *dreadful* thirsty."

**Dassent**, to *venture*, for *dares not, dare not*; as, "He *dassent* (*dares not*) approach the cage." "We *dassent* (*dare not*) disobey our instructions."

**E'enamost**, for *almost*; as, "He is *e'enamost* through with the work." "He is *e'enamost* persuaded to be a Christian." A gross corruption.



**Extras**, for superfluities, should be allowed but limited use. It is generally frivolous. In some cases, as in hotel bills and house builders' bills, the objection is much less to the word than to the items included under it.

**Furnentz**, or **fornentz**, for *opposite*, or *opposite to*; as, "He lives *furnentz* the college." "I stood directly *furnentz* him."

**Fixed**, for *repaired*; as, "He *fixed* my watch."

To *fix* is to make *fast*, or *permanent*; to *set immovably*, etc.: hence, to *fix* a watch is to *stop* it, or *prevent it from "going"*; which, it must be admitted, is a very unsatisfactory mode of *repairing* that article.

*Fix*, to *prepare*, to *arrange*, to *adjust*, to *settle*; as, To *fix* (*prepare*) the room; to *fix* (*arrange*) the furniture; to *fix* (*adjust*) the harness; to *fix* (*settle*) the difficulty, though not thus defined in the English dictionaries, is, nevertheless, allowable, according to Webster and Worcester, both of whom give these several definitions of it, but as peculiar to the United States.

Neither of these, however, signifies to *mend*, or *repair* what is broken or worn out, nor have I been able to find *any* authority for this use of the term *fix*.

**Fix**, as a noun, for *state*, *situation*, *condition*; as, "He is in a bad *fix*." "They were in a worse *fix* than they ever were before."

**For**, for *of*; as, "He was accused *for* transcending his orders." "There is no need *for* his assistance."

**For good and all**, for *absolutely*, *entirely*, *forever*; as, "He has left the country *for good and all*." A low colloquial phrase.

**Fotch**, for *fetch*, or *bring*; as, "Will you *fotch* the water?" "*Fotch* the trunk up stairs."

**Firstly**, for *first*; as, *Firstly*, let us call the roll." "He was willing to join the expedition; but said he must *firstly* obtain the consent of his parents."

**Fizzle** should be applied only to inglorious failures, such as may be properly spoken of in ridicule. In other cases, say *fail*, *come to nothing*, or something that is not contemptuous.

**Flare up**.—"When the subject was mentioned he flared up." Say "flew into a passion," "was enraged," "became violently excited," or "became very angry," or "got mad." Many would condemn the last. But it seems idiomatic, and is expressive.

**Full chisel**.—"He went full chisel" is an absurd expression. Say "as fast as he could," or, "he ran his best."

**Foot.**—"This pole is twelve foot long." Say "twelve feet long." It is customary, however, to say "a twelve foot pole," "a five inch pipe," etc.

**Flunk.**—"He flunked out" is low. "He sneaked out," or "he backed out," are better expressions to denote a mean or cowardly abandonment of an enterprise. If the act was not mean or cowardly, say "he gave up," "he retired from the enterprise," "he abandoned the design," etc.

**Gumption**, for *skill, capacity, energy*; as, "He is a man of *gumption*." "Some have more *gumption* than others."

**Gone up**, *gone up the spout, played out*, are of the lowest order of slang. The last is gambler's slang. There is never any occasion for the use of such expressions.

**Gump**, for *simpleton, blockhead*; as, "He is a great *gump*." "I would not intrust the business to such a *gump*."

**Good chunk of**, for *good sized*; as, "You have a *good chunk of* a horse." "He is a *good chunk of* a boy."

**Grand**, for *good, excellent*; as, "He is a *grand* fellow." "This is *grand* news."

**Gab**, for *loquacity, prate, idle talk*; as, "I will have no more of your *gab*." "He was full of his *gab* the whole evening."

**Grub**, as a *noun*, for *food, a meal or lunch*; as, "Wait till I take a little *grub*." "Have you had your *grub* this morning?"

**Heap**, as an *adverb*, for *much, very much, far*; as, "I think a *heap* (*much or very much*) of him." "I like him a *heap* (*far*) better than I do his brother."

**Hadn't ought**, for *ought not*; as, "You *hadn't ought* to address one in so rude a manner."

**His'n**, for *his or his own*; as, "This house is mine; that is *his'n*."

*Your'n, our'n, their'n, her'n*, are similar contractions, and equally objectionable.

**Hain't, hasn't**, for *have not, has not*; as, "They *hain't* (*have not*) determined whether they will move into the country." "He *hasn't* (*has not*) been in the city these two weeks."

**Head over heels**, for *headlong, or heels over head*; as, "He tumbled *head over heels* into the water."

**He'll**, for *he will*; as, "If *he'll* visit his friend, *he'll* be tendered a conveyance; and *he'll* meet with a welcome as cordial as *he'll* receive during his journey."

**Have got to go**, etc., for *must go*, *am obliged to go*, *am compelled to go*, etc.; as, "I *have got to go* into the country." "I *have got to wait* till I receive a letter." "I *have got to obey* the orders of my commander."

**He's**, for *he is*; as, "*He's* an eloquent speaker." "He says *he's* seen what *he's* described, and *he's* generally believed."

The contractions, *I'm*, *I'd*, *I'll*, *thou'rt*, *thou'dst*, *he's*, *he'll*, *he'd*, *she's*, *she'll*, *she'd*, *'tis*, *we've*, *we'll*, *we'd*, *we're*, *you've*, *you'll*, *you'd*, *you're*, *they've*, *they'll*, *they'd*, *they're*, *who'll*, *hain't*, *shan't*, and some others, are perhaps allowable in familiar conversation, and occasionally in poetry, but should be avoided in prose.

**Hoped**, for *helped*; as, "Who *hoped* you to get it?" "He *hoped* me out of the difficulty."

**Het**, or **heat**, for *heated*; as, "The iron is *het*." "The water is *heat*."

**Hait**, for *whit*, *particle*, *any at all*; as, "They had an abundance, but would not give him a *hait* (*any at all*)."

"You have been so disobedient, you ought not to have one *hait* (*whit* or *particle*)."

**Half an eye**.—"I perceived with half an eye" is objectionable. *With a glance* expresses the sense intended by *half an eye*.

**Helter skelter**, *hurly burly*, *pell mell*, *topsy turvy*, and similar expressions, are colloquialisms. They should not be used except in writings of a very light character.

**"How's yourself, this morning,"** savors of the familiarity that breeds contempt. Say "good morning." "How do you do?"

**Housen**, for *houses*; as, "He is the owner of several *housen*." "The enemy burned all the *housen* in the city."

**Hunk**, for *piece*; as, "He has a *hunk*, or a large *hunk* of bread." Interior of New England.

**Have went**, **has went**, etc., for *have gone*, *has gone*, etc.; as "Whither *have they went*?" "He *has went* in the steamboat."

**Honorary**, for *honorable*; as, "His conduct was very *honorary*." "It was an *honorary* action."

**In**, for *into*, with verbs of action; as, "He got *in* the coach." "He went *in* the house." "He broke it *in* pieces."

**Incident**, for *liable*; as, "Man is *incident* to numerous evils."

**To "Jew down."**—To speak of "*Jewing down*" in connection with trying to get a seller to reduce the price of his goods, is to speak very offensive.

**Illy**, for *ill* ; as, "They seem to be *illy* disposed." "He behaved very *illy* towards his friend."

**In**, for *for* ; as, "I have not seen him *in* six weeks."

**Jam up**, used *adjectively* ; a low barbarous phrase, which it is difficult to define by an exact equivalent ; but as nearly as can be gathered from observation, signifying *good, very excellent* ; as, "His credit is *jam up*." "These apples are *jam up*."

**Ju**, for *did you* ; as, "*Ju* see the elephant?" "*Ju* ever see the like?" "*Ju* know the man?"

**Jounce**, for *jolt, shake* (both as a *noun* and a *verb*) ; as, "A hard trotting horse *jounces* the rider." "The axle broke, and we all came down with a *jounce*."

**Know'd**, for *knew* ; as, "I *know'd* him when he was a boy." "I *know'd* when he arrived."

**Knew**, for *known* ; as, "I have *knew* him these twenty years ; and I must say, I have never *knew* an honest man."

**Kotch'd**, for *caught, or caught* ; as, "They who set traps for others, often get *kotch'd* themselves."

**Kin**, for *can* ; as, "*Kin* you read the French ? I *kin* not."

**Lit**, for *lighted, to set fire to* ; as, "He *lit* the candle." "The lamp was *lit*." "The city was *lit* with gas."

**Lit**, for *lighted, or alighted ; to descend, to fall on, to stoop from flight* ; as, "The traveller *lit* from his carriage." "The arrow *lit* on the house." "The bird *lit* on the tree."

**La, Law, and Lawk** are vicious pronunciations of *Lord*. "*Lauk* a mercy on me" is "Lord have mercy on me."

**Like**, for *as, that, as though* ; as, "He strikes *like* (*as*) I do." "I feel *like* (*that*) I ought to forgive him." "He looks *like* (*as though*) he could endure fatigue."

**Lay**, as a *noun*, for *bargain, price, terms* ; as, "I refused to purchase the articles at such a *lay* (*bargain*)."  
"I sold the property at a good *lay* (*price*)."  
"He bought his goods on the same *lay* (*terms*) that I did mine."

**Leave me be**, for *let me be, leave me alone, let me alone* ; as, "He had a good situation, and I concluded to *leave him be* (*let him be*) ; *i. e.*, permit him to stay, or remain where he was. "As I wish to sleep a little, you will please *leave me be* (*leave me alone*) ; *i. e.*, by myself, without company. "If you are unacquainted with type, just *leave it be* (*let it alone*) ; *i. e.*, do not touch it, do not meddle with it."



**Loss**, for *lose* ; as, "Where did you *loss* it?" "You will *loss* more than you will gain by the enterprise."

**Lot**, contracted from *allot*, as a *verb*, for *design, intend, purpose* ; as "I '*lot* to return in the autumn." "We '*lot* to be there at the time appointed."

**Lick**, as a *noun*, for *blow* ; as, "He gave me a *lick* in the face." "Give him another *lick*."

**Learnt**, for *learned* ; as, "George has *learnt* his lesson." "He *learnt* to read the French language."

**Let on**, or **let on to**, for *disclose, inform* ; as, "If you know the fact, yet you must not *let on* (*disclose* it)." "Take this letter to your uncle, but do not *let on to* (*inform*) him that I am in the city."

**Lots** is a local expression for *a great many, a large quantity*. It is not a good word for public use.

**Local phrases of this class**, of which every part of the country has a number characteristic to itself, are sometimes found used in constructions that are extremely ludicrous. Persons who are sick are sometimes declared to be "mighty poorly." We have heard persons who had the ague spoken of as being "powerful weak." The backwoodsman whose family are all well, will communicate the fact to his neighbors by saying that "the old woman and the young ones are all alive and kicking." A shower with him is "a right smart sprinkle of rain;" if there have been many showers, he will remark that "we have had a heap of wet weather in these parts, lately." All such expressions are wrong.

**Mighty**, as an *adverb*, for *very, extremely, exceedingly* ; as, "The boat was *mighty* near sinking." "He is *mighty* fond of reading." "It was a *mighty* cold day."

**Marry** is a corruption of the name of the Virgin Mary.

**Made out**, for *succeeded in* ; as, "I *made out* to find him," instead of "*succeeded in* finding him." "We *made out* to get to the shore," instead of "*succeeded in* reaching the shore."

**Mought**, for *might* ; as, "It *mought* have ruined him." "He *mought* have done better." "He *mought* have been wealthy and respected, had he been sober and industrious."

**Marble**, for *move off* ; as, "If you do that again you must *marble*," i. e., move quickly, be off immediately.

**Mayn't**, for *may not* ; as, "You *mayn't* have another opportunity." "They *mayn't* be there when you arrive."

**Mustn't**, for *must not* ; as, "You *mustn't* expect to improve

without study." "You *mustn't* depend so much upon others as upon yourself."

**Mad**, for *angry, vexed*; as, "He was very *mad* at their conduct." "It is folly to get *mad* at every one who may chance to differ with us."

**Never let on**, for *never mentioned, never disclosed, or developed*; as, "He communicated the secret to me, but I *never let on* to any one;" i. e., "I never mentioned, disclosed, or divulged it to any one." "He spoke to me several times, but I *never let on* that I heard him;" i. e., "I never seemed to hear him."

**Nippent**, for *impudent, impertinent*; as, "He gave much offence by his *nippent* expressions." "He was so *nippent* that his employer dismissed him."

**Never**, for *ever*; as, "They might be destroyed were they *never* so numerous." "He disregards the counsel of his friend, though given *never* so kindly."

**Nowheres**, for *nowhere*; as, "It is *nowheres* to be found." "Such a passage is *nowheres* in the book."

**Of consequence**, as an *adverb*, for *consequently, or necessarily*; as, "Such a wicked course must, *of consequence*, result in his ruin."

**Ornary**, for *ordinary*; as, "He is a very *ornary* fellow." "I never listened to a more *ornary* address."

**Otherguess**, for *otherguise, very different from, or superior to*; as, "He will tell an *otherguess* story when he returns." "This is an *otherguess* lot of wheat than the other."

**Over**, for *of*; as, "He is an overseer *over* the public works." "His brother is overseer *over* the poor."

**Otherlike**, or **otherlike than**, for *different, or different from what*; as, "It is quite *otherlike* (*different*) in your friend's case." "It resulted *otherlike than* (*different from what*) I expected."

**Odd's boddikins** either refers to the nails under the name of bodkins, or to God's body.

**Ort**, and **ortn't**, for *ought and ought not*; as, "We *ort* to improve our time." "We *ortn't* to waste it in idleness."

**Odd splutter her nails** signifies *God's blood and the nails* which fastened Him to the cross.

**Of a majority**, for *majority, or a majority of*; as, "He is elected by five hundred *of a majority*."

**Once in a while**, for *sometimes, occasionally*; as, "He will *once in a while* get drunk." "We go to the city *once in a while*."

**Ouch**, for *oh*, used *interjectionally*, on receiving a sudden fright or injury; as, "*Ouch!* the boat is sinking!" "*Ouch!* that wasp stung me in the eye!"

**Preventative**, for *preventive*; as, "Industry and frugality are the surest *preventative* against poverty."

**Pucker**, for *passion, excitement, perturbation*; as, "You need not get into such a *pucker* about it." "He was in a great *pucker* when he heard of his defeat."

**Pair of stairs**, for *flight, or set of stairs*; as, "There were two *pair of stairs*." "We ascended the first *pair of stairs*."

**Pull wool over one's eyes**, implies contempt. Say *deceive, mislead, delude, make false representations or pretences*.

"To throw dust in one's eyes" is of the same import. Both expressions are sometimes applied with considerable force to characterize various kinds of trickery.

**Plunder**, for *baggage or luggage*; as, "Stranger, is that your *plunder*?" "How much *plunder* have you?"

**Peel**, for *fire-shovel*; as, "The *peel* is red-hot."

**Peek**, for *peep*; as, "It is ill manners to *peek* over a person who is writing." "What are you *peeking* at?"

**A precious mess**, a *pretty kettle of fish*, mean nothing. Unless there is something better to be said, say nothing.

**Pesky**, for *mischievous, troublesome, vexatious*; as, "He is a *pesky* boy." "They are a *pesky* set of fellows."

**Powerful**, as an *adverb*, for *very, extremely*; as, "It is a *powerful* cold day." "My friend is failing *powerful* fast."

**Pretty**.—This word is often abused by being placed before other adjectives in the fancy that it qualifies them. It does not, but is frequently made to appear in a ridiculous combination. "This basket is pretty large," "I am pretty tired," "he is pretty awkward," are instances. *Rather* conveys the sense that is intended in such cases. Some who misuse *pretty* make matters worse by pronouncing it "*pooty*," or "*poorty*."

**Pack**, for *carry*; as, "*Pack* the wood home." "He *packed* the fruit to the house."

**Quite**, used *adjectively*, for *considerable or large*; as, "They paid him *quite* an amount of money." "He has raised *quite* a quantity of wheat."

**Right**, for *very, quite*; as, "These peaches are *right* good." "Your friends are *right* well."

**Rugged**, for *healthy, hardy, robust* ; as, "He is a *rugged* boy."  
 "One should be *rugged* to endure fatigue."

**Reckon**, for *suppose, imagine* ; as, "I *reckon* we shall have rain to-morrow." "You will not leave to-day, I *reckon*. I *reckon* I shall."

**Raise**, for *rise, to increase in value*, as, "Tobacco and cotton will *raise*." "The stock is every day *raising*."

So in the expressions, The bread will not *raise* ; The river *raises* ; The intransitive verb *rise* should be used, but, The yeast *raises* the bread, The rain *raises* the river, etc., are correct, because here the verb has an object.

**Rising**, for *more than, upwards of* ; as, "It is *rising* two years since I saw him" "He was in the city *rising* a month."

**Rumpus**, for *riot, quarrel, confusion, noise, disturbance* ; as, "Peaceable and quiet people always strive to avoid a *rumpus*."

**Smart chance**, for *strong prospect, or probability* ; as, "We have a *smart chance* of succeeding." "There is a *smart chance* of a frost to-night."

**Sight**, for *number, quantity, amount* ; as, "What a *sight* (number) of people." "What a *sight* (quantity) of peaches." "What a *sight* (amount) of money."

**School**, for *shoal* ; as, "We discovered a large *school* of herring." "Schools of fish were passing us constantly."

**Social**, for *society* ; as, "The work may be found in the Boston *Social* Library."

**Scrouge**, as a verb, for *crowd* ; as, "Do not *scrouge* me." "You *scrouge* me so that I cannot write."

**Set**, as a noun, for *railing, scolding, rebuke* ; as, "I will give him a good *set*." "He came in great rage, and I never before heard such a *set* as he gave them."

**Sot**, for *sat* ; as, "He *sot* all night in his chair." "He *sot* beside me at the table."

**Spake**, for *spoke* ; as, "He *spake* three hours in the open air." "I *spake* to him yesterday." Obsolete, except in Scripture.

**Says I**, for *said I* ; as, "Who comes there ? *says I*. A friend, *says he*." "Good morning, *says you*. I am happy to see you, *says I*. Thank you, *says he*."

**Sich**, for *suck* ; as, "*Sich* a man, in *sich* a dress, on *sich* a horse, at *sich* a time, under *sich* circumstances, would cut *sich* a figure, as we are not accustomed to witness."



**Scrape.**—"To get into a scrape." The expression is expressive, but is condemned as frivolous.

**Splurge, Splutter.**—"He made a great splurge," "he made a great splutter," convey the idea that no respect is intended.

**Stave off.**—"He staved off the case a week longer." Say "he delayed it," "put it off," or "had it delayed," or "put off."

**Swap** is not an elegant word. It will be well to confine it to trades in horses and jack-knives. Say *exchange*, *barter*, or *trade*.

**Slope**, for *abscond*; as, "When did he *slope*?"

**See or see'd**, for *saw*; as, "We *see* him last week." "I *see'd* him yesterday."

**Slice**, for *fire-shovel*; as, "Take up the coals with the *slice*."

**Spec**, for *speculation* or *profit*; as, "They made a good *spec* on their flour." "He seldom purchases an article, unless he can make a *spec* on it."

**Smacked**, for *ground*; as, "Can I have a little corn *smacked* at your mill?"

**Sauce**, for *impudence*; as, "They would have no more of his *sauce*." "Give me none of your *sauce*."

**Side-hill**, for *hill-side*; as, "He lives on the *side-hill*." "The dogs chased the fox along the *side-hill*."

**Skute**, to run, to dart off suddenly. See *Marble*.

**Some**, for *somewhat*; as, "My friend is *some* better." "Their prospects are *some* brighter."

**Spunk**, for *courage*, *spirit*, *activity*; as, "He is a man of *spunk*." "It requires some *spunk* to face an enemy."

'**Sdeath** and '**Sblood** are contractions of *His death* and *His blood*, or of *God's death* and *God's blood*. The latter phrase is sometimes disguised as *Odsplut*, and in this form it occurs in Mother Goose's melodies.

**Tote or toat**, as a verb for *carry*, *convey*, *remove*; as, "Tote the water home." "Tote the wood to the house." "Tote the trunk up stairs."

**Tote**, as a noun, or more commonly, **the whole tote**, for *the whole lot*, or *the whole quantity*; as, "You may have *the whole tote* for five dollars." "I would not give a sixpence for the *tote*."

So *kit* is sometimes used in the same sense; as, "Take *the whole kit*."

**Them's 'um.**—Say "those are the ones," or, sometimes, "that is so."

**Thought a pity of him**, for *felt pity for him*, or *pitied him*; as, "He appeared so much distressed at his loss, that I *thought a pity of him*." "Indeed, I often *think a pity* of those blind people."

**Take on**.—"She takes on about it dreadfully." Say "she grieves about it very much," or "to excess," or "excessively," but not "tremendously."

**There's the books**.—Say "there are the books."

**'Tain't**, for *it is not*, *has not*; as, "'*Tain't* (*it is not*) his book." "'*Tain't* (*it has not*) been a week since I saw him." A gross barbarism.

**To**, for *at*; as, "He lives *to* the west end of the street." "You may see him *to* his own house."

**To**, for *of*; as, "He passed me, but I never took any notice *to* him." "Did you take notice *to* the eclipse?"

**Till**, for *to*; as, "He has gone *till* Boston." "The cars run every day from New York *till* Philadelphia."

**Tell apart**, for *distinguish*; as, "Their resemblance was so striking, that I could not *tell* them *apart*," instead of "*could not distinguish* them," or "*could not distinguish* the one from the other."

**Tough**, for *hard*, *rigorous*, *difficult*; as, "They had a *tough* (*hard*) bargain." "We have had a *tough* (*rigorous*) winter." "They have a *tough* (*difficult*) job on hand."

**Tight match**, for *difficulty* or *with difficulty*; as, "They succeeded in reaching the shore, but they had a *tight match* to do it," instead of, "They had *difficulty* to do it," or, "They did it with *difficulty*."

**Tushes**, for *tusks*; as, "The animal had large *tushes*."

**'Tisn't**, for *it is not*; as, "'*Tisn't* any more than I paid for it." "I think '*tisn't* as much."

**Ugly**, for *bad*, *morose*, *ill-tempered*; as, "She is beautiful, but I am sorry to say, she is very *ugly*." "He is a very fine looking man, but so *ugly*, that he is continually in a quarrel with somebody."

**Universal**, for the adjective *universalist*; as, "He is a *universal* preacher."

**Unbeknown**, for *unknown*; as, "Your friend is in the city, but he arrived *unbeknown* to me." "They lived for several years in the same neighborhood, wholly *unbeknown* to each other."

**Used to could, used to was**.—"I used to could do it." Say "I could once do it," or "I used to be able to it." "I used

to was a great checker player." "Say "I was once," or "I used to be a fine checker player."

**Up one hill and down another** (a kind of adverbial phrase); as, "He travelled *up one hill and down another*," instead of saying "He travelled *up and down hill*," or which is perhaps more elegant, as well as sufficiently definite, "He travelled *over a hilly road*" or "*a very hilly road*."

**Vow** (in familiar style), for *declare, assert, asseverate*; as, "**I vow** (*declare*) he shall leave my premises." "He *vows* (*asserts*) positively that he did not do it." "They continued to *vow* (*asseverate*) their innocence of the crime."

**Will**, for *shall*; as, "**Will** I help you to a piece of the fowl?" "I hope I *will* see you again."

**Shall**, also, is sometimes improperly used for *will*; thus reversing the respective uses of the two terms, as in the expression of the foreigner who had fallen overboard: "I *will* drown, and nobody *shall* help me!"

**Wee bit**, used substantively, for *small piece, small quantity*, etc; as, "He has a *wee bit* (*small piece*) of bread." "They have only a *wee bit* (*small quantity*) of flour."

**Wee bit**, used adjectively, for *small, or very small*; as, "They crossed the river in a *wee bit* of a boat." "He purchased a *wee bit* of a pony."

**What**, as a *conjunction*, for *that*; as, "I do not know but *what* I shall leave town to-morrow." "There are none so rich but *what* they may become poor."

**Which**, used interrogatively for *what*; as, when the person addressed does not distinctly hear, or fully comprehend the speaker, he says, "*Which*?"

This pronoun should never be employed interrogatively, except to inquire concerning *one or two or more*, as, "*Which man*?" meaning *which one man* of the *two or more men*, alluded to, is intended. Hence, when a speaker has uttered but *one thing*, or alluded to but *one person or thing*, to say "*Which*?" i. e., to ask *which one* it was, is absurd.

**Worst kind**, for *very much, exceedingly*; as, "We want a school-teacher in our district, the *worst kind*."

**Wery**, for *very*; **weal**, for *veal*; **wenison**, for *venison*; etc.; as, "I am *wery* fond of *weal* and *wenison*." "He is neither *wery* *wicious* nor *wery* *wirtuous*, but he is *wery* *wain*."

A sailor belonging to Massachusetts narrates the perils and incidents of his late voyage in this wise: "We left Martha's *Winyard* in the steamship *Wermouth*, and proceeded on our *woyage* towards the Cape de *Werd* Islands. Owing to some *willainous* neglect of our safety *walve*; and while our *wessel* was moving over the *wast* ocean with *wery* great *welocity*, our boiler burst with a noise like a *wolley* of artillery, or the *woice* of an earthquake, sending up a *wolume* of smoke and flame like the *wapors* of a *wolcano*, and threatening to send every *wictim* on board to the *wortex* of destruction."

**At auction**, for *by auction*; as, "The property will be sold *at* public auction, if not disposed of *at* private sale."

**Authority**, for *authorities*; as, "A contract was entered into with the *authority* of the college."

**After night**, for *evening*; as, "A meeting will be held in the court house, *after night*." "Being otherwise engaged through the day, he reads *after night*."

**Any manner of means**, for *any means*; as, "He will endeavor to carry his point by *any manner of means*."

**Admired**, for *was pleased*; as, "I *admired* to hear her sing."

**Applicant**, for *student*; as, "To become learned, one must be a close *applicant*." An *applicant* is a *petitioner*; a *student*, a *scholar* or *learner*."

**Betterments**, for *improvements*; as, "He refused to relinquish his title to the land, till he had received pay for his *betterments*."

**Bother**, for *pothor*, *busle*, *perplexity*, *confusion*; as, "There was so much *bother* that I could not proceed with the business."

**Alone**, for *single*, or *only*; as, "The whole busines was accomplished by the *alone* (*single*) efforts of one man."

**Cutter**, for *sleigh*; as, "They rode in a *cutter*." "He took a *cutter-ride*."

**Chock**, or **Chuck**, for *quite*; as, "The pitcher is *chock* full," or "*chuck* full."

**Chunky**, for *chubby* (*short and thick*); as, "He is a *chunky* boy." "The man is rather *chunky*."

**Chirk**, for *lively*, *cheerful*; as, "My friend was very sad yesterday, but to day he is quite *chirk*." New England.

**Brash**, for *brittle*; as, "The timber is *brash*."

**Crank**, for *pert*, *saucy*; as, "He was so *crank* that he was little respected." New England.



**Dabster**, for *adept* ; as, " I had supposed him unskilled in the business, but found him a *dabster* at it."

**Desk**, for *pulpit* ; as, " We attended the Presbyterian church, and sat in a pew near the *desk*."

**Either**, for *each* or *both* ; as, " A fort was built on *either* side of the river."

**Folk**, or **folks**, for *people*, *persons*, *individuals* ; as, " An unusual number of *folks* assembled on the occasion." Nearly obsolete, except in Scripture.

**Hearken**, for *listen* ; as, " *Hearken* to what I say." " If you wish to hear, you must *hearken* attentively." Obsolete, except in Scripture.

**Guess**, for *know* ; as, " I *guess* I have done wrong."

**Jeopardize**, for *jeopard* ; as, " He declared his willingness to *jeopardize* his life for his country."

**Is being built**, **are being made**, etc., for *is building*, *are making*, etc. ; as, " The house *is being built*." " Arrangements *are being made* for their departure."

**Lift**, for *to take up*, *collect*, *receive* ; as, " They are about to *lift* a contribution." Penn.

**Jurisprudence**, for *law* ; as, " He is studying *jurisprudence*," meaning the common law.

**Keeping-room**, for *parlor* ; as, " He spent the whole evening in the *keeping-room*."

**Methinks**, for *I think*, or *it seems to me* ; as, " *Methinks* he might have succeeded, had he made a proper effort."

**Mind**, for *remember*, *recollect* ; as, " Do you *mind* how many chapters there are in Job ?" " I *mind* the day of the month he left."

**Motion**, for *move* ; as, " I *motion* that the bill lie on the table."

**Miss**, for *Misses*, in addressing two young or unmarried ladies ; as, " The company of the *two Miss Smiths* is requested," etc.

**Needs**, for *need* ; as, " Vice *needs* only to be seen to be hated." " He *needs* not expect wealth without industry."

**Notified** ; as, " The public are hereby *notified*," for " *Notice* is hereby given to the public."

**Overhaul**, for *overtake*, i. e., *to gain upon in a chase* ; as, " He was so far in advance, that I could not *overhaul* him."

**Observation**, for *observance* ; as, " The *observation* of the Sabbath is a duty incumbent upon all people."

**Overflown**, for *overflowed*; as, "The river has *overflown* its banks."

**Poorly**, used as an *adjective*, for *feeble, indisposed, somewhat ill*; as, "He is very *poorly*." "My friend is too *poorly* to pursue his journey."

**Put out**, for *offended, or affronted*; as, "I was much *put out* his conduct."

**Peradventure**, for *perhaps, perchance, it may be*; as, "*Peradventure*, he may never return."

**Proven**, for *proved*; as, "His guilt was clearly *proven*."

**Plead**, for *pleaded*; as, "He *plead* the case of the prisoner." "They *plead* the Statute of Limitations."

**Polt**, for *blow*; as, "He received a *polt* on the head." "Give him another *polt*."

**Raised**, for *reared*, or (according to many respectable writers) *brought up*; as, "He has *raised* a large family."

**Roiled**, for *disturbed, ruffled, offended*; as, "The news *roiled* him considerably."

**Stricken**, for *struck*; as, "His name was *stricken* from the list."

**Smart**, for *able*; as, "Jury was a *smart* judge." "Bonaparte was a *smart* general."

**Spell**, for *awhile, time*; as, "He desired to rest a *spell* (*awhile*)."

**Temper**, for *passion*; as, "He exhibited a violent *temper* on the occasion."

**Then**, as an *adjective*; as, "He was a friend to the *then* administration."

**To let**, for *to be let*; as in the very common phrase, "This house *to let*."

**Tarry**, for *stay, or remain*; as, "Please *tarry* here until I return." Obsolete, except in poetry and allusions to Scriptural subjects.

**Turnpike**, for *turnpike road*; as, "He travelled on the National *Turnpike*," or, more commonly, "*pike*."

**Without**, for *unless*; as, "I will not go *without* you do." "*Without* you study, you cannot improve."

**Yon**, for *yonder, that*; as, "*Yon* ship." "*Yon* moon." "*Yon* tree."

**Yank**, for *jerk, twitch*; as, "He *yanked* it off."

**Zooks, Adzooks.**—*God's hooks*, that is, the hooks which were supposed to have been used for the same purpose.

**Zounds!** an interjection of frequent occurrence in English novels, is a curtailment and corruption of *His wounds*, or *God's wounds*, that is, the wounds received by Christ on the cross.

**Neck-handkerchief.**—Say *neck-kerchief*. A neck-kerchief is a kerchief for the neck, as a hand-kerchief is a kerchief for the hand. A *neck-handkerchief* does not exist.

**Luck.**—"He met with *luck*." Say also what kind of luck. There are good luck and bad luck. But the adjective *lucky*, and the adverb *luckily*, refer to the good kind only.

**Cannot.**—When inability is expressed *can* and *not* are joined as above. In this case the adverb *not* qualifies *can*, and does not qualify any other word. Sometimes *not* follows *can* without qualifying it, but passes its force to some succeeding word, and some other meaning than that of inability is given. Then it is not joined to *can*. "John can not only swim; he can also row, and knows how to manage a sail."

**Confusion of rights.**—"The Americans said they had no right to pay the taxes." "That they were under no obligation," or "ought not to be obliged to pay the taxes," was meant. So, the aggrieved person in a carriage, who was stopped by a procession, and said "the street cars have as much right to be stopped as the carriages," meant that they ought to be as liable to be stopped, or that "the carriages have as much right to go on as the street cars."

**Were accustomed to be made.**—There are a variety of errors of similar form to this and frequent in occurrence. In a report of a sermon by an eminent divine, we have, "The representations that were accustomed to be made." He should have said "representations that were ordinarily made," or that "it was the custom to make."

**Was attempted to be.**—A newspaper paragraph had, "the government was attempted to be attacked," for "an attempt was made to attack and government." Carlyle commits the same error, saying "weights and measures were attempted to be changed."

**Bills are requested.**—"Bills are requested to be paid quarterly." It is hard enough to make the persons who owe the bills pay them when they are requested to. Say "it is requested that

bills be paid quarterly," or better, "payment of bills is requested, or expected, quarterly."

**Not requested to,** for *requested not to*. Requests have been sometimes made in a left-handed manner, as follows: "Passengers are not requested to stand on the gangway." Say "passengers are requested not to stand," etc.

**Means** is either singular or plural, according to the sense of the sentence. "By this means they bear witness to each other,"—provided a single matter of testimony is referred to. To employ *mean* for the singular is incorrect.

**One of the family.**—"Wanted, two apprentices, who will be treated as one of the family." Say "will be treated as members of the family."

**All ages and both sexes.**—Do not say "persons of all ages and sexes participated in the proceedings," but, "persons of all ages and both sexes participated in the proceedings." There are but two sexes.

**Tooth-ache, etc.**—Say *tooth-ache, white-toothed, calves-foot jelly*, and not—imagining that the words must be plural in form—*teeth-ache, white-teethed, calves-feet jelly*.

**Mr. Pecksniff and wife.**—A person travelling with his wife in registering at the hotels should write, "Mr. Pecksniff and wife," not "Mr. Pecksniff and lady," as is too often written. The wife has a right to her true title and dignity in all places and on all occasions. One may travel with a lady who is not his wife. One who travels with his wife and respects her as he should should leave no room for doubts.

**Gentleman friend, lady friend.**—Instead of "my gentleman friend," say "my friend Mr. Handy." Instead of "my lady friend," say "my friend Miss Smith, or Mrs. Crooks."

**Old Gentleman, old lady.**—The terms *old man, old woman*, though there is nothing essentially wrong in them, have come to be considered vulgar and disrespectful. Almost universal usage is against employing them, and favors *old gentleman, old lady*. These are therefore the correct terms.

**Such expressions** as, "I do not like too much sugar," "I do not want to walk too far," are indefinite. They mean, "I do not like more sugar than I like," "I do not want to walk further than I like."

**Brilliant, magnificent, splendid,** are too often used in



connection with objects which have none of those qualities. That is *brilliant* which glitters and sparkles in the light. That is *splendid* which shines, whether by its own or reflected light. That is *magnificent* which makes a grand appearance. It may be splendid and brilliant too. What does not sparkle cannot be *brilliant*, except figuratively; what does not shine cannot be *splendid*; what does not impose by grandeur cannot be *magnificent*. There are numerous words which may be employed with exact application in the cases in which these words are improperly used. *Pretty, handsome, beautiful, elegant*, will answer for most purposes. When such words—the proper ones—are used, they leave the stronger words with their full force to characterize objects which having extraordinary qualities, require more than ordinary words of description.

**Charming, enchanting, fascinating**, and many other words are similarly misused. That is *charming* which charms; that is *enchanting* which enchants; that is *fascinating* which fascinates. Each of the terms indicates the possession or exercise by the object spoken of, of qualities which deprive one of control of himself.

### AMERICANISMS.

**At auction.**—We sell *at auction* in America; they sell *by auction* in England.

**Boatable waters.**—Waters on which boats pass, and ships do not.

**Boating.**—Conveying in boats.

**Bank-bill.**—*Bank-bill* in England is a *post-note*, and does not pass into the general currency. In America, *bank-bill* is a *bank-note*, of whatever character or denomination.

**Brush**, in America; *small limbs of trees*, in England.

**Book-store**, in America; *book-seller's shop*, in England.

**Chore** (small jobs of domestic work), in America; *char*, in England.

**Cheques or checks**, in America; *draughts*, in England.

**Clover**, in America, means *moral excellence*; in England, *intellectual adroitness*.

**Caucus.**—A word said to have been coined in one of our eastern cities, from a room occupied by *caulkers*, assembled for consultation.

**Clothier**, in America, *one who dresses cloth*; in England. *one who manufactures cloth*.

**Coal**.—We burn *coal*; the English burn *coals*.

**Clergyman**, in America, is applied to ministers of all religious denominations; in England it is confined to ministers of the established church.

**Driver**, in America; *coachman*, in England.

**Freshet**, in America; *rise of river*, in England.

**Fall**, in America; *autumn*, in England. *Autumn* is used in America also.

**For sale**, in America; *on sale*, in England.

**Forks of the road**, in America; *division of the road*, in England.

**Girdle trees**.—To make a circular incision like a belt, through the bark, in order to kill them; never used in the same sense in England; indeed, they have no occasion for it.

**Groceries** (articles of merchandise), in America; *grocery*, in England.

**Grocery**, meaning a *building*, in America; *grocery-shop*, in England.

**Get the floor** (as in Congress), in America; *take possession of the floor* (as in Parliament), in England.

**Help**, in America; *servants*, in England.

**Hub** (part of a wheel), in America; *nave*, in England.

**Hudson river**, putting the *name first*, in America; *river Thames*, putting the *name last*, in England.

**Have arrived**, in America; *are arrived*, in England.

**Insurance**, in America; *assurance*, in England.

**Locate**, in America; *to place*, in England.

**Location**, in America; *situation*, in England.

**Lot**, in America; *field or close*, in England.

**Merchant**, in America, is applied to *any respectable dealer*; in England, it means *a commercial man*.

**Notify of**, in America; *notify to*, in England.

**Portage**, in America; *carrying place*, in England.

**Raise wheat**, in America; *grow wheat*, in England.

**Rapids**, in America, applied to rivers; not so in England.

**Sleigh**, in America; *sledge*, in England; and they apply it to what we call *sled*.

**Scow**, in America; *lighter*, in England. We also use *lighter*.

## SLANG AND VULGAR PHRASES.

**Stage**, in America, is applied to the *vehicle*; in England, it denotes a certain *space gone over*; as, "To ride one *stage*."

**Subscriber**, in America; *undersigned*, in England. In America, however, we observe to some extent, a distinction between *petitions* and mere *subscription papers*, using *undersigned* in the former, and *subscriber* in the latter.

**Steamboat**, in America; *steamer*, in England. We also use *steamer*.

**Store**, in America, the place where goods are *sold*; in England, the place where goods are *stored*.

**Shop**, in America, the building in which mechanics work, and is called a *mechanics' shop*; in England, it is the place *where goods are sold*.

**To deed land**, in America; *to convey land*, in England.

**To let or to rent**, in America; *to be let or to be rented*, in England.

**Wharves**, in America; *wharfs*, in England.

DISCOVERY AND DISCOVERERS OF AMERICA.

NAME.	PLACE.	TIME	NAME.	PLACE.	TIME
Chris. Columbus,	San Salvador,	1492	Jacques Cartier,	Gulf of St. L.	1534
John & S. Cabot,	Labrador,	1497	Hernan. Cortes,	California,	1536
Gasp. Cortereal	Canada,	1501	Ferd. de Soto,	Mississippi R.	1541
Ponce de Leon,	Florida,	1512	Sam. Champlain,	R. St. John,	1604
Juan Verrazani.	Coast of N.C.	1524	Henry Hudson,	Hudson Riv.	1604

ABORIGINES OF NORTH AMERICA.

NAME OF TRIBE.	RESIDENCE.	NO.	NAME OF TRIBE.	RESIDENCE.	NO.
Apaches .....	New Mexico	7,300	Muhuache Utahs,	New Mexico,	566
Arapahoes .....	Upper Platte R.	720	Navajoes & Mo-		
Arapahoes .....	U. Arkansas R.	3,000	quis .....	New Mexico	15,000
Arricarces .....	U. Missouri R.	1,080	Omahas .....	Nebraska	953
Assinaboines .....	" "	3,280	Onondagas .....	New York	422
Blackfeet .....	" "	2,080	Oneidas .....	" "	160
Bloods .....	" "	2,400	" with Onon-	" "	
Brules .....	" "	1,120	dagas .....	" "	70
California Tribes,	California	33,590	" with Stock-		
Camanches .....	U. Arkansas R.	1,800	bridge, &c.	Wisconsin	323
Cayugas, Senecas,	New York	147	Oregon Tribes .....	Oregon	13,000
Cherokeees .....	W. Arkansas R.	17,530	Osages .....	W. of Arkansas,	4,098
Cheyennes .....	U. Platte Riv.	1,800	Pawnees (4 bands)	Nebraska	3,414
" .....	U. Arkansas R.	1,600	Primos Mescale-		
Chickasaws .....	W. Arkansas R.	4,787	ros, &c.	New Mexico	400
Chippewas of Lake Superior,			Poncas .....	Nebraska	864
Michigan, Wisconsin, and		4,940	Pottawatomies,		
Minnesota,			with Kickapoos,	Kansas	69
Ch. of the Miss. ....	Minnesota	4,028	Do. of Huron .....	Michigan	50
Ch. and Ottawas,	Michigan	5,006	Do. at Agency pro.	Kansas	2,259
Ch. of Saginaw &			Pueblos .....	New Mexico	10,000
Swan Creek .....	Michigan	1,629	Quapaws .....	W. of Arkansas,	314
Chippewas, with			Sacs and Foxes		
Pottawatomies	Michigan	247	(Miss.) .....	Kansas	1,280
Choctaws .....	W. of Arkansas,	16,000	Sacs and Foxes		
Christian, or			(Mo.) .....	Nebraska	96
Munses .....	Kansas	90	Sans Arcs .....	U. Missouri R.	1,600
Creeks .....	W. of Arkansas,	25,000	Senecas .....	New York	2,988
Crows .....	U. Missouri R.	3,900	Do., with Shaw-		
Delawares .....	Kansas	1,071	nees .....	W. of Arkansas	159
Gros Ventres .....	U. Missouri R.	1,000	Seminoles .....	W. of Arkansas	2,500
Iowas .....	Nebraska	291	Shawnees .....	Kansas	830
Kansas Kaws, &c.	Kansas	741	Sioux of the Miss.	U. Missouri R.	8,686
Kaskaskias, Weas			Sioux of the Mo.	U. Platte R.	6,000
Peories, W. Mi-			Stockbridge, with		
amies, and Pian-	Kansas	384	Munsees .....	Wisconsin	323
keshaws .....			Tuscaroras .....	New York	305
Kickapoos .....	Kansas	340	Two Kettles .....	U. Missouri R.	960
Kiaways .....	U. Arkansas R.	1,800	Utah Tribes .....	Utah	1,200
Mandans .....	U. Arkansas R.	120	Utahs (N. Mex.),	New Mexico,	2,500
Menomonees .....	Wisconsin	1,724	Uncopapas .....	U. Missouri R.	2,680
Miamies .....	Indiana	384	Wash. Ter. Tribes,	Wash. Ter.	14,000
Missouris and Ot-			Winnebagoes .....	U. Missouri R.	2,256
toes .....	Nebraska	470	Wyandots .....	Kansas	435
Minnecongongx .....	U. Missouri R.	1,280	Yanctonnais (Mo.)	U. Missouri R.	3,840

Total.....260,079



## EARLY SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATE.	SETTLERS.	TIME	STATE.	SETTLERS.	TIME
Maine .....	English .....	1625	Mississippi .....	French .....	1716
N. Hampshire .....	" .....	1623	Louisiana .....	" .....	1699
Vermont .....	" .....	1724	Texas .....	Spanish .....	1697
Massachusetts .....	Puritans .....	1620	Arkansas .....	French .....	1836
Rhode Island .....	" .....	1634	Tennessee .....	Vir. & N. Car.,	1765
Connecticut .....	" .....	1631	Kentucky .....	Virginia .....	1775
New York .....	Dutch .....	1614	Ohio .....	Vir. & N. Eng.,	1788
New Jersey .....	Swedes .....	1607	Michigan .....	French .....	1670
Pennsylvania .....	English .....	1631	Indiana .....	" .....	1730
Delaware .....	Swedes .....	1627	Illinois .....	" .....	1749
Maryland .....	English .....	1634	Wisconsin .....	" .....	1670
Virginia .....	" .....	1607	Iowa .....	N. & E. States.	1823
North Carolina .....	" .....	1650	Minnesota .....	Fr. & States .....	1845
South Carolina .....	" .....	1689	Missouri .....	French .....	1763
Georgia .....	" .....	1733	California .....	All Nations .....	1769
Florida .....	Spanish .....	1580	Oregon .....	" .....	1840
Alabama .....	French .....	1713	Kansas .....	Mass., Ct., Mo.,	1854

## TROOPS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

STATES.	REG'L'S.	MILITIA.	STATES.	REG'L'S.	MILITIA.
New Hampshire .....	12,496	2,093	Delaware .....	2,317	376
Massachusetts .....	68,007	15,145	Maryland .....	13,912	4,127
Rhode Island .....	5,093	4,284	Virginia .....	25,668	5,620
Connecticut .....	32,029	7,702	North Carolina .....	7,263	.....
New York .....	18,331	3,304	South Carolina .....	6,417	.....
New Jersey .....	10,726	6,055	Georgia .....	2,679	.....
Pennsylvania .....	25,322	7,327	Tot'l Slave States .....	58,256	10,123
Total in Free States .....	172,819	45,910	Grand Total .....	231,075	56,033

## BATTLES AND LOSSES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

	BRIT.	AMER.		BRIT.	AMER.
Lexington, April 19, 1775, .....	273	84	Red Hook, Oct. 22, 1777, .....	500	32
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, .....	1,054	456	Monmouth, June 25, 1778, .....	400	130
Flatbush, Aug. 12, 1776, .....	400	280	R. Island, Aug. 27, 1778, .....	260	114
White Pl's, Aug. 26, 1776, .....	400	400	Briar Creek, Mar. 30, 1779, .....	13	400
Trenton, Dec. 25, 1776, .....	1,000	9	Stony Pt., July 15, 1779, .....	600	100
Princeton, Jan. 5, 1777, .....	400	100	Camden, Aug. 16, 1779, .....	373	610
Hubbardstown, Aug. 7, 77, .....	800	800	King's Mt., Oct. 1, 1780, .....	950	98
Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777, .....	800	100	Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781, .....	800	72
Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, .....	500	1,000	Gulford, March 15, 1781, .....	531	400
Stillwater, Sept. 17, 1777, .....	600	350	Hobkirk Hills, Ap. 25, '81, .....	400	400
Germanstown, Oct. 5, 1777, .....	600	1,250	Entaw Spr'gs, Sept. 1781, .....	1,000	550
Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777 (sur) .....	5,752	.....	Yorkt'n, Oct., 1781 (sur.), .....	7,072	...

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and Nature's God entitle them; a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves, by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of the public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolution to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our government:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

## SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

NAMES AND PLACE OF BIRTH.	DIED.	AGE.	NAMES AND PLACE OF BIRTH.	DIED.	AGE.
John Hancock, Mass.....	1793	56	Abraham Clarke, N. J.....	1794	68
Josiah Bartlett, Mass.....	1795	65	Robert Morris, England.....	1806	73
William Whipple, Me.....	1785	55	Benjamin Rush, Pa.....	1813	68
Matthew Thornton, Ireland.....	1803	89	Benjamin Franklin, Mass.....	1790	84
Samuel Adams, Mass.....	1803	81	John Morton, Pa.....	1777	53
John Adams, Mass.....	1826	91	George Clymer, Pa.....	1813	74
Robert Treat Paine, Mass.....	1814	83	James Smith, Ireland.....	1806	86
Elbridge Gerry, Mass.....	1814	70	George Taylor, Ireland.....	1781	65
Stephen Hopkins, R. I.....	1785	78	James Wilson, Scotland.....	1798	56
William Ellery, R. I.....	1820	93	George Ross, Del.....	1780	50
Roger Sherman, Mass.....	1793	72	Cæsar Rodney, Del.....	1783	53
Samuel Huntington, Conn.....	1796	64	George Reed, Md.....	1798	64
William Williams, Conn.....	1811	80	Thomas McKean, Pa.....	1817	83
Olive Wolcott, Conn.....	1797	71	Samuel Chase, Md.....	1811	70
William Floyd, N. Y.....	1821	87	William Paca, Md.....	1799	59
Philip Livingston, N. Y.....	1776	62	Thomas Stone, Md.....	1787	44
Francis Lewis, England.....	1803	90	Charles Carroll, Md.....	1832	95
Lewis Morris, N. Y.....	1798	72	George Wythe, Va.....	1800	74
Richard Stockton, N. J.....	1781	51	Richard H. Lee, Va.....	1794	62
John Witherspoon, Scotland.....	1794	72	Thomas Jefferson, Va.....	1826	83
Francis Hopkinson, Pa.....	1791	54	Benjamin Harrison, Va.....	1797	55
John Hart, N. J.....	1780	66	Thomas Nelson, Va.....	1789	51
Francis L. Lee, Va.....	1797	63	Thomas Heyward, jr., S. C.....	1809	63
Carter Braxton, Va.....	1797	61	Thomas Lynch, S. C.....	1777	30
William Hooper, Mass.....	1790	48	Arthur Middleton, S. C.....	1788	45
Joseph Hewes, N. J.....	1779	49	Button Gwinnet, England.....	1777	45
John Penn, Va.....	1788	47	Lyman Hall, Conn.....	1784	63
Edward Rutledge, S. C.....	1800	51	George Walton, Va.....	1804	64

## PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Peyton Randolph, Virginia.....	1774	John Hanson, Maryland.....	1781
Henry Middleton, S. Carolina.....	1774	Elias Boudinot, New Jersey.....	1782
Peyton Randolph, Virginia.....	1775	Thomas Mifflin, Pennsylvania.....	1783
John Hancock, Massachusetts.....	1776	Richard Henry Lee, Virginia.....	1784
Henry Laurens, S. Carolina.....	1777	Nathaniel Gorham, Mass.....	1786
John Jay, New York.....	1778	Arthur St. Clair, Pennsylvania.....	1787
Samuel Huntington, Conn.....	1779	Cyrus Griffin, Virginia.....	1788
		Thomas McKean, Delaware.....	1781

## ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Articles of Confederation were adopted November 15, 1777, and were ratified by all the States March 1, 1781. A form of Constitution was agreed upon September 17, 1787, which was adopted March 4, 1789.



## CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

## PREAMBLE.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.

## THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**SECTION I.**—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

**SECTION II.**—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

**SECTION III.**—1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

SECTION IV.—1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2 The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.—1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.—1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION VII.—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to

him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION VIII.—The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes:

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

13. To provide and maintain a navy:

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings:—and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION IX.—1. The immigration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION X.—1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay

## ARTICLE II.

### THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said House shall, in like manner, choose a President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case,



after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President: neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States: and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION II.—1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION III.—He shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all officers of the United States.

SECTION IV.—The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

#### THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION I.—The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time

to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION II.—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION III.—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION I.—Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION II.—1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION III.—1. New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress.

2. Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION IV.—The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion: and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

#### ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application

of the legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as parts of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

#### ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,  
*President, and Deputy from Virginia.*

#### Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE I.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.—A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.—No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.—No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.—In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the

right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.—The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.—The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.—The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.—1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.—SECTION I.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION II.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.—SECTION I.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United



States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION II.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION III.—No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION IV.—The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION V.—The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XV.—SECTION I.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION II.—The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation.

## HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

THE Idea of Standards originated with the Egyptians, at an early age. The Crusaders added the cross to their banners. The union of the three crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, marks, first the union of England and Scotland, into the Kingdom of Great Britain; and then, this Kingdom with Ireland. This is termed the Great Union Flag of Great Britain, and was brought by the colonists to America. When the thirteen colonies began to feel the pressure of British rule, they placed upon their banners a rattlesnake, cut in thirteen pieces, representing the thirteen colonies, with the motto, "*Join, or die.*" When these colonies became more united in their purposes of resistance to British tyranny, they placed upon their flag a well-formed rattlesnake, in the attitude of about to strike, with the motto, "*Don't tread on me.*"

Dr. Franklin, seeing this emblem on one of the drums of that day, writes as follows: "On inquiry, and from study, I learned that the ancients considered the serpent an emblem of wisdom; and, in some attitudes, of endless duration. Also, that countries are often represented by animals peculiar to that country. The rattlesnake is found nowhere but in America. Her

eye is exceedingly bright, and without eyelids,—emblem of vigilance. She never begins an attack, and she never surrenders,—emblem of magnanimity and courage. She never wounds even her enemies, till she generously gives them warning not to tread on her,—which is emblematical of the spirit of the people who inhabit her country. She appears apparently weak and defenceless, but her weapons are nevertheless formidable. Her poison is the necessary means for the digestion of her food, but certain destruction to her enemies,—showing the power of American resources. Her thirteen rattles, the only part which increases in number, are distinct from each other, and yet so united that they can not be disconnected without breaking them to pieces,—showing the impossibility of an American Republic without a Union of States. A single rattle will give no sound alone, but the ringing of the thirteen together is sufficient to startle the boldest man alive. She is beautiful in youth, which increaseth with her age. Her tongue is forked, as the lightning; and her abode is among the impenetrable rocks."



The next form of the United States Flag was the Stars and Stripes. Its proportions are perfect, when properly made,—the first and last stripe being red, with alternate stripes of white. The blue field, for the stars, is the square of the width of seven stripes.

On the 14th of June, 1777, the Continental Congress resolved, "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be thirteen white stars on a blue field, representing a new Constellation." Previous to this, our national banner was the Union flag, combining the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew.

The Stars and Stripes were unfurled, for the first time, at the battle of Saratoga, on the occasion of the surrender of General Burgoyne.

The Stars of the flag represent the idea taken from the Constellation Lyra, which signifies harmony. The blue of the field was taken from the banner of the Covenanters of Scotland, likewise significant of the league and covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, and incidentally involving vigilance, perseverance, and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union, the circle being the sign of eternity. Both the thirteen stripes and the stars showed the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to, and their dependence upon, the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The whole was a blending of the previous banners, namely, the red flag of the army and white one of the navy. The red color, which in the days of Roman glory was the signal of defiance, denoted daring, and the white purity.

On the 13th of January, 1794, by an act of Congress, the flag was altered to fifteen red and white stripes, and fifteen stars. On the 4th of April, 1818, Congress again altered the flag by returning to the original thirteen stripes and fifteen stars, as the adding of a new stripe for each additional State would soon make the flag too unwieldy. The new star is added to the flag on the 4th of July following the admission of each State into the Union.

## AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

States and Territories	Area in Sq. Miles.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.
Alabama.....	50,722	.....	.....	.....	127,901
Arizona.....	113,916	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	52,198	.....	.....	.....	14,255
California.....	188,981	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	104,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	4,750	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,148
Dakota.....	150,922	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	2,120	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749
District of Columbia.....	64	.....	14,093	24,023	33,039
Florida.....	59,268	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	53,000	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,985
Idaho.....	86,294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	55,410	.....	.....	12,282	55,162
Indiana.....	33,809	.....	5,641	24,520	147,178
Iowa.....	55,045	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	81,318	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	37,680	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,135
Louisiana.....	41,346	.....	.....	76,556	152,923
Maine.....	35,000	96,540	151,719	222,705	298,269
Maryland.....	11,124	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350
Massachusetts.....	7,800	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,159
Michigan.....	56,451	.....	.....	4,762	8,765
Minnesota.....	83,531	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	.....	8,850	40,352	75,448
Missouri.....	65,530	.....	.....	20,845	66,557
Montana.....	143,776	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	75,995	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	112,090	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	9,280	141,885	183,858	214,400	244,022
New Jersey.....	8,320	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,426
New Mexico.....	121,201	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	47,000	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,111
North Carolina.....	50,704	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,821
Ohio.....	39,960	.....	45,365	230,760	581,295
Oregon.....	95,274	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	46,000	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,047,507
Rhode Island.....	1,306	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,015
South Carolina.....	34,000	240,073	345,591	415,115	502,741
Tennessee.....	45,600	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,771
Texas.....	274,356	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	84,476	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	10,212	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,966
Virginia.....	38,348	747,610	880,200	974,600	1,065,116
Washington.....	69,994	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	23,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	53,924	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	97,883	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Totals.....	2,965,644	3,929,214	5,208,483	7,259,881	9,633,822

## AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1790 TO 1880

States and Territories.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Alabama.....	309,527	590,756	771,023	964,201	996,992	1,262,794
Arizona.....					9,658	40,441
Arkansas.....	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,564
California.....			92,597	379,994	560,247	864,686
Colorado.....				34,277	39,864	194,619
Connecticut....	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,683
Dakota.....				4,837	14,181	135,189
Delaware.....	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,654
Dist. Columbia.	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,638
Florida.....	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	267,351
Georgia.....	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,539,048
Idaho.....					14,999	32,611
Illinois.....	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,078,769
Indiana.....	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,362
Iowa.....		43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,220
Kansas.....				107,206	364,399	955,966
Kentucky.....	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,708
Louisiana.....	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	940,103
Maine.....	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,945
Maryland.....	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,682
Massachusetts..	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,012
Michigan.....	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,331
Minnesota.....			6,077	172,023	439,706	780,806
Mississippi.....	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,592
Missouri.....	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,804
Montana.....					20,595	39,157
Nebraska.....				28,841	122,993	452,433
Nevada.....				6,857	42,491	62,265
New Hampshire..	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,984
New Jersey.....	320,823	373,306	489,553	672,035	906,096	1,130,983
New Mexico.....			61,547	93,516	91,874	118,430
New York.....	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,083,810
North Carolina..	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,400,047
Ohio.....	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,239
Oregon.....			13,294	52,465	90,923	174,767
Pennsylvania....	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,786
Rhode Island...	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,528
South Carolina..	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,622
Tennessee.....	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,463
Texas.....			212,592	604,215	818,579	1,592,574
Utah.....			11,380	40,273	86,786	143,906
Vermont.....	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286
Virginia.....	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,806
Washington.....				11,594	23,955	75,120
West Virginia..					442,014	618,443
Wisconsin.....		30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,480
Wyoming.....					9,118	20,783
<b>Grand Totals ..</b>	<b>12,866,020</b>	<b>17,069,453</b>	<b>23,191,876</b>	<b>31,443,321</b>	<b>38,558,371</b>	<b>50,152,868</b>



# POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE.

## POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1880.

STATES.	Gar- field. Rep.	Han- cock. Dem.	Weav- er. Gr.	Scat- tering.	G'rf'd's Plu'ty.	H'ck's Plu'ty.	Total Popular vote.	Electoral vote.		
	Gar- field.	Han- cock.	Weav- er.	Scat- tering.	G'rf'd's Plu'ty.	H'ck's Plu'ty.	Total Popular vote.	Gar- field.	Han- cock.	To- tal.
Alabama	56,178	90,687	4,642	....	....	31,509	151,507	....	10	19
Arkansas	41,661	60,489	4,079	....	....	18,828	106,229	....	8	8
California	80,348	80,426	3,332	....	....	78	164,166	1	8	8
Colorado	27,450	24,647	1,435	....	2,833	....	53,532	8	....	3
Connecticut	67,073	64,417	888	412	2,656	....	132,770	8	....	6
Delaware	14,150	15,183	....	....	....	1,033	29,333	....	3	9
Florida	23,654	27,964	....	....	....	4,310	51,618	....	4	4
Georgia	52,648	102,522	481	....	....	49,874	155,551	....	811	11
Illinois	318,037	277,321	26,358	596	40,716	....	622,312	21	....	21
Indiana	232,164	225,528	12,986	....	6,636	....	470,878	15	....	15
Iowa	183,904	105,845	32,327	530	78,059	....	322,706	11	....	11
Kansas	121,520	59,789	19,710	....	61,731	....	201,019	5	....	5
Kentucky	104,550	147,999	11,498	257	....	43,449	264,304	....	12	12
Louisiana	31,891	65,310	....	....	....	31,419	97,201	....	8	8
Maine	74,039	65,171	4,408	235	8,868	....	143,853	7	....	7
Maryland	78,515	93,706	818	....	....	15,191	173,039	....	8	8
Massachusetts	165,205	111,960	4,548	799	53,245	....	282,512	13	....	13
Michigan	185,190	131,300	34,795	1,156	53,890	....	352,441	11	....	11
Minnesota	93,903	53,315	3,267	286	40,588	....	150,771	5	....	5
Mississippi	34,854	75,750	5,797	677	....	40,856	117,078	....	8	8
Missouri	153,567	208,009	35,045	....	....	55,043	397,221	....	15	15
Nebraska	54,979	28,523	3,853	....	26,456	....	87,355	3	....	3
Nevada	8,732	9,611	....	....	....	879	18,343	....	5	5
N Hampshire	44,852	40,754	628	189	4,058	....	86,363	5	....	5
New Jersey	120,555	122,565	2,617	191	....	2,010	245,928	....	9	9
New York	555,544	534,511	12,372	2,177	21,033	....	1,104,605	35	....	35
North Carolina	115,878	124,204	1,136	....	....	8,626	241,218	....	10	10
Ohio	375,048	340,821	6,456	2,642	34,227	....	724,967	22	....	22
Oregon	20,619	19,948	240	....	671	....	40,816	3	....	3
Pennsylvania	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,983	37,276	....	874,783	20	....	20
Rhode Island	18,195	10,779	236	25	7,416	....	29,235	4	....	4
South Carolina	58,071	112,312	598	7	....	54,241	170,956	....	7	7
Tennessee	107,677	128,191	5,916	41	....	20,514	241,827	....	12	12
Texas	57,845	156,228	27,405	....	....	98,383	241,478	....	8	8
Vermont	45,090	18,181	1,212	110	26,909	....	64,593	5	....	5
Virginia	84,020	127,976	139	....	....	43,956	212,135	....	11	11
West Virginia	46,243	57,391	9,079	....	....	11,148	112,713	....	5	5
Wisconsin	144,397	114,634	7,980	161	23,763	....	267,172	10	....	10
Total	4,442,950	4,442,035	306,867	712,576	537,001	536,086	9,204,428	214	155	369
Plurality	915	....	....	....	915	....	....	59	....	....
Percent.	48.26	48.25	3.33	.13	....	....	....	58.00	42.00	....

NOTE.—Numerous variations in the Presidential vote are found in the different tables published. One principal source of discrepancy is in taking the vote for different Electors, of either party, as representing the vote for President. As the votes for Electors vary greatly, some tables take the highest vote cast for any one Elector; others, the highest cast for any Elector-at-large; and others still, the average vote cast for all the Electors of each party.

1. In Louisiana, two Republican Electoral tickets were voted for: the regular Republican, and the Beattie, or Grant Republican. The latter received about 9,740 votes, not enumerated above.

2. In Maine, the Hancock Electoral ticket was styled "Fusion," containing 3 Democratic and 4 Greenback Electors. Besides this, a "Straight" Greenback Electoral ticket was voted for, with Weaver's name at the head.

3. The above vote in Nevada and Tennessee is from the State Officers. Other statements vary largely in the vote of both parties.

4. The footings in Texas are correct, as rendered to the Secretary of State, but three Counties made no return of votes for President (Denton, Galveston and McMahon). If these cast as many votes for Electors as for Governor, it would increase Hancock's vote in the State, 5,820, and Garfield's 1,746, and Weaver's 593.

5. These figures are the finally corrected returns in the Office of the Secretary of State. Earlier statements gave Garfield 45,567 votes, and Hancock 18,316 votes.

6. Two Democratic Electoral tickets were voted for in Virginia, the Regular or Debt-paying Hancock Ticket, and the Re-adjuster or Mahone Hancock ticket. Both are added together above.

7. Of the scattering votes, 10,305 were cast for Neal Dow, "Prohibition" candidate for President, and 707 votes for John W. Phelps, "American" or Anti-Secret-Society candidate.

8. The Electoral vote of Georgia was cast irregularly, on the 2d Wednesday of December, instead of the 1st Wednesday, as required by Act of Congress. In the count of the Electoral vote, February 9, 1881, Congress declared Hancock to have received 155 votes if Georgia were counted, and 144 votes if not counted; that in either case, Garfield had received a majority of the votes, and was duly elected.

# POPULATION OF UNITED STATES BY RACES.

## POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACES, IN 1870 AND 1880.

States and Territories	Total Popul'n. 1880.	White. 1880.	Colored. 1880.	Chi-nese. 1880.	Ind'ns. civ. or taxed. 1880.	White. 1870.	Colored. 1870.	Chi-nese. 1870.	Ind'ns. civ. or taxed. 1870.
1 Alabama	1,262,794	661,986	600,141	4	213	521,381	475,510	....	98
2 Arizona	40,441	35,178	138	1,632	3,493	9,581	26	20	31
3 Arkansas	891,564	591,611	210,622	134	197	362,115	122,169	98	89
4 California	864,686	767,266	6,168	75,122	16,139	499,424	4,272	49,310	7,241
5 Colorado	194,649	191,452	2,459	610	128	39,221	456	7	180
6 Conn.	622,683	610,884	11,422	134	241	527,549	9,608	2	235
7 Dakota	135,180	133,177	381	238	1,384	12,887	94	....	1,200
8 Delaware	146,654	120,198	26,456	....	....	102,221	22,794	....	200
9 Dist. of C.	177,638	118,236	59,378	18	6	88,278	43,404	8	15
10 Florida	267,351	141,249	125,262	18	37	96,057	91,689	....	2
11 Georgia	1,539,048	814,218	724,654	17	94	638,326	545,142	1	40
12 Idaho	32,611	29,011	58	3,378	164	10,618	60	4,274	47
13 Illinois	3,078,769	3,032,174	46,248	214	133	2,511,096	28,762	1	33
14 Indiana	1,978,362	1,939,094	38,998	37	233	1,655,837	24,560	....	240
15 Iowa	1,624,620	1,614,510	9,442	47	464	1,188,207	5,762	8	743
16 Kansas	995,966	952,056	43,096	22	792	346,377	17,108	....	914
17 Kentucky	1,648,708	1,377,077	271,462	10	50	1,098,692	222,210	1	108
18 Louisiana	940,103	435,063	483,898	483	819	362,065	364,210	71	569
19 Maine	648,945	646,903	1,427	8	607	624,809	1,606	1	499
20 Maryland	934,632	724,718	209,897	6	11	605,497	175,391	2	4
21 Mass.	1,783,022	1,764,082	18,644	256	341	1,443,156	13,947	97	151
22 Michigan	1,636,331	1,614,978	14,986	29	7,238	1,167,282	11,849	2	4,926
23 Minn'es'ta	780,806	776,940	1,558	54	2,254	438,257	759	....	690
24 Miss'ss'pi	1,131,592	479,371	650,337	52	1,832	332,896	444,201	16	809
25 Missouri	2,168,804	2,023,568	145,046	94	96	1,603,146	118,071	3	75
26 Montana	39,157	35,468	292	1,737	1,750	18,306	123	1,949	157
27 Nebraska	452,433	449,805	2,576	18	233	122,117	790	....	87
28 Nevada	62,265	53,574	465	5,423	2,803	38,959	367	3,152	23
29 N. Hamp.	346,984	346,264	616	14	60	317,697	580	....	23
30 N. Jersey	1,130,983	1,091,856	38,796	182	58	875,407	60,658	15	16
31 N. Mexico	118,430	107,188	907	55	10,280	90,393	172	....	1,300
32 New York	5,083,810	5,017,142	64,943	942	753	4,330,210	52,081	29	439
33 N. Carol'a	1,400,047	867,467	531,316	1	1,216	678,470	391,650	....	1,241
34 Ohio	3,198,239	3,118,344	79,665	117	113	2,601,946	63,213	1	100
35 Oregon	174,767	163,087	493	9,508	1,679	86,929	316	3,330	318
36 Penn.	4,282,786	4,197,106	85,342	170	168	3,456,609	65,294	14	34
37 Rhode I'd	276,528	269,933	6,503	27	67	212,219	4,990	....	154
38 S. Carol'a	935,622	391,258	604,325	9	114	289,667	415,814	1	121
39 Tenn.	1,542,463	1,139,120	402,992	26	326	936,119	322,331	....	70
40 Texas	1,592,574	1,197,493	394,007	142	932	564,700	253,375	25	379
41 Utah	143,906	142,321	204	518	804	86,044	118	445	179
42 Vermont	332,286	331,243	1,032	....	11	329,613	924	....	19
43 Virginia	1,512,806	884,739	631,996	6	65	712,089	512,841	4	229
44 Wash'g'n	75,120	67,349	357	3,227	4,187	22,195	207	234	1,319
45 West Va.	618,443	592,433	25,729	14	17	424,033	17,980	....	1
46 Wiscon'n	1,315,480	1,309,622	2,724	16	3,118	1,051,351	2,113	....	1,206
47 Wyoming	20,788	19,436	299	914	133	8,726	183	143	68
Total U. S.	50,162,863	43,402,408	6,577,497	105,679	65,884	33,502,245	4,886,387	63,254	25,731

### PER CENT. OF INCREASE FROM 1870 TO 1880.

Total Population.....	30.06 per cent.	Chinese Population.....	67.07 per cent.
White Population.....	28.72 " "	Indian Population (civilized or taxed) .....	156.02 " "
Colored Population.....	34.75 " "		

NOTE.—The inhabitants of Alaska and the Indian Territory (both unorganized as yet) are not included in the above total. The census of Alaska in 1880 showed: White, 392; Creoles (issue of intermarriages between the whites and natives), 1,683; Aleuts, 1,960; Innuits, 17,488; Indians, 8,655; total, 30,178.

The Indian Territory is estimated to contain 60,000 to 75,000 inhabitants.

The Indians included in the census in each State and Territory are those reckoned as civilized, or outside of tribal organizations. Indians not taxed are by law excluded from the census. Estimates of their numbers vary widely—from 200,000 to 350,000 (the latter as estimated in the census of 1870).

In the Chinese column have been reckoned a very few Japanese, East Indians, and Sandwich Islanders, not exceeding 250 in all.

## ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM JULY 1, 1860, TO JULY 1, 1878.

Year ending June 30.	3 per cents.	4 per cents.	4½ per cents.	5 per cents.	6 per cents.	7 3-10 per cents.	Total interest bearing debt.	Annual interest charge.
1860.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 43,476,000	\$ 21,164,538	.....	\$ 64,640,838	\$ 3,443,687
1861.....	.....	.....	.....	33,022,200	57,358,674	.....	90,380,874	5,092,630
1862.....	.....	\$ 57,926,116	.....	30,483,000	154,313,225	\$122,582,485	365,304,826	92,048,509
1863.....	.....	105,629,385	.....	30,483,000	431,444,914	139,974,435	707,531,634	41,854,148
1864.....	.....	77,547,696	.....	300,213,480	842,882,652	139,286,935	1,359,930,763	78,853,487
1865.....	.....	90,496,931	.....	245,709,420	1,213,495,170	671,610,397	2,221,311,918	137,742,617
1865, Aug. 31.....	.....	618,128	.....	269,175,727	1,281,736,439	830,000,000	2,381,530,294	150,977,697
1866.....	.....	121,341,879	.....	201,982,665	1,195,546,041	813,460,622	2,332,331,207	146,068,196
1867.....	.....	17,737,025	.....	198,533,435	1,543,452,080	488,344,847	2,248,007,387	138,892,451
1868.....	64,000,000	801,361	.....	221,583,185	1,878,303,984	37,397,197	2,202,088,727	128,459,598
1869.....	66,125,000	.....	.....	221,588,300	1,874,347,222	.....	2,162,060,522	125,523,998
1870.....	59,550,000	.....	.....	221,588,300	1,765,317,422	.....	2,046,455,722	118,784,969
1871.....	45,885,000	678,000	.....	274,236,450	1,613,897,300	.....	1,934,696,750	111,949,330
1872.....	24,665,000	678,000	.....	414,567,300	1,374,883,800	.....	1,814,794,100	103,988,463
1873.....	14,000,000	678,000	.....	414,567,390	1,281,238,650	.....	1,710,483,950	93,049,804
1874.....	14,000,000	678,000	.....	510,628,050	1,213,624,700	.....	1,738,230,750	98,796,004
1875.....	14,000,000	678,000	.....	607,132,750	1,100,865,550	.....	1,722,676,300	96,855,630
1876.....	14,000,000	.....	.....	711,685,800	984,999,650	.....	1,710,685,450	95,104,269
1877.....	14,000,000	.....	\$140,000,000	703,266,650	854,621,850	.....	1,711,888,500	93,160,643
1878.....	14,000,000	98,850,000	240,000,000	763,266,650	738,619,000	.....	1,794,735,650	94,654,473

## ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM JULY 1, 1860, TO JULY 1, 1878.

Year ending June 30.	Debt on which in- terest has ceased.	Debt bearing no interest.	Outstanding Principal.	Cash in the Treasury, July 1.	Total debt, less cash in Treasury.	Population of the U. S.	Debt per capita.	Int' rest per capita.
1860.....	\$ 201,450	.....	\$ 64,842,288	\$ 4,877,886	\$ 59,964,402	31,443,331	\$ 1 91	\$0 11
1861.....	139,990	.....	90,580,874	2,862,213	87,718,060	32,064,000	2 74	0 16
1862.....	250,195	\$158,591,390	594,176,412	18,863,060	505,312,752	32,704,000	15 45	0 67
1863.....	473,048	411,767,456	1,119,772,138	8,421,401	1,111,350,737	33,365,000	33 31	1 25
1864.....	416,335	455,437,271	1,815,784,370	106,332,093	1,709,452,277	34,046,000	50 21	2 32
1865.....	1,245,771	458,090,180	2,680,647,869	5,832,013	2,674,815,856	34,748,000	76 98	3 97
1865, Aug. 31	1,503,020	461,616,311	2,844,649,626	88,213,055	2,756,431,571	35,228,000	78 25	4 29
1866.....	935,092	439,569,874	2,773,236,173	137,200,010	2,636,036,163	35,469,000	74 32	4 12
1867.....	1,840,615	428,218,101	2,678,126,103	169,974,892	2,508,151,211	36,211,000	69 26	3 84
1868.....	1,197,330	408,401,782	2,611,687,851	130,834,438	2,480,853,413	36,973,000	67 10	3 48
1869.....	5,200,181	421,131,510	2,588,452,213	155,680,340	2,432,771,873	37,756,000	64 43	3 32
1870.....	3,702,641	430,508,064	2,480,672,427	149,502,471	2,331,169,956	38,558,371	60 46	3 08
1871.....	1,948,902	416,565,680	2,353,211,332	106,217,264	2,246,994,068	39,555,000	56 81	2 83
1872.....	7,926,797	430,530,431	2,253,251,328	103,470,798	2,149,780,530	40,604,000	52 95	2 56
1873.....	51,929,710	472,369,332	2,234,482,993	129,020,933	2,105,462,060	41,704,000	50 49	2 35
1874.....	3,216,590	509,543,128	2,251,690,468	147,541,315	2,104,149,153	42,856,000	49 10	2 31
1875.....	11,425,820	498,182,411	2,232,284,531	142,243,361	2,090,041,170	44,060,000	47 44	2 19
1876.....	3,902,420	465,807,196	2,180,395,066	119,469,726	2,060,925,340	45,316,000	45 48	2 10
1877.....	16,648,860	476,764,031	2,205,301,392	186,025,961	2,019,275,431	46,624,000	43 31	2 00
1878.....	5,594,560	455,875,682	2,256,205,892	256,823,612	1,999,382,280	47,983,000	41 67	1 97



## PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1791 TO 1878.

1791.....	\$75,463,476 52	1821.....	\$89,987,427 66	1851.....	\$68,304,796 02
1792.....	77,227,924 66	1822.....	93,546,676 98	1852.....	66,199,341 71
1793.....	80,352,634 04	1823.....	90,875,877 28	1853.....	59,803,117 70
1794.....	78,427,404 77	1824.....	90,269,777 77	1854.....	42,242,222 42
1795.....	80,747,587 39	1825.....	83,788,432 71	1855.....	35,586,858 56
1796.....	83,762,172 07	1826.....	81,054,059 99	1856.....	31,972,537 90
1797.....	82,064,479 33	1827.....	73,987,357 20	1857.....	28,699,831 85
1798.....	79,228,529 12	1828.....	67,475,043 87	1858.....	44,911,881 03
1799.....	78,408,669 77	1829.....	52,421,413 67	1859.....	58,496,837 88
1800.....	82,976,294 35	1830.....	48,565,406 50	1860.....	64,842,287 88
1801.....	83,038,050 80	1831.....	39,123,191 68	1861.....	90,580,873 72
1802.....	86,711,632 25	1832.....	24,322,235 18	1862.....	524,176,412 13
1803.....	77,054,686 30	1833.....	7,001,698 83	1863.....	1,119,772,138 63
1804.....	86,427,120 83	1834.....	4,760,082 08	1864.....	1,815,784,370 57
1805.....	82,312,150 50	1835.....	37,513 05	1865.....	2,680,647,869 74
1806.....	75,723,270 66	1836.....	336,957 83	1866.....	2,773,236,173 69
1807.....	69,218,393 64	1837.....	3,308,124 07	1867.....	2,678,126,103 87
1808.....	65,196,317 97	1838.....	10,434,221 14	1868.....	2,611,687,851 19
1809.....	57,023,192 09	1839.....	3,573,343 82	1869.....	2,588,452,213 94
1810.....	53,173,217 52	1840.....	5,250,875 54	1870.....	2,480,672,427 81
1811.....	48,005,587 76	1841.....	13,594,480 73	1871.....	2,353,211,332 32
1812.....	45,209,737 90	1842.....	22,001,926 28	1872.....	2,253,251,078 78
1813.....	55,962,927 57	1843.....	32,742,922 00	1873.....	2,234,482,743 20
1814.....	81,487,846 24	1844.....	23,461,652 50	1874.....	2,251,690,218 43
1815.....	99,833,660 15	1845.....	15,925,303 01	1875.....	2,232,284,221 95
1816.....	127,334,933 74	1846.....	15,550,202 97	1876.....	2,180,394,817 15
1817.....	123,491,965 16	1847.....	38,826,534 77	1877.....	2,060,158,223 26
1818.....	103,466,633 83	1848.....	47,044,862 23	1878.....	2,256,205,892 53
1819.....	95,529,648 28	1849.....	63,061,858 69	1879.....	2,245,495,012 04
1820.....	91,015,566 15	1850.....	63,452,773 55	1880.....	2,120,415,370 63
				1881.....	2,069,013,569 58

## AMOUNT OF PAPER MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES,

Outstanding on November 1, 1878.

DENOMINATIONS.	national-bank notes.	legal-tender notes.	Total.
Ones.....	\$ 4,284,219	\$20,368,531	\$ 24,652,750
Twos.....	2,582,146	20,332,920	22,915,066
Fives.....	92,539,275	55,576,740	148,116,015
Tens.....	102,981,440	65,926,631	168,908,071
Twenties.....	68,219,780	63,565,929	131,785,709
Fifties.....	20,967,800	26,691,195	47,658,995
One hundreds.....	27,104,400	31,227,070	58,331,470
Five hundreds.....	657,560	30,501,500	31,159,060
One thousands.....	304,000	33,490,500	33,794,500
Fractions of notes not presented, or destroyed.....	11,561	.....	11,561
Totals.....	\$319,652,121	347,681,016	\$667,333,137
Deduct for legal-tenders destroyed in Chicago fire.....	.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Balances.....	\$319,652,121	346,681,016	\$666,333,137

The printing of one and two dollar notes was discontinued Nov. 1, 1873, and it is not intended to issue any notes of these denominations hereafter.

## UNITED STATES PUBLIC LANDS.—WHERE THEY LIE.

LAND STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Areas of Lands in 29 States and Ter- ritories in which Public Lands have been situated.		Number of Acres of Public Lands Surveyed.			Total Area of Public and Indian Lands re- maining un- surveyed & unoffered, to June 30, 1878. Acres.
	Acres.	Square Miles.	Prior to June 30, 1877, not hereto- fore re- ported.	Within the Fis- cal Year ending June 30, 1878.	Acres Surveyed up to June 30, 1878.	
Alabama.....	32,462,080	50,722	.....	35	32,462,115	.....
Alaska.....	369 529 600	577,390	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	72,906,304	113,916	196,479	413,375	5,281,737	67,624,503
Arkansas.....	33,406,720	52,192	.....	.....	33,406,720	.....
California.....	100 992 640	157,801	172,534	1 202,619	46,347,402	54,645,233
Colorado.....	66,880,000	104,500	69,364	1 113,613	22,182,899	44,697,161
Dakota.....	96,595,840	150,932	.....	939,198	21,450,412	75,137,069
Florida.....	37,931,520	59,268	86	2	30,103,796	7,827,724
Idaho.....	55,223,160	86,294	202,690	438,306	6,834,009	48,394,151
Illinois.....	35,462,400	55,410	.....	2,692	35,465,093	.....
Indian Terr'y.	44,154,240	68,991	.....	.....	27,003,990	17,150,250
Indiana.....	21,637,760	33,809	.....	.....	21,637,760	.....
Iowa.....	35,228,800	55,045	.....	.....	35,228,800	.....
Kansas.....	51,769,976	80,801	.....	.....	51,770,240	.....
Louisiana.....	26,461,440	41,346	.....	.....	25,232,044	1,229,396
Michigan.....	36,128,640	56,451	.....	.....	36,128,640	.....
Minnesota.....	53,459,940	83,531	48,792	357,914	39,172,415	14,287,425
Mississippi.....	30,179,840	47,156	.....	.....	30,179,840	.....
Missouri.....	41,824,000	65,350	.....	.....	41,824,000	.....
Montana.....	92,016,640	143,776	147	624,694	10,543,827	81,472,813
Nebraska.....	48,636,800	75,995	72,240	630,164	39,936,807	8,699,993
Nevada.....	71,737,741	112,090	96,147	188,656	11,538,890	60,198,710
New Mexico..	77,568,640	121,201	9,701	541,429	8,471,880	69,096,760
Ohio.....	25,576,960	39,964	.....	.....	25,576,960	.....
Oregon.....	60,975,360	95,274	592,556	611,490	21,127,862	39,847,498
Utah.....	54,065,075	84,476	322,624	263,227	8,960,385	45,104,255
Washington..	44,796,160	69,994	679,661	573,317	13,621,545	30,974,615
Wisconsin.....	34,511,360	53,924	.....	.....	34,511,360	.....
Wyoming.....	62,645,120	97,883	234,705	135,221	8,101,049	54,544,071
Total.....	1,814,769,656	2 835,578	2 697,727	8 041,012	724 311,477	* 720,931,571

\* Or, adding Alaska, 1,090,461,171 acres.

## PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE public lands of the United States which are still undisposed of and open to settlement lie in nineteen States and eight Territories. In each case,—except Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois,—land offices are established, in charge of an officer known as Register of the Land Office, where the records of all surveyed lands are kept, and all applications concerning lands in each district are filed and inquiries answered. The public lands are divided into two great classes. The one class has a dollar and a quarter an acre designated as the minimum price, and the other two dollars and a half an acre. Titles to these lands may be acquired by private entry or location under the homestead, pre-emption, and timber-culture laws; or, as to some classes, by purchase for cash, in the case of lands which may be purchased at private sale, or such as have not been reserved under any law. Such tracts are sold on application to the Land Register, who issues a certificate of purchase, the Receiver giving a receipt for the money paid, subject to the issue of a patent, or complete title, if the proceedings are found regular, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington.

Entries under land warrants (given mostly for military services, under acts of Congress,) have fallen off very largely by the absorption of such warrants, there having been no military bounty land warrants provided for on account of services in the late civil war.

Entries under the pre-emption law are restricted to heads of families, or citizens over twenty-one, who may settle upon any quarter-section (or 160 acres), and have the right of prior claim to purchase, on complying with certain regulations.

The homestead laws give the right to one hundred and sixty acres of a dollar and a quarter lands, or to eighty acres of two dollar and a half lands, to any citizen or applicant for citizenship over twenty-one who will actually settle upon and cultivate the land. This privilege extends only to the surveyed lands, and the title is perfected by the issue of a patent after five years of actual settlement. The only charges in the case of homestead entries are fees and commissions, varying from a minimum of \$7 to a maximum of \$22 for the whole tract entered, according to the size, value, or place of record.

Another large class of free entries of public lands is that provided for under the timber-culture acts of 1873-78. The purpose of these laws is to promote the growth of forest trees on the public lands. They give the right to any settler who has cultivated for two years as much as five acres in trees, to an eighty-acre homestead; or if ten acres, to a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres; and a free patent for his land is given him at the end of three years, instead of five. The limitation of the homestead laws to one hundred and sixty acres for each settler is extended in the case of timber-culture, so as to grant as many quarter-sections of one hundred and sixty acres each as have been improved by the culture for ten years of forty acres of timber thereon, but the quarter-sections must not lie immediately contiguous. The following is the complete list of United States land offices:—

*Alabama.*—Mobile, Huntsville, Montgomery.

*Arkansas.*—Little Rock, Camden, Harrison, Dardanelle.

*Arizona Territory.*—Prescott, Florence.

*California.*—San Francisco, Marysville, Humboldt, Stockton, Visalia, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Shasta, Susanville, Bodie.

*Colorado.*—Denver City, Fair Play, Central City, Pueblo, Del Norte, Lake City.

*Dakota Territory.*—Sioux Falls, Springfield, Fargo, Yankton, Bismarck, Deadwood.

*Florida.*—Gainesville.

*Idaho Territory.*—Boise City, Lewiston.

*Iowa.*—Fort Des Moines.

*Kansas.*—Topeka, Salina, Independence, Wichita, Kirwin, Concordia, Larned, Hays City.

*Louisiana.*—New Orleans, Monroe, Natchitoches.  
*Michigan.*—Detroit, East Saginaw, Reed City, Marquette.  
*Minnesota.*—Taylor's Falls, Saint Cloud, Duluth, Fergus Falls, Worthington, New Ulm, Benson, Detroit, Redwood Falls.  
*Mississippi.*—Jackson.  
*Missouri.*—Boonville, Ironton, Springfield.  
*Montana Territory.*—Helena, Bozeman.  
*Nebraska.*—Norfolk, Beatrice, Lincoln, Niobrara, Grand Island, North Platte, Bloomington.  
*Nevada.*—Carson City, Eureka.  
*New Mexico Territory.*—Santa Fe, La Mesilla.  
*Oregon.*—Oregon City, Roseburg, Le Grand, Lakeview, The Dalles.  
*Utah Territory.*—Salt Lake City.  
*Washington Territory.*—Olympia, Vancouver, Walla Walla, Colfax.  
*Wisconsin.*—Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Wausau, La Crosse, Bayfield, Eau Claire.  
*Wyoming Territory.*—Cheyenne, Evanston.

## FREE HOMESTEADS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

THE fact is not so widely known as it should be, that any one willing to work can secure a farm on the public domain of the United States, free of cost.

By our present laws, any citizen or applicant for citizenship, over twenty-one years of age, may enter one quarter-section (that is, 160 acres) of any unappropriated public lands, which are subject to pre-emption at \$1.25 per acre. Or he may enter by pre-emption eighty acres of such unappropriated lands, valued and classed at \$2.50 per acre by the Government.

This privilege extends to women who may be the heads of families; and each person availing himself or herself of its benefits must make affidavit before the Register of the Land Office of the district in which the entry is to be made, that he or she is the head of a family, or else twenty-one years of age. The affidavit must also set forth that the land entered is for the exclusive use and benefit of the applicant, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person.

The applicant under the Homestead Law must pay the sum of ten dollars on filing his affidavit with the Register, and is thereupon permitted to enter the 160 acres, or 80 acres on payment of five dollars, as the case may be. But no certificate is given or patent issued for the land until the expiration of five years from the date of the entry above provided for. If, at the expiration of five years, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry, or his direct heirs, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon and cultivated the land for five years immediately following the date of its original entry, and shall make affidavit that no part of the land has been alienated, then the settler is entitled to the issue of a patent for the land, without further delay. This patent is a valid title from the United States; and those who have earned it by actual residence and cultivation of the land during the full term of five years have nothing to pay, except the original ten dollars for 160 acres, or five dollars for an 80-acre homestead. Any one who chooses to complete his title before the expiration of the five years, with a view to sell or remove, can do so only by payment to the United States of the valuation-price of the land, at \$1.25 or \$2.50 per acre, as the case may be. But he has at all times the prior right to do this, and so become full owner of the land he has settled, as against any other person.

There is a proviso in the law that no lands acquired under the provisions of the Homestead Act shall be liable for any debts of the settler, contracted prior to the issuing of the patent for his homestead.

There is another proviso, intended to guard the interests of the Government, and compel all pre-emptors of public lands to act in good faith, which



declares that if, at any time after the filing of the required affidavit, and before the expiration of the five years' probationary residence, the pre-emptor shall change his residence, or abandon the land for more than six months at any time, then the land shall revert to the United States Government. No individual is permitted to acquire more than 160 acres under the provisions of the Homestead Act; but there is no limit to the quantity of land which may be purchased by individuals. All existing pre-emption rights are maintained unimpaired by the provisions of the act.

The five years' residence required of all other settlers under the Homestead Law is waived in favor of all soldiers or sailors who served ninety days or longer in the United States army or navy during the war of 1861-65, and were honorably discharged. Every such soldier (or his widow, or children, in case of his decease,) is entitled to free entry of 160 acres of the public lands on condition of actual residence and cultivation of the same for one year only.

Any settler on the public lands who has set out and cultivated for two years as much as five acres of trees on an 80-acre homestead, or ten acres on a homestead of 160 acres, is entitled to receive a free patent for his land at the end of three years, instead of five. And any person who has planted and cultivated for ten years forty acres of timber on any quarter-section of the public lands is entitled to a patent for each 160 acres so improved, on payment of \$10, provided that only one quarter in any section shall be thus granted. This is the only exception to the limitation of free homesteads to 160 acres to any one person, unless in the case of a settler under the army provision, who is not debarred, through having occupied a homestead under the law previously, from acquiring a second 160 acres through his service in the army.

### THE CANALS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

NAMES.	Connecting Points.	Miles	Locks	Cost.
<b>DELAWARE CANAL.</b> Chesapeake & Delaware	Delaware City to Ches. City....	12.6	3	\$3,547,561
<b>MARYLAND CANAL.</b> Chesapeake & Ohio....	Georgetown to Cumberland, Md.	184½	74	11,375,000
<b>ILLINOIS CANAL.</b> Illinois & Michigan....	Chicago to La Salle, Ill.....	96	17	6,170,226
<b>INDIANA CANAL.</b> Wabash & Erie.....	Evansville to Ohio State Line..	374	64	6,000,000
<b>NEW JERSEY CANALS.</b> Delaware & Raritan ...	New Brunswick to Bordentown	43	14	3,935,287
Morris & Essex.....	Jersey City to Phillipsburg....	101	20	2,825,997
<b>NEW YORK CANALS.</b> Baldwinsville.....	.....	51	1	23,556
Black R. (canal & feeder).....	.....	50	109	3,224,779
Black Riv. improvement.....	.....	42	1	.....
Cayuga & Seneca enlarg.....	.....	23	11	1,520,542
Champlain.....	.....	66	20	.....
Champlain, Glens Falls feeder.....	.....	12	12	.....
Chemung (canal & feed).....	.....	39	53	1,273,261
Chenango.....	.....	97	116	2,782,124

## THE CANALS OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.—(Continued.)

NAMES.	Connecting Points.	Miles	Locks	Cost.
<b>NEW YORK CANALS.</b>				
Crooked Lake .....	.....	8	27	\$ 333,267
Erie (original) .....	Buffalo to Albany .....	363	83	72
Erie (enlargement) .....	Buffalo to Albany .....	350½	72	46,018,254
Genesee Valley .....	.....	124½	112	5,827,813
Oneida Lake .....	.....	7	7	64,827
Oneida Riv. improvem't .....	.....	20	2	146,944
Oswego (enlargement) .....	.....	38	18	3,490,949
<b>OHIO CANALS.</b>				
Hocking .....	Carroll to Athens .....	56	28	975,481
Miami .....	Cincinnati to Toledo .....	291	105	7,454,727
Muskingum improvem't .....	Dresden to Marietta .....	91	12	1,627,318
Ohio .....	Cleveland to Portsmouth .....	332	152	4,695,204
Walhonding .....	Branch of the Ohio .....	25	11	607,269
<b>PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.</b>				
Delaware and Hudson .....	Honesdale to Rondout, N. Y. ...	108	106	6,317,653
Delaware Division .....	Easton to Bristol .....	60	32	.....
East Division .....	Duncan's Island to Columbia ..	46	11	.....
Juniata Division .....	Duncan's Isl'd to Hollidaysburg ..	127	66	.....
North Branch Division .....	Northumberland to Wilkesbarre ..	64	43	7,731,750
West Branch Division .....	Northumberland to Farn'dsville ..	80½	43	.....
Susquehanna Division .....	Duncan's Isl'd to Northumberl'd ..	41	44	.....
Junction .....	State line to Elmira, N. Y. ....	18	11	.....
Lehigh Coal and Nav. ....	Easton to Coalport .....	48	53	4,455,000
Monongahela Nav. ....	Pittsburg to North Geneva .....	85	8	1,132,452
Schuylkill Coal and Nav. ....	Mill Creek to Philadelphia .....	108	71	13,207,752
Susquehanna .....	Columbia to Havre de Grace .....	45	50	4,857,105
Union .....	Middletown to Reading .....	77½	132	5,907,000
Wiconisco .....	Millersburg to Clark's Ferry ...	12	7	512,000
<b>VIRGINIA CANALS.</b>				
Albemarle & Chesapeake .....	.....	8½	..	170,000
Alexandria & Georget'n .....	Alexandria to Georgetown .....	7	..	1,068,762
Dismal Swamp .....	Elizabeth R. to Drummond Lake ..	33	..	1,151,000
James Riv. & Kanawha .....	Richmond to Buchanan .....	196½	90	6,139,280
<b>SHIP CANALS.</b>				
Beauharnois, Canada .....	.....	11½	9	1,611,424
Cornwall, Canada .....	.....	11½	7	1,933,153
Lachine, Canada .....	Around rapids above Montreal ..	8½	5	2,587,533
Galop's, Farran's Point, .....	and Rapide Plat, Canada .....	12½	6	1,320,656
Welland, Canada .....	Lake Ontario to Lake Erie .....	27	27	7,638,240
Michigan Ship Canal .....	Around St. Mary's Falls .....	1	2	.....
Louisville & Portland .....	Round Falls of Ohio .....	2	3	4,250,000
Caledonia, Scotland .....	Moray Frith to Loch Linnhe .....	60	..	5,118,140
Crinan, Scotland .....	Loch Gilp to Jura Sound .....	9	..	.....
North Clyde, Scotland .....	.....	35	39	.....
North Holland .....	Amsterdam to Zuyder Zee .....	51	2	.....
North Sea, Holland .....	.....	14½	..	.....
Suez .....	Port Said to Suez, about .....	100	..	81,000,000

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

DENOMINATION.	Seminaries.	Professors.	Students.	DENOMINATION.	Seminaries.	Professors.	Students.
Roman Catholic.....	18	96	575	Unsectarian.....	2	17	120
Protestant Episcopal.....	16	65	263	Reformed (Dutch).....	2	5	40
Presbyterian.....	16	52	674	Universalist.....	2	9	48
Baptist.....	16	62	772	African Meth. Episc'l.....	1	6	5
Lutheran.....	13	38	252	Mennonite.....	1	4	50
Congregational.....	9	64	347	Methodist.....	1	..	..
Methodist Episcopal.....	7	46	383	Moravian.....	1	3	19
Christian.....	3	4	31	New Jerusalem.....	1	1	..
Reformed.....	3	5	62	Union Evangelical.....	1	4	32
United Presbyterian.....	3	11	65	Unitarian.....	1	5	19
Cumberland Presby'n.....	2	11	61	United Brethren.....	1	2	33
Free-Will Baptist.....	2	10	43				
Meth. Episc'l. (South).....	2	8	68	Total.....	124	562	3965

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE tables of the census of 1870 exhibit interesting statistics on the employments which divide the industry of our people. The population of the United States over ten years of age was shown to amount to 28,225,945, of which number 14,258,866 were males. There were returned as engaged in all classes of occupations a total of 12,505,923, of which number 10,669,635 were males, and 1,836,288 females. In the census of occupations it will be seen that by far the greater number of inhabitants over ten years of age were returned as engaged in some class of labor. Grouping the results of the more detailed table of diversified occupations, it is shown that they were distributed in the following four great classes of occupations, namely:—

Engaged in Agriculture.....	5,922,471
Engaged in Manufactures and Mechanical and Mining Industries.....	2,707,421
Engaged in Professional and Personal Services.....	2,684,793
Engaged in Trade and Transportation.....	1,191,238
Total.....	12,505,923

It will be seen that the pursuits of agriculture occupy 46.31 per cent, or something less than half the population; manufacturing industries, 21.64 per cent of all classes of occupations; professional and personal services, 21.46 per cent; and trade and transportation 9.53 per cent of the whole, or less than one tenth.

## THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Army of the United States on the 15th of October, 1878, consisted of the following forces in officers and men:—

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Ten cavalry regiments .....	430	7,829
Five artillery regiments.....	281	2,630
Twenty-five infantry regiments.....	868	11,205
Engineer battalion, recruiting parties, ordnance department, hospital service, Indian scouts, West Point, and general service .....	574	3,097
Total.....	2,153	24,761

For convenience, and to fix responsibility, the country is divided into three military divisions, each with several departments, as follows:—

1. Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, headquarters Chicago. Comprehends the Departments of the Missouri (Gen. Pope); Dakota (Gen. Terry); Texas (Gen. Ord); and the Platte (Gen. Crook). There are eight regiments of cavalry and eighteen of infantry in this division.

2. Military Division of the Pacific, commanded by Major-General Irvin McDowell, headquarters San Francisco. Includes Departments of California (Gen. McDowell); the Columbia (Gen. O. O. Howard); Arizona (Gen. O. B. Willcox). Comprises one regiment of artillery, two of cavalry, and four of infantry.

3. Military Division of the Atlantic, commanded by Major-General W. S. Hancock, headquarters New York. Includes Department of the East (Gen. Hancock); Department of the South (Gen. C. C. Augur, Newport Barracks, Ky.) There is also the Department of West Point, commanded by Major-General Schofield. This division includes four regiments of artillery and three of infantry.

The maximum military force allowed under existing laws is 2,153 commissioned officers and 25,000 enlisted men. The report of the General of the Army exhibits the actual number in service as 2,153 officers and 24,761 enlisted men, October 15, 1878. The following table exhibits the number in each rank of the army:—

Colonels, 69; lieutenant-colonels, 85; majors, 244; captains, 585; adjutants, 38; regimental quartermasters, 38; first lieutenants, 583; second lieutenants, 437; chaplains, 34; storekeepers, 21; total, 2,153. The enlisted men embrace 40 serjeant-majors, 39 quartermaster serjeants, 632 musicians, 296 trumpeters, 9 saddler serjeants, 104 ordnance serjeants, 185 hospital stewards, 148 commissary serjeants, 427 first serjeants, 1851 serjeants, 1451 corporals, 221 farriers, 74 artificers, 115 saddlers, 46 wagoners, and 17,604 privates; total, 23,242. Besides these, there are employed in the Signal Corps, 411; Military Academy, 9 professors, 45 officers, 282 cadets, and 280 enlisted men; total, 616.

The number of retired army officers is 331; number of privates discharged during the fiscal year 1878, 3,607; number died during same period, 273; number deserted, 1,678; number enlisted and re-enlisted, 6,630.

	Entered Army.
General of the Army.....	William T. Sherman .....1840
Lieutenant-General.....	Philip H. Sheridan .....1853
Major-Generals (limited by law to three)...	Winfield S. Hancock .....1844
	John M. Schofield.....1853
	Irvin McDowell.....1838
Brigadier-Generals (limited by law to six)...	John Pope .....1842
	Oliver O. Howard .....1854
	Alfred H. Terry.....1865
	Edward O. C. Ord .....1839
	Christopher C. Augur.....1843
	George Crook .....1859



## PAY OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

GRADE.	Pay of Officers in Active Service.					Pay of Retired Officers.				
	Yearly Pay.					Yearly Pay.				
	First 5 years' service.	After 5 years' service.	After 10 yrs' service.	After 15 yrs' service.	After 20 yrs' service.	First 5 years' service.	After 5 years' service.	After 10 yrs' service.	After 15 yrs' service.	After 20 yrs' service.
General.....	\$13,500	10 pr.ct.	20 pr.ct.	30 pr.ct.	40 pr.ct.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieutenant-General.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major-General.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,025	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigadier-General.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colonel.....	3,500	\$3,850	\$4,200	*\$4,500	*\$4,500	2,625	\$2,887	\$3,150	\$3,375	\$3,375
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,900	*4,000	2,250	2,475	2,700	2,925	3,000
Major.....	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,250	3,500	1,875	2,062	2,250	2,437	2,625
Captain, mounted.....	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100
Captain, not mounted.....	1,800	1,980	2,160	2,340	2,520	1,350	1,485	1,620	1,755	1,890
Regimental Adjutant.....	1,800	1,980	2,160	2,340	2,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regimental Quartermaster.....	1,800	1,980	2,160	2,340	2,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Lieutenant, mounted.....	1,600	1,760	1,920	2,080	2,240	1,200	1,320	1,440	1,560	1,680
1st Lieutenant, not mounted..	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,125	1,237	1,350	1,462	1,575
2d Lieutenant, mounted.....	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,125	1,237	1,350	1,462	1,575
2d Lieutenant, not mounted...	1,400	1,540	1,680	1,820	1,960	1,125	1,155	1,260	1,365	1,470
Chaplain.....	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,350	1,485	1,620	1,755	1,890

\* The maximum pay of colonels is limited to \$4,500, and of lieutenant-colonels to \$4,080.

## THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

There were in active service December 1, 1878, 29 steam cruising vessels, 5 sailing vessels, 15 ironclad monitors, and 2 torpedo-boats. There were also 19 vessels, temporarily out of repair, which added, make the effective fighting force of the United States Navy 51 cruising ships, 15 monitors, and 2 torpedo-boats, or 68 vessels in all. Besides these, there are 32 steam and sailing vessels unfit for use, with 4 ironclads, and 11 unfinished steam vessels of war. The whole number of naval steam vessels of all grades, including tugs, is 121, and of sailing vessels 22. The number of guns is 1125.

The active list of the navy is composed of 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 11 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 89 commanders, 81 lieutenant-commanders, 280 lieutenants, 100 masters, 85 ensigns, 44 midshipmen, 79 cadet-midshipmen, and 237 cadet-midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy, all of whom are officers of the line.

Of the staff, there are 1 surgeon-general, 14 medical directors, 15 medical inspectors, 50 surgeons, 59 passed assistant-surgeons, 39 assistant-surgeons, 1 paymaster-general, 13 pay-directors, 13 pay-inspectors, 50 paymasters, 30 passed assistant-paymasters, 18 assistant-paymasters; 1 engineer-in-chief, 69 chief-engineers, 96 passed assistant-engineers, 38 assistant-engineers, 28 cadet-engineers, and 73 cadet-engineers on probation at the Naval Academy; 24 chaplains, 12 professors of mathematics, 1 secretary for the admiral, and 1 for the vice-admiral; 1 chief-instructor, 10 naval constructors, 5 assistant-constructors, and 9 civil engineers.

The warrant-officers consist of 53 boatswains, 59 gunners, 50 carpenters, 40 sailmakers, and 43 mates.

There were, July, 1878, in the service, provided for by the Naval Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1878-79, 7,500 enlisted men and boys.

The retired list is composed of 45 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 16 captains, 13 commanders, 14 lieutenant-commanders, 6 lieutenants, 13 masters, 6 ensigns, 2 midshipmen, 3 surgeons-general, 17 medical directors, 1 medical inspector, 2 surgeons, 2 passed assistant-surgeons, 5 assistant-surgeons, 3 paymasters-general, 4 pay-directors, 3 paymasters, 2 passed assistant-paymasters, 2 assistant-paymasters, 4 chief-engineers, 16 passed assistant-engineers, 24 assistant-engineers, 1 chief-constructor, 4 naval constructors, 7 chaplains, 6 professors of mathematics, 8 boatswains, 5 gunners, 13 carpenters, and 13 sailmakers.

The active list is therefore composed of 1081 officers of the line, 670 officers of the staff, and 245 warrant-officers. Total, 1996 officers of all grades.

The retired list is composed of 140 officers of the line, 100 officers of the staff, 39 warrant-officers, and 6 professors of mathematics.

## NAVY-YARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Charlestown Navy-Yard, Charlestown, Mass.
3. Gosport Navy-Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Kittery Navy-Yard, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.
5. League Island Navy-Yard, seven miles below Philadelphia.
6. Mare Island Navy-Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. New London Naval Station (unfinished), New London, Conn.
8. Pensacola Navy-Yard, Pensacola, Florida.
9. Washington City Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.

## PAY OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

	At Sea.	On Shore Duty.	On Leave, waiting orders.
Admiral .....	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000
Vice-Admiral .....	9,000	8,000	6,000
Rear-Admirals .....	6,000	5,000	4,000
Commodores .....	5,000	4,000	3,000
Captains .....	4,500	3,500	2,800
Commanders .....	3,500	3,000	2,300
Lieutenant-Commanders—			
First four years after date of commission....	2,800	2,400	2,000
After four years from date of commission....	3,000	2,600	2,200
Lientenants—			
First five years .....	2,400	2,000	1,600
After five years .....	2,600	2,200	1,800
Masters—			
First five years .....	1,800	1,500	1,200
After five years .....	2,000	1,700	1,400
Ensigns—			
First five years .....	1,200	1,000	800
After five years .....	1,400	1,200	1,000
Midshipmen .....	1,000	800	600
Cadet Midshipmen .....	500	500	500
Mates .....	900	700	500
Medical and Pay Directors and Medical and Pay Inspectors and Chief Engineers, having the same rank at sea .....	4,400	.....	.....
Fleet Surgeons, Fleet Paymasters, and Fleet En- gineers .....	4,400	.....	.....
Surgeons, Paymasters, and Chief Engineers—			
First five years after date of commission ....	2,800	2,400	2,000
Second five years .....	3,200	2,800	2,400
Third five years .....	3,500	3,200	2,600
Fourth five years .....	3,700	3,400	2,800
After twenty years .....	4,200	4,000	3,000
Passed Assistant Surgeons, Passed Assistant Paymasters, and Passed Assistant Engineers—			
First five years after date of appointment ...	2,000	1,800	1,500
After five years .....	2,200	2,000	1,700
Assistant Surgeons, Assistant Paymasters, and Assistant Engineers—			
First five years after date of appointment ...	1,700	1,400	1,000
After five years .....	1,900	1,600	1,200
Chaplains—			
First five years .....	2,500	2,000	1,600
After five years .....	2,800	2,300	1,900
Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Sailmakers			
First three years .....	1,200	900	700
Second three years .....	1,300	1,000	800
Third three years .....	1,400	1,300	900
Fourth three years .....	1,600	1,300	1,000
After twelve years .....	1,800	1,600	1,200
Cadet Engineers (after examination).....	1,000	800	600

# THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE REBELLION.

NUMBER OF MEN FURNISHED BY EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, FROM APRIL 15, 1861, TO JUNE 30, 1865.

States and Territories.	Men furnished.	Paid compensation.
Maine .....	69,738	2,007
New Hampshire .....	33,913	692
Vermont .....	33,272	1,974
Massachusetts .....	146,467	5,318
Rhode Island .....	23,248	463
Connecticut .....	55,755	1,515
New York .....	445,959	13,197
New Jersey .....	75,315	4,196
Pennsylvania .....	338,155	28,171
Delaware .....	12,265	1,286
Maryland .....	46,053	3,678
West Virginia .....	32,003	.....
Dist. of Columbia .....	16,534	338
Ohio .....	310,654	6,479
Indiana .....	194,363	784
Illinois .....	258,162	55
Michigan .....	88,111	2,008
Wisconsin .....	91,021	5,097
Minnesota .....	24,002	1,032
Iowa .....	75,793	67
Missouri .....	108,773	.....
Kentucky .....	75,275	3,265
Kansas .....	20,095	2
Tennessee .....	31,092	.....
Arkansas .....	8,289	.....
North Carolina .....	3,156	.....
California .....	15,725	.....
Nevada .....	1,080	.....
Oregon .....	1,810	.....
Washington Ter. .....	964	.....
Nebraska Terr'y .....	3,157	.....
Colorado Terr'y .....	4,903	.....
Dakota Territory .....	206	.....
New Mexico Ter. .....	6,561	.....
Alabama .....	2,576	.....
Florida .....	1,290	.....
Louisiana .....	5,224	.....
Mississippi .....	545	.....
Texas .....	1,965	.....
Indian Nations .....	3,530	.....
Totals .....	2,666,999	86,724

NUMBER OF MEN CALLED FOR, PERIODS OF SERVICE, AND NUMBER OF MEN OBTAINED, UNDER EACH CALL, TO JUNE 30, 1865.

Date of Call.	Number called for.	Periods of service.	Number obtain'd
April 15, 1861.	75,000	3 mos.	93,326
May 3, 1861 ..	82,748	.....	.....
July 22&23, '61	500,000	3 yrs.	714,231
May, June, '62 .....	.....	3 mos.	15,007
July 2, 1862 .....	300,000	3 yrs.	431,959
August 4, 1862 .....	300,000	9 mos.	87,588
June 15, 1863 .....	100,000	6 mos.	16,361
October 17, '63 .....	300,000	.....	.....
Febru'y 1, '64 .....	200,000	3 yrs.	374,807
March 14, 1864 .....	200,000	3 yrs.	264,021
April 23, 1864 .....	85,000	100 days	83,652
July 18, 1864 .....	500,000	1,2,3 yrs	384,882
Dec'r 19, 1864 .....	300,000	1,2,3 yrs	204,568
Totals .....	2,942,748	.....	2,690,401

The calls of October 17, 1863, and February 1, 1864, were combined, and the product of the draft of July, 1862, was credited thereon.

In addition to the above number, 63,322 men were obtained, chiefly from the territories and the rebellious States, under different calls, and for various periods of service.

The whole number of men obtained by draft was 168,649. The whole number of colored troops obtained was 186,097.

## STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AT VARIOUS DATES.

Date.	Present	Absent.	Total.
January 1, '61.	14,663	1,704	16,367
July 1, 1861 ..	183,588	3,163	186,751
January 1, '62.	527,204	48,713	575,917
January 1, '63.	698,802	219,389	918,191
January 1, '64.	611,250	249,487	860,737
January 1, '65.	620,924	338,536	959,460
May 1, 1865 ..	797,807	202,709	1,000,516



## STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

DENOMINATIONS.	Church Organi- zations.	Church Edifices	Church Sittings.	Church Property.
Baptist (regular) .....	14,474	12,827	3,997,116	\$39,229,221
Baptist (other) .....	1,355	1,105	363,019	2,378,977
Christian .....	3,578	2,822	865,602	6,425,137
Congregational .....	2,887	2,715	1,117,212	25,069,698
Episcopal (Protestant) .....	2,835	2,601	991,051	36,514,549
Evangelical Association .....	815	641	193,796	2,301,650
Friends .....	692	662	224,664	3,939,560
Jewish .....	189	152	73,265	5,155,234
Lutheran .....	3,032	2,776	977,332	14,917,747
Methodist .....	25,278	21,337	6,528,209	69,854,121
Miscellaneous .....	27	17	6,935	135,650
Moravian (Unitas Fratrum) .....	72	67	25,760	709,100
Mormon .....	189	171	87,838	656,750
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) .....	90	61	18,755	869,700
Presbyterian (regular) .....	6,262	5,683	2,198,900	47,828,732
Presbyterian (other) .....	1,562	1,388	499,344	5,436,524
Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed) .....	471	468	227,228	10,359,255
Reformed Church in the United States (late German Reformed) .....	1,256	1,145	431,700	5,775,215
Roman Catholic .....	4,127	3,806	1,990,514	60,985,566
Second Advent .....	225	140	34,555	306,240
Shaker .....	18	18	8,850	86,900
Spiritualist .....	95	22	6,970	100,150
Unitarian .....	331	310	155,471	6,282,675
United Brethren in Christ .....	1,445	937	265,025	1,819,810
Universalist .....	719	602	210,884	5,692,325
Unknown (Local Missions) .....	26	27	11,925	687,800
Unknown (Union) .....	409	552	153,202	965,295
<b>Total—All Denominations .....</b>	<b>72,459</b>	<b>63,082</b>	<b>21,665,062</b>	<b>\$354,483,581</b>

## GENERAL COUNCILS.

	A.D.		A.D.
<i>Jerusalem</i> .....Against Judaizers	51	<i>Rome</i> .....Third Lateran	1179
<i>Arles</i> .....Against Donatists	314	<i>Rome</i> .....Fourth " "	1215
<i>Nice</i> .....First Ecumenical	325	<i>Lyons</i> .....Emper'r Frederick deposed.....	1243
<i>Constantinople</i> , Arian	337	<i>Lyons</i> .....Reunion of Greek Latin churches	1274
<i>Rome</i> .....Athanasian	342	<i>Vienna</i> .....15th Ecumenical	1312
<i>Sardis</i> .....Against Arius	347	<i>Pisa</i> .....Popes Elected & Deposed.....	1409
<i>Constantinople</i> , Second Ecumenical	381	<i>Constance</i> .....Huss condemned to be burnt.....	1414
<i>Ephesus</i> .....Third " "	431	<i>Basle</i> .....18th Ecumenical	1431
<i>Chalcedon</i> .....Fourth " "	451	<i>Rome</i> .....Fifth Lateran	1512-17
<i>Constantinople</i> , Fifth " "	553	<i>Trent</i> .....Ecumenical	1545-63
<i>Constantinople</i> , Sixth " "	681	<i>Rome</i> .....Ecumenical	1869-70
<i>Nice</i> .....Seventh " "	787		
<i>Constantinople</i> , Eighth " "	870		
<i>Rome</i> .....First Lateran	1123		
<i>Rome</i> .....Second " "	1139		

## PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-THREE YEARS,—1825-77.

Showing the Average Price of the Articles named in the New York Market, in the month of January of each year.

Year.	Beef, Meas.	Butter.	Wheat.	Coal, Anthra- cite.	Coffee, Brazil.	Corn.	Cotton, Upland	Flour, West'n.	Hams.	Sugar, Raw.	Iron, Bar.	Iron, Scotch Pig.
	Bbl.	lb	Bush.	Ton.	lb	Bush.	lb	Bbl.	lb	lb	Ton.	Ton.
1825	8 78	15	1 01	10 00	10 1/2	42	14	5 13	9 1/2	8 1/2	87 50	42 50
1826	9 16	15 1/2	00	12 00	10 1/2	74	13 1/2	4 80	9 1/2	9	97 50	65 00
1827	9 02	17 1/2	93	12 00	14 1/2	70	9 1/2	5 14	10 1/2	8	92 50	50 00
1828	9 14	15 1/2	1 15	11 50	14 1/2	57	9	5 58	9 1/2	8	82 50	51 00
1829	9 21	15 1/2	1 63	11 50	12 1/2	59	10	6 45	9 1/2	8	80 00	52 50
1830	8 99	13 1/2	1 04	12 00	12	54	9 1/2	4 98 1/2	9 1/2	7 1/2	73 75	45 00
1831	8 50	14 1/2	1 25	7 50	10	58 1/2	10	5 71	10 1/2	6 1/2	76 25	42 50
1832	9 46	15 1/2	1 26	12 50	13	75	8 1/2	5 76 1/2	9 1/2	5 1/2	72 00	43 75
1833	9 33	15 1/2	1 10 1/2	9 25	13	81 1/2	10 1/2	5 56 1/2	9 1/2	7	75 00	42 50
1834	9 17	14	1 03	6 00	11 1/2	50 1/2	11	4 98	9 1/2	7 1/2	75 00	42 75
1835	11 03	17 1/2	1 05	6 00	11 1/2	74	16 1/2	5 86 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	68 75	40 25
1836	10 97	19 1/2	1 78	8 00	11 1/2	90 1/2	15	7 49 1/2	12 1/2	6 1/2	75 00	40 25
1837	13 40	19	1 77 1/2	10 50	11	1 06	16	9 14	12 1/2	7 1/2	98 75	65 00
1838	14 70	20	1 92	9 00	10 1/2	86	11 1/2	7 96	12 1/2	6 1/2	87 50	52 50
1839	14 61	19	1 24 1/2	8 25	10 1/2	92	14	7 30	11 1/2	6 1/2	88 75	33 75
1840	13 02	17 1/2	1 06	7 50	10	59 1/2	8 1/2	5 20 1/2	10	5 1/2	82 50	33 75
1841	9 01	11 1/2	1 03	8 00	10 1/2	52	9 1/2	5 58 1/2	7 1/2	6	73 75	36 25
1842	7 39	11 1/2	1 25	8 50	9	67	8 1/2	5 57	6 1/2	6	61 25	34 50
1843	7 15	8 1/2	88 1/2	5 75	8 1/2	59 1/2	7	4 85 1/2	8	4	58 75	27 25
1844	5 62	10 1/2	1 00	5 25	6 1/2	43	8	4 67	9	6 1/2	57 50	32 00
1845	8 21	13 1/2	1 02 1/2	5 50	6 1/2	51 1/2	5	4 93 1/2	6	4	63 75	30 50
1846	7 54	13	1 31	5 50	7 1/2	74	6 1/2	5 06	6 1/2	6	78 75	39 00
1847	11 44	16	1 02 1/2	6 50	7 1/2	80	10	6 08 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2	76 25	33 50
1848	9 83	16	1 25	5 75	7	77	7 1/2	5 96	7 1/2	5	70 00	36 25
1849	11 63	15	1 22 1/2	5 25	5 1/2	64 1/2	6	5 51	8 1/2	4 1/2	50 00	25 50
1850	9 08	15 1/2	1 25	5 75	11 1/2	61	11	5 55	8	4 1/2	43 75	23 50
1851	8 86	14 1/2	1 20	6 75	10 1/2	64 1/2	13 1/2	4 52	8	5 1/2	40 50	22 25
1852	10 72	18 1/2	1 09	5 25	8 1/2	70 1/2	8	5 00	9 1/2	5	34 50	20 15
1853	8 87	18	1 32	5 25	8 1/2	68 1/2	9 1/2	5 78	8 1/2	5	67 50	31 00
1854	10 94	19 1/2	2 04	6 75	11 1/2	82 1/2	10	8 89 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/2	67 50	33 00
1855	11 47	22 1/2	2 57	7 25	9	1 01	7	8 76	8 1/2	4 1/2	58 25	23 75
1856	8 57	22 1/2	2 14	5 95	10 1/2	93	9	6 42	9	8 1/2	60 50	32 50
1857	12 87	22 1/2	1 75	6 50	8 1/2	73 1/2	13	5 78 1/2	10 1/2	10	56 25	30 50
1858	10 48	18 1/2	1 37	5 50	7 1/2	61	9	4 29 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	53 75	26 50
1859	7 59	19	1 40	5 25	13 1/2	80 1/2	11	4 11	8 1/2	6 1/2	46 50	26 50
1860	9 00	16	1 45	5 50	15	91 1/2	11	4 30	9 1/2	7 1/2	42 25	24 50
1861	6 00	14	1 44	5 75	28 1/2	73	12	5 35	8	5 1/2	41 25	20 50
1862	5 50	15	1 38	4 75	19 1/2	67	37	5 50	6	8 1/2	53 00	22 00
1863	12 00	22	1 53	8 50	21 1/2	75	66 1/2	6 05	8	9	78 75	33 00
1864	14 00	24	1 82 1/2	9 75	31	1 26	75	7 00	11	13 1/2	105 00	44 00
1865	20 50	45	1 85	10 00	44	1 95	70	10 00	20	19 1/2	125 00	50 00
1866	20 00	30	1 87 1/2	8 50	45	95 1/2	51 1/2	8 75	16 1/2	11 1/2	94 00	51 50
1867	18 00	30	3 00	5 50	18 1/2	1 16 1/2	29	11 00	12 1/2	10	90 00	47 00
1868	32 00	45	2 45	5 00	11 1/2	1 20	16	9 55	12	11 1/2	85 00	36 00
1869	28 00	40	1 70	5 50	11	90	26	6 00	15 1/2	11 1/2	85 00	40 50
1870	27 00	30	1 30	5 50	10 1/2	1 12	25 1/2	4 85	15	10 1/2	75 00	33 00
1871	27 00	20	1 42	9 00	12	80	15 1/2	6 25	11	11 1/2	75 00	34 00
1872	21 00	15	1 50	4 50	16	78	20	6 40	9 1/2	11	105 00	34 09
1873	21 00	16	1 67	6 00	17 1/2	66	20 1/2	6 25	9 1/2	9 1/2	110 00	48 00
1874	22 00	27	1 65	6 00	19	84	16 1/2	6 00	10	7 1/2	160 00	42 00
1875	21 00	29	1 25	5 25	19	97	14 1/2	4 50	11	8	135 00	38 00
1876	23 00	26	1 30	5 50	18	71	13 1/2	4 35	12 1/2	8	135 00	32 00
1877	20 00	28	1 47	3 00	20	59	12 1/2	5 50	10 1/2	9 1/2	131 00	27 50

# **RATE OF MORTALITY IN AMERICAN CITIES.—NUMBER OF DEATHS PER ANNUM OUT OF 1,000 INHABITANTS.**

	1875. 9 months.	1876. 1 year.	1877. 1 year.	1878. 10 mos.
Baltimore .....	21.23	21.26	21.25	19.19
Boston .....	25.	23.53	20.43	20.85
Brooklyn .....	25.91	24.92	21.61	20.23
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	.....	16.61	10.43	.....
Charleston, S. C. ....	34.60	30.72	24.34	28.96
Chicago .....	20.29	20.42	18.24	15.75
Cincinnati .....	20.39	23.10	17.81	16.59
Dayton, O. ....	14.22	14.04	12.29	13.07
Detroit, Mich. ....	.....	15.97	14.	.....
Elmira, N. Y. ....	17.01	15.56	14.53	18.66
Erie, Pa. ....	18.74	13.40	13.71	13.10
Knoxville, Tenn. ....	14.25	12.92	14.72	.....
Memphis, Tenn. ....	29.79	24.78	26.06	.....
Mobile, Ala. ....	22.	24.34	24.14	21.19
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	14.64	18.78	16.84	13.43
Nashville, Tenn. ....	43.17	31.82	29.57	21.77
Newark, N. J. ....	20.29	27.15	23.17	.....
New Haven, Conn. ....	20.79	17.89	19.66	18.18
New Orleans, La. ....	27.80	26.89	34.83	32.42
New York .....	29.79	27.23	24.36	25.47
Paterson, N. J. ....	30.94	26.72	24.28	21.24
Petersburg, Va. ....	31.06	31.31	24.46	.....
Philadelphia .....	24.35	24.51	19.02	18.20
Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	21.69	21.90	23.87	23.41
Providence, R. I. ....	18.94	18.30	18.81	19.47
Reading, Pa. ....	19.55	27.95	22.50	.....
Richmond, Va. ....	24.97	22.18	21.93	19.05
Rochester, N. Y. ....	24.39	21.27	18.41	14.82
San Francisco .....	19.28	18.89	19.86	15.56
Selma, Ala. ....	22.53	16.87	19.62	30.81
St. Louis .....	16.19	13.48	11.69	12.42
Syracuse, N. Y. ....	.....	10.26	13.20	11.33
Toledo, O. ....	24.90	14.80	13.54	12.32
Washington, D. C. ....	29.03	25.81	24.39	27.28
Wheeling, W. Va. ....	18.06	21.35	16.78	.....
Yonkers, N. Y. ....	19.29	23.37	17.81	14.40

## **AMERICAN PETROLEUM.**

Twenty years ago this article was little known. The first artificial well was sunk in August, 1859. Now there is an annual production in this country of about 15,000,000 barrels (600,000,000 gallons), and from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000 worth is exported to other countries annually,—our exports ranging in importance, according to valuation—first, cotton; second, flour and grain; third, hog products (lard, hams, and salt pork); and fourth, petroleum. There are more than 10,000 oil-wells flowing or being sunk, and probably over \$10,000,000 invested in the business, in one way and another. Fifteen million barrels (forty gallons to a barrel) of this oil would fill 9,600,000 lamps holding half a pint each, or about seven such lamps for every man, woman, and child on our globe. All this has *come to light*, from the bowels of the earth, in less than twenty years, during which time we have not only used all the petroleum we have wanted ourselves, but have vent to other lands nearly \$500,000,000 worth, at the custom-house valuation.

**Population of the Towns and Cities of the United States  
having a Population of 10,000 and upward, according  
to the United States Census of 1880.**

Akron, O.....	16,512	Dayton, O.....	38,671
Albany, N. Y.....	90,903	Denver, Col.....	35,630
Alexandria, Va.....	13,658	Derby, Conn.....	11,641
Allegheny, Pa.....	78,681	Detroit, Mich.....	116,342
Allentown, Pa.....	18,063	Des Moines, Iowa.....	22,408
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	11,711	Dover, N. H.....	11,687
Atchison, Kan.....	15,106	Dubuque, Iowa.....	22,254
Altoona, Pa.....	19,716	Easton, Pa.....	11,924
Atlanta, Ga.....	37,421	East Saginaw, Mich.....	19,016
Attleborough, Mass.....	11,111	Eau Claire, Wis.....	10,118
Auburn, N. Y.....	21,924	Elizabeth, N. J.....	28,228
Augusta, Ga.....	23,023	Elmira, N. Y.....	20,541
Aurora, Ill.....	11,825	Erie, Pa.....	27,790
Austin, Tex.....	10,960	Evansville, Ind.....	29,280
Baltimore, Md.....	332,190	Fall River, Mass.....	49,006
Bangor, Me.....	16,857	Flushing, N. Y.....	15,919
Bay City, Mich.....	20,693	Fishkill, N. Y.....	10,732
Belleville, Ill.....	10,682	Fitchburg, Mass.....	12,405
Biddeford, Me.....	12,652	Fond-du-Lac, Wis.....	13,091
Binghampton, N. Y.....	17,315	Fort Wayne, Ind.....	26,880
Bloomington, Ill.....	17,184	Galesburg, Ill.....	11,446
Boston, Mass.....	362,535	Galveston, Tex.....	22,253
Brockton, Mass.....	13,608	Georgetown, D. C.....	12,578
Bridgeport, Conn.....	29,148	Gloucester, Mass.....	19,329
Brookhaven, N. Y.....	11,544	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	32,615
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	566,689	Hamilton, O.....	12,122
Buffalo, N. Y.....	155,137	Hannibal, Mo.....	11,074
Burlington, Iowa.....	19,450	Hartford, Conn.....	42,553
Burlington, Vt.....	11,364	Harrisburgh, Pa.....	30,762
Cambridge, Mass.....	52,740	Haverhill, Mass.....	18,475
Camden, N. J.....	41,668	Hempstead, N. Y.....	18,160
Canton, O.....	12,258	Hoboken, N. J.....	30,999
Castleton, N. Y.....	12,679	Holyoke, Mass.....	21,851
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	10,104	Houston, Tex.....	18,646
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	12,892	Hyde Park, Ill.....	15,710
Charleston, S. C.....	49,999	Indianapolis, Ind.....	75,074
Chicago, Ill.....	503,304	Jackson, Mich.....	16,105
Chester, Pa.....	14,996	Jacksonville, Ill.....	10,927
Chelsea, Mass.....	21,785	Jamaica, N. Y.....	10,089
Chicopee, Mass.....	11,325	Jeffersonville, Ind.....	10,422
Chillicothe, O.....	10,938	Jersey City, N. J.....	120,728
Cleveland, O.....	160,142	Johnstown, N. Y.....	16,626
Cincinnati, O.....	255,708	Joliet, Ill.....	16,145
Cohoes, N. Y.....	19,417	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	11,937
Columbus, O.....	51,665	Kansas City, Mo.....	55,813
Columbia, S. C.....	10,040	Keokuk, Iowa.....	12,117
Concord, N. H.....	13,838	Kingston, N. Y.....	18,342
Cortlandt, N. Y.....	12,664	La Crosse, Wis.....	14,508
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	18,059	Lafayette, Ind.....	14,806
Covington, Ky.....	29,720	Lake Township, Ill.....	18,396
Dallas, Tex.....	10,358	Lancaster, Pa.....	25,769
Danbury, Conn.....	11,669	Lawrence, Mass.....	39,174
Davenport, Iowa.....	21,834	Leadville, Col.....	14,824



Leavenworth, Kan.....	16,550	Peoria, Ill.....	29,315
Lenox, N. Y.....	10,249	Philadelphia, Pa.....	846,984
Lewiston, Me.....	19,083	Pittsburg, Pa.....	156,381
Lexington, Ky.....	16,656	Pittsfield, Mass.....	13,367
Lincoln, Neb.....	13,004	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	20,207
Little Rock, Ark.....	13,185	Portland, Me.....	33,810
Lincoln, R. I.....	13,765	Portsmouth, O.....	11,314
Lockport, N. Y.....	13,522	Portsmouth, Va.....	11,388
Logansport, Ind.....	11,198	Pottsville, Pa.....	13,253
Long Island City, N. Y.....	17,117	Providence, R. I.....	104,850
Los Angeles, Cal.....	11,311	Quincy, Mass.....	10,529
Louisville, Ky.....	123,645	Quincy, Ill.....	27,275
Lowell, Mass.....	59,485	Racine, Wis.....	16,031
Lynchburgh, Va.....	15,959	Reading, Pa.....	43,280
Lynn, Mass.....	38,284	Richmond, Ind.....	12,743
Macon, Ga.....	12,748	Richmond, Va.....	63,803
Madison, Wis.....	10,325	Rochester, N. Y.....	89,363
Malden, Mass.....	12,017	Rockford, Ill.....	13,136
Manchester, N. H.....	32,630	Rock Island, Ill.....	11,650
Marlborough, Mass.....	10,126	Rome, N. Y.....	12,045
Memphis, Tenn.....	63,593	Rutland, Vt.....	12,149
Meriden, Conn.....	18,340	Sacramento, Cal.....	21,420
Middletown, Conn.....	11,731	San Antonio, Tex.....	20,561
Milwaukee, Wis.....	45,573	San Francisco, Cal.....	233,956
Minneapolis, Minn.....	46,887	Saginaw, Mich.....	10,525
Mobile, Ala.....	31,205	Salem, Mass.....	27,598
Montgomery, Ala.....	16,714	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	20,768
Muskegon, Mich.....	11,262	Sandusky, O.....	15,838
Nashua, N. H.....	13,397	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	10,822
Nashville, Tenn.....	43,461	Saugerties, N. Y.....	10,375
Newark, N. J.....	136,400	San Jose, Cal.....	12,567
New Albany, Ind.....	16,422	Savannah, Ga.....	30,681
New Bedford, Mass.....	26,875	Schenectady, N. Y.....	13,675
New Britain, Conn.....	13,978	Scranton, Pa.....	45,850
New Brunswick, N. J.....	17,167	Shenandoah, Pa.....	10,148
Newburgh, N. Y.....	18,050	Shreveport, La.....	11,017
Newburyport, Mass.....	13,537	Somerville, Mass.....	24,985
New Haven, Conn.....	62,882	South Bend, Ind.....	13,279
New London, Conn.....	10,529	Springfield, Ill.....	19,746
New Lots, N. Y.....	13,681	Springfield, Mass.....	33,340
Newton, Mass.....	16,995	Springfield, O.....	20,729
Newport, R. I.....	15,693	Stamford, Conn.....	11,298
New Orleans, La.....	216,140	Staubenville, O.....	12,093
Newport, Ky.....	20,433	St. Louis, Mo.....	350,522
Norfolk, Va.....	21,966	Stockton, Cal.....	10,287
North Adams, Mass.....	10,192	St. Joseph, Mo.....	32,484
Northampton, Mass.....	12,172	St. Paul, Minn.....	41,498
Norwalk, Conn.....	13,956	Syracuse, N. Y.....	51,791
Norwich, Conn.....	21,141	Taunton, Mass.....	21,213
Norristown, Pa.....	13,064	Topeka, Kan.....	15,451
New York, N. Y.....	1,206,590	Toledo, O.....	50,143
Oakland, Cal.....	34,556	Trenton, N. J.....	29,910
Ogdensburgh, N. Y.....	10,340	Troy, N. Y.....	56,747
Omaha, Neb.....	30,518	Terre Haute, Ind.....	26,040
Oshkosh, Wis.....	15,749	Utica, N. Y.....	33,913
Oswego, N. Y.....	21,117	Vicksburg, Miss.....	11,814
Orange, N. J.....	13,206	Virginia City, Nev.....	18,705
Oyster, Bay.....	11,923	Walkkill, N. Y.....	11,483
Paterson, N. J.....	50,887	Waltham, Mass.....	11,711
Pawtucket, R. I.....	19,030	Warwick, R. I.....	12,163
Petersburgh, Va.....	21,656	Washington, D. C.....	147,870

Waterbury, Conn.....	20,269	Winona, Minn.....	10,208
Watertown, N. Y.....	10,697	Woburn, Mass.....	10,938
Watervliet, N. Y.....	22,220	Worcester, Mass.....	58,295
Weymouth, Mass.....	10,571	Woonsocket, R. I.....	16,053
Wheeling, W. Va.....	31,266	Yonkers, N. Y.....	18,892
Williamsport, Pa.....	18,934	York, Pa.....	13,940
Winkesbarre, Pa.....	23,339	Youngstown, O.....	15,431
Wilmington, Del.....	42,499	Zanesville, O.....	18,120
Wilmington, N. C.....	17,361		

## ANNUAL SALARIES OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### LEGISLATIVE.

President.....	\$50,000	Secretary of War.....	\$8,000
Vice-President.....	8,000	Postmaster-General.....	8,000
Secretary of State.....	8,000	Attorney-General.....	8,000
Secretary of the Treasury.....	8,000	Speaker House of Represent's,	8,000
Secretary of the Interior.....	8,000	United States Senators.....	5,000
Secretary of the Navy.....	8,000	Representatives in Congress..	5,000

### UNITED STATES MINISTER TO

England.....	\$17,500	Central America.....	\$10,000
France.....	17,500	Venezuela.....	7,500
Germany.....	17,500	Turkey.....	7,500
Russia.....	17,500	Sweden and Norway.....	7,500
Spain.....	12,000	Netherlands.....	7,500
China.....	12,000	Denmark.....	5,000
Japan.....	12,000	Greece.....	5,000
Mexico.....	12,000	Uruguay.....	5,000
Brazil.....	12,000	Portugal.....	5,000
Chili.....	10,000	Switzerland.....	5,000
Peru.....	10,000	Liberia.....	4,000

### JUDGES.

Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.....	\$10,500
Associate Judges.....	10,000
United States Circuit Judges.....	6,000
United States District Judges, from \$3,500 to.....	5,000
Judge of the United States Court of Claims.....	4,500

### HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Geological Surveys, \$6,000	Superintendent's Signal Service..\$4,000
Auditor of Railroad Accounts, 5,000	Commissioner of Pensions..... 3,600
Superintendent of Census..... 5,000	Superin't Nautical Almanac .. 3,500
Superin't Naval Observatory.. 5,000	Commander of Marine Corps.. 3,500
Commissioner of Patents ..... 4,500	Commissioner of Agriculture.. 3,000
Director of the Mint..... 4,500	Commis'r of Indian Affairs.... 3,000
Commis'r General Land Office, 4,000	Commissioner of Education... 3,000

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE EARTH,

### CLASSIFIED BY RACES AND RELIGIONS.

#### RACES.

Caucasian, or White.....	600,000,000
Mongolian.....	600,000,000
African, or Black.....	250,000,000
Copper-Colored.....	12,000,000

#### RELIGIONS.

Pagans.....	676,000,000
Christians.....	320,000,000
Mohammedans.....	140,000,000
Jews.....	14,000,000

All these collectively are estimated to speak 3,064 languages, and to profess about 1000 different forms of religion.

The CHRISTIANS are divided as follows:—

Church of Rome.....	Protestants.....	Greek and East Church.....
170,000,000	90,000,000	60,000,000

## INTEREST LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATE.	Rate percent.		PENALTY OF USURY.
	Legal.	Special.	
Alabama .....	8	—	Loss of interest.
Arizona .....	10	§	None.
Arkansas .....	6	10	Forfeiture of principal and interest.
California .....	7	§	None.
Colorado .....	10	§	None.
Connecticut .....	8	§	None.
Dakota .....	7	12	Forfeiture of contract.
Delaware .....	6	6	Forfeiture of principal. †
District of Columbia ..	6	10	Forfeiture of all interest.
Florida .....	8	§	None.
Georgia .....	7	8	Forfeiture of all interest.
Idaho .....	*10	24	\$300, or imprisonment 6 months, or both.
Illinois .....	8	8	Forfeiture of all the interest.
Indiana .....	6	8	Forfeiture of the interest over 8 per cent.
Iowa .....	6	10	Forfeiture of interest, and costs.
Kansas .....	7	12	Forfeiture of excess over 12 per cent.
Kentucky .....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess of interest.
Louisiana .....	8	8	Forfeiture of interest.
Maine .....	6	§	None.
Maryland .....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess.
Massachusetts .....	6	§	None. (Six per cent. on judgments.)
Michigan .....	7	10	Forfeiture of excess. [cert. is charged.
Minnesota .....	7	10	Forfeiture of contract if more than 10 per
Mississippi .....	6	10	Forfeiture of all interest.
Missouri .....	6	10	Forfeiture of all interest.
Montana .....	10	§	None.
Nebraska .....	7	10	Forfeiture of all interest, and costs.
Nevada .....	10	§	None. [collected.
New Hampshire .....	6	8	Forfeiture of three times the interest re-
New Jersey .....	6	8	Forfeiture of all interest, and costs.
New Mexico .....	6	§	None. [imprisonment.
New York .....	8	11	Forfeiture of contract, \$1000 fine, 6 months
North Carolina .....	6	8	Forfeiture of interest.
Ohio .....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess.
Oregon .....	10	12	Forfeiture of interest, principal, and costs
Pennsylvania .....	6	8	Forfeiture of excess. Act May 28, 1858.
Rhode Island .....	†6	8	Forfeiture, unless a greater rate is con-
South Carolina .....	7	7	Forfeiture of all the interest. [tracted.
Tennessee .....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess over 6 per cent.
Texas .....	8	12	Forfeiture of all interest.
Utah .....	10	§	None.
Vermont .....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess.
Virginia .....	8	8	None.
Washington Territory	10	§	None.
West Virginia .....	6	6	Forfeiture of excess.
Wisconsin .....	7	10	Forfeiture of all the interest.
Wyoming .....	12	§	None.

\* Usurers liable to arrest for misdemeanor.

† On railroad bonds only.

‡ Rate on judgments unless otherwise expressed.

§ No Health.

|| No corporation can plead usury.

STATE LAWS WITH REFERENCE TO LIMITATION OF ACTIONS,

SHOWING THE LIMIT OF TIME ON WHICH ACTION MAY BE BROUGHT.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Assault, slander, replevin.	Open accounts.	Notes.	Judg- ments.	Sealed instru- ments.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Alabama.....	1	3	5	20	10
Arizona.....	—	2	4	5	—
Arkansas.....	1	3	5	10	10
California.....	3	2	4	5	5
Colorado.....	1	2	6	5	6
Connecticut.....	1	6	6	5	17
Dakota.....	2	5	6	20	20
Delaware.....	1	3	6	20	20
District of Columbia.	1	3	3	12	12
Florida.....	2	5	5	20	20
Georgia.....	1	4	6	7	20
Idaho.....	3	2	4	5	5
Illinois.....	1	5	10	20	10
Indiana.....	2	5	20	20	20
Iowa.....	2	5	10	20	10
Kansas.....	1	3	5	5	15
Kentucky.....	1	5	5	15	15
Louisiana.....	1	3	5	10	20
Maine.....	2	6	20	20	20
Maryland.....	3	3	3	12	12
Massachusetts.....	2	6	20	20	20
Michigan.....	2	6	5	10	10
Minnesota.....	2	6	6	10	6
Mississippi.....	1	3	6	7	7
Missouri.....	1	5	10	20	10
Montana.....	2	2	4	5	4
Nebraska.....	2	4	5	20	10
Nevada.....	2, 6	6	20	20	20
New Hampshire.....	1	5	5	20	20
New Jersey.....	2	6	5	20	20
New Mexico.....	1	4	6	10	15
New York.....	1	6	6	20	20
North Carolina.....	1	3	10	10	10
Ohio.....	1	6	13	15	15
Oregon.....	2	1	5	10	10
Pennsylvania.....	1	6	5	20	20
Rhode Island.....	1	6	5	20	20
South Carolina.....	2	6	5	20	20
Tennessee.....	1	6	6	10	—
Texas.....	1	2	4	10	10
Utah.....	1	2	4	5	7
Vermont.....	2	6	14	8	8
Virginia.....	5	5	5	10	20
Washington Territory	2	3	5	5	20
West Virginia.....	5	5	10	10	10
Wisconsin.....	2	5	5	20	20
Wyoming.....	1	4	5	10	21

NOTE.—A statute of limitation begins to run from the time at which a creditor is authorized first to commence suit. Upon mutual, concurrent, and open accounts, the statute, in general, begins to run with the date of the last item. A debt otherwise barred may generally be revived by a new promise made within the period of limitation. The new promise may be either express or implied from a part payment, or any unqualified acknowledgment, from which a promise may be inferred.



## INSOLVENT, ASSIGNMENT, AND HOMESTEAD LAWS OF THE DIFFERENT STATES OF THE UNION.

SINCE the repeal of the United States Bankrupt Law, the laws of the different States respecting insolvency, assignments for the benefit of creditors, exemptions of property from liability for debts, and attachments of property upon mesne process have become of general interest. A short epitome of them is here presented. The following are some of the general rules governing these matters: A discharge in insolvency does not affect the rights of a creditor who is not within the jurisdiction of the State where the discharge is granted, and does not submit himself to that jurisdiction by proving his claim against the estate of the debtor. In the absence of statutes, assignments of property for the benefit of creditors are valid, even though they provide for preferences, and for the release of the debtor by creditors taking the benefit of them. An involuntary assignment, under the laws of one State, of choses in action and other property, in another, is not good against attaching creditors in the second State. A voluntary assignment will not prevail against a prior attachment, nor against a subsequent attachment, unless the assignment is valid under, and executed with the formalities required by, the laws of the State where the property is attached.

**ALABAMA.**—No insolvent law. Assignments regulated by statute, which forbids preferences, or any provision for the release of the debtor. Attachments issue against a defendant who is a non-resident, or absconds, or removes his property from the State, or is guilty of fraud, &c. A bond is required of plaintiff. Real Estate Exemption—80 acres and house in country, or lot and dwelling to value of \$2000 in city. Personal Property Exemption—To amount of \$1000.

**ARIZONA.**—No insolvent or assignment law. Attachments issue in actions upon contract for direct payment of money where plaintiff has no security, or when defendant is a non-resident, &c. The plaintiff must give bond. Real Estate Exemption—Land and House to value of \$5000. Personal Property Exemption—\$150 library; \$600 household goods; \$600 tools, stock in trade, &c.

**ARKANSAS.**—No insolvent law. Assignments regulated by statute, which forbids preferences. Attachments issue against a defendant who is a non-resident, about to leave the State, avoids service of process, conceals property, or is guilty of fraud, &c. Real Estate Exemption—160 acres in country; or city lot, with improvements to value of \$2500. Personal Property Exemption—Unmarried person—specified articles \$200; also, wearing apparel. Married person—specified articles \$500; also, wearing apparel.

**CALIFORNIA.**—An insolvent law by which a debtor surrendering his property may receive a discharge from his debts. No preferences permitted. No discharge in case of fraud, nor from debts due as a depository of funds received as banker, broker, or commission merchant. Assignments not allowed, unless under this law. Attachments when defendant is a non-resident, or in an action upon contract for direct payment of money, where plaintiff has no security, the plaintiff giving bond. Real Estate Exemption—Homestead to value of \$5000. Personal Property Exemption—\$200 library, &c.; \$200 household goods, &c.; \$2000 miner's cabin, and tools, claims, sluices, &c.; and a multitude of special articles.

**COLORADO.**—No insolvent or assignment law. Attachments (plaintiffs giving bond) when defendant is non-resident, or conceals himself, or stands in defiance of officer, or in case of fraud, &c. Real Estate Exemption—Homestead to value of \$2000. Personal Property Exemption—Married person—\$100 household goods; \$200 tools in trade; \$300 library; \$200 working animals; \$50 farming implements. Unmarried person—\$300 tools, stock in trade, &c.

**CONNECTICUT.**—Insolvent law, with compulsory proceedings, which may be taken by creditor to amount of \$100. Property put into hands of

**trustee.** Discharge from debts proved, upon payment of seventy per cent. Debtor's property exempt for two years from legal process upon debts which might have been proved. Assignments must be administered under this law. Attachments on mesne process, in all cases. Real Estate Exemption—There is no real estate exemption. Personal Property Exemption—\$150 household goods, cattle, &c.; \$250 horse, buggy, family stores, to specified amount; \$500 library of physician or surgeon; \$200 boat used in fishing.

**DAKOTA.**—No insolvent law. Assignments without preferences allowed, but are void against any creditor not assenting thereto, if they tend to coerce the creditor to release his claim, or provide for payment of fraudulent claim, or reserve any benefit to assignor, or confer any power upon assignee, which may delay the conversion of the assigned property, or exempt the assignee from liability from neglect of duty, &c. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) when defendant is non-resident, absconds, conceals or conveys property in fraud of creditors, &c. Real Estate Exemption—Homestead, 160 acres; or lot or plot of ground actually occupied in town. Personal Property Exemption—\$1500, books, wearing apparel, &c.

**DELAWARE.**—No insolvent law. Assignments governed by the common law, except that a special partnership may not give preferences. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) when defendant has fraudulently left the State, &c. Real Estate Exemption—No real estate exemption. Personal Property Exemption—Married person, \$275 tools and fixtures. Unmarried person, \$75 tools and fixtures.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**—No insolvent or assignment laws, except that assignments of the property of a special partnership, with preferences, are void. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) when the defendant is non-resident, or removes or is about to remove his property, &c. Real Estate Exemption—No real estate exemption. Personal Property Exemption—\$300 wearing apparel and furniture; \$200 tools and implements of trade; stock to same amount; \$300 library and implements of professional man or artist; \$100 farmer's team, &c.; \$400 library and family pictures.

**FLORIDA.**—No insolvent or assignment law. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) when defendant is non-resident, or about to part with his property fraudulently, or remove from the State, or fraudulently secretes property, &c. Real Estate Exemption—Homestead 160 acres land and improvements in country, or half an acre in village or city. Personal Property Exemption—\$1000 personal property.

**GEORGIA.**—No insolvent law. Assignments regulated by statute, which forbids preferences, or making a release of the debtor a condition precedent to receipt of dividends. Attachments (the plaintiff giving bond) when the defendant is non-resident, absconds, conceals himself, resists a legal arrest, removes or is about to remove his property, or fraudulently disposes of the same. Real Estate Exemption—Married person, guardian, aged or infirm person, or any person having care of dependent. Female who is not the head of family is entitled to amount of realty or personality, or both, to the value of \$1600 in the aggregate.

**IDAHO.**—Insolvent law, under which the debtor is discharged upon making an assignment, as therein provided, except in cases of fraud. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) in actions upon contract for the direct payment of money, when the plaintiff has no lien or security, or when the defendant is a non-resident, &c. Real Estate Exemption—No real estate exemption. Personal Property Exemption—\$100 library, tables, desks, &c.; \$200 grain, seed, or vegetables, mechanics' tools, physicians' or surgeons' instruments, actors' wardrobes, &c., miners' tools and implements, cartmen's specified horses and wagons.

**ILLINOIS.**—No insolvent law. Assignments, without preference, allowed and regulated by statute. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) when the defendant is non-resident, absconds, conceals himself or his property, is guilty of fraud, &c. Real Estate Exemption—Lot of ground and buildings, value \$1000, to head of family. Personal Property Exemption—Un-

married person, books, pictures, wearing apparel, and \$100 other property. Married person books, &c., \$300 other property.

**INDIANA.**—No insolvent law. Assignments, without preferences or provision for release of debtor, allowed and regulated by statute. Attachments substantially same as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$300 real or personal, or both.

**IOWA.**—No insolvent law. Assignments, without preferences, allowed and regulated by statute. Attachments substantially same as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$500 homestead of 40 acres in country, or half an acre in town. Personal Property Exemption—\$200 household furniture; also, wearing apparel, library, tools, &c.; \$75 wearing apparel and selected property to unmarried person.

**KANSAS.**—No insolvent law. Assignments, without preference, allowed and regulated by statute. Attachments substantially same as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—160 acres land; or one acre in town or city, with improvements. Personal Property Exemption—\$500 household furniture, wearing apparel, &c.; \$300 stock and farming utensils; \$400 library and implements of professional man.

**KENTUCKY.**—No insolvent law. Assignments regulated by statute. Any preference may be set aside in six months. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$1000 house and land. Personal Property Exemption—\$100 household furniture; \$500 library and implements of professional man; \$100 mechanics' tools.

**LOUISIANA.**—Insolvent law, with compulsory proceedings by a judgment creditor, upon return of the execution "no property found." The debtor makes a surrender to the creditors, and may be discharged by the consent of a majority of creditors in number and amount, except in case fraud or preference is proved. Assignments, without preference, may be made without regard to the insolvent law. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—160 acres land, with improvements, and personal property; value in all \$2000.

**MAINE.**—Insolvent law, passed in 1873, modeled on the United States Bankrupt Law. Voluntary petition may be filed by debtor owing \$300. Involuntary proceedings by at least two creditors, having one fourth in amount of the provable debts. Debtors owing less than \$300 may make an assignment in a summary manner. No percentage is required to be paid to entitle a debtor, for the first time insolvent, to discharge. Attachments within four months from date of filing petition dissolved. Preferences given within two months void, and may be recovered by assignee. Assignments are probably acts of insolvency, and may be set aside by the assignee in insolvency, if made within four months of the filing of the petition. Otherwise, probably good, if without preferences. Attachments on mesne process in all cases. Real Estate Exemption—\$500 in land and dwelling. Personal Property Exemption—\$50 furniture; \$100 sewing-machine; \$150 library; \$350 animals, clothing, tools, &c.

**MARYLAND.**—Insolvent law, under which the debtor is discharged upon surrender of his property, except where fraud or preference is proved. Assignments subject to rules of common law. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) when defendant is non-resident, and in cases of fraud, &c. Real Estate Exemption—No real estate exempted. Personal Property Exemption—\$100 in selected property; also, tools and wearing apparel.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Insolvent law, similar to the United States Bankrupt Law. Proceedings generally the same, except that involuntary petition may be filed by one creditor, and the acts of insolvency are not so numerous. Discharge upon payment of fifty per cent, or by consent of a majority of number and value of creditors. None in case of fraud or preference. Assignments are acts of insolvency, but good if not avoided by assignee in insolvency. Attachments on mesne process, in all cases. Real Estate Exemption—\$300 farm, or lot of land and buildings. Personal Property Exemption—\$720 household furniture, stock, library, provisions, &c.



**MICHIGAN.**—Insolvent law, by which a debtor, with the consent of two thirds of his creditors, and upon surrendering his property, may be discharged. Assignments allowed. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) issue when defendant is a non-resident, or is guilty of fraud, &c. Real Estate Exemption—40 acres of land in country; or one lot in city, with dwelling, \$1500. Personal Property Exemption—\$250 household furniture; \$150 library; sheep, cows, &c., to householder, in addition.

**MINNESOTA.**—No insolvent law. Assignments, without preference, allowed and regulated by statute. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) when defendant is non-resident, conceals his property, is guilty of fraud, &c. Real Estate Exemption—80 acres land, or lot and dwelling in city, or village of more than 5,000 inhabitants; and half an acre in town of less than 5,000. Personal Property Exemption—\$500 household articles; \$300 farming utensils; \$400 mechanics' tools, stock, and provisions; library and implements of professional man.

**MISSISSIPPI.**—No insolvent law. Assignments not requiring a release of the debtor allowed. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) when defendant is non-resident, conceals property, or is guilty of fraud, &c. Real Estate Exemption—80 acres land to any householder; \$2000 worth of real property in incorporated town. Personal Property Exemption—\$250 furniture, library, wearing apparel, tools, and implements.

**MISSOURI.**—No insolvent law. Assignments, without preference, allowed and regulated by statute. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) when defendant is non-resident, conceals himself or property, or is guilty of fraud. Real Estate Exemption—160 acres land to married man, to value of \$1500; 18 square rods, value \$3,000, in city of 40,000 or over; 30 square rods, value \$1500, in city of less size. Personal Property Exemption—\$300 personal property to head of family.

**MONTANA.**—No insolvent or assignment laws. Attachments in actions upon contracts to pay money, the plaintiff giving bond in double the value of property attached; also before debt due, if debtor fraudulently disposes of his property to defraud his creditors. Real Estate Exemption—160 acres land and dwelling in country; or half an acre, with buildings, \$2000 value, in city; or 20 acres in city, value \$2000. Personal Property Exemption—\$500 personal property; \$100 household furniture; \$50 farming implements, library, tools, &c.

**NEBRASKA.**—No insolvent law. Assignments, without preference, allowed and regulated by a recent statute (1877). Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) when defendant is non-resident, or conceals property, or is guilty of fraud, &c.

**NEVADA.**—Insolvent law. No percentage or consent required for discharge, which is only from debts mentioned in debtor's schedules. None, if fraud or preference, &c. Assignments forbidden. Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) in actions upon contract for direct payment of money, where plaintiff has no security. Real Estate Exemption—\$5,000 homestead. Personal Property Exemption—\$100 office furniture and library; \$400 household furniture, seed, and stock; \$500 miner's cabin; \$500 miner's tools; \$150 sewing-machine.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—No insolvent law. Assignments, without preference or provision for release of debtor, allowed and regulated by statute. Attachments on mesne process, in all cases.

**NEW JERSEY.**—No proper insolvent law. Assignment law, by which the debtor is discharged from the debt proved under assignment, except where the debtor is guilty of fraud or concealment, &c. Attachments when defendant is non-resident or absconds from his creditors. Real Estate Exemption—No real estate exemption. Personal Property Exemption—\$200 personal by head of family, or \$200 personal by widow of deceased.

**NEW MEXICO.**—No insolvency or assignment laws. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$1000 homestead to head of family. Personal Property Exemption—\$25 provisions; \$10 furniture; \$25 tools and implements.



**NEW YORK.**—Insolvent law, under which the debtor surrendering his property is discharged by consent of the persons representing two thirds of the debts. No discharge if fraud or preference is proved. No involuntary proceedings unless the debtor is imprisoned. Assignments and the duties of assignees have been regulated by recent acts (1877 and 1878). Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$1000 homestead for family. Personal Property Exemption—\$250 household furniture, &c.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—A law by which, upon surrendering his property, the person of the debtor is free from liability to arrest or imprisonment, except when fraud is proved; but the debt is not discharged. Assignments allowed. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$1000 homestead. Personal Property Exemption—\$500 personal to non-owner of homestead; \$100 tools, &c.

**OHIO.**—A law similar to that of North Carolina. Assignments, without preference, allowed and regulated by statute. Attachments substantially as in Illinois.

**OREGON.**—Attachments (plaintiff giving bond) upon all contracts, payment of which is unsecured. Voluntary assignment law dissolves attachments, if made at any time before judgment, distributes assets *pro rata* among all creditors presenting claims within three months. Real Estate Exemption—No real estate exemption. Personal Property Exemption—\$75 library, &c.; \$100 wearing apparel; if householder, \$50 each member; \$400 tools, implements, &c.; \$300 household furniture and stock, to householder.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Law similar to that of North Carolina. Assignments, without preference, allowed and regulated by statute. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$300 real or personal.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—No insolvent law. Assignments allowed, and regulated by a recent statute, which took effect September, 1878. Attachments, or levies, within sixty days after the same are made or commenced, may be dissolved by an assignment, without preferences, under the act. Upon the giving of a preference by the debtor, any three creditors, holding not less than one third of the debts, may petition the Supreme Court in Equity for the appointment of a receiver of his estate, who is to take possession like an assignee in bankruptcy. Preferences given by the debtor within sixty days of the commencement of proceedings are void, as under the United States Bankrupt Law. There is no provision for the discharge of the debtor. Attachments, when defendant is non-resident, or fraudulently contracted the debt, or conceals or disposes of his property, or has refused to apply his property to the payment thereof. Real Estate Exemption—No real estate exemption. Personal Property Exemption—\$300 household furniture, &c.; \$200 tools, implements, &c.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—No insolvent law. Assignments according to common law. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$1000 homestead to head of family. Personal Property Exemption—\$500 household furniture, tools, &c.

**TENNESSEE.**—Law as to insolvency and assignments same as in South Carolina. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$1000 homestead. Personal Property Exemption—\$200 of lumber or product to mechanic; various household articles and stock specified.

**TEXAS.**—Law as to insolvency and assignments same as in South Carolina. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—200 acres and dwelling in country, or lots in city, value \$5000. Personal Property Exemption—Library, tools, wearing apparel, &c.

**UTAH.**—Law as to insolvency and assignments same as in South Carolina. Attachments (when plaintiff has no security) substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$1000 homestead. Personal Property Exemption—\$100 office furniture; \$100 seed; \$400 mechanics' tools or professional library; \$200 cash each member of family; also various articles.

**VERMONT.**—Insolvent law of 1876, modeled on the United States Bankrupt Law, with involuntary proceedings by one creditor to amount of \$250.

No discharge, unless assets equal thirty per cent of debts, or by consent of majority in number and amount of debts proved. No discharge also in substantially same cases as in Bankrupt Law. Assignments appear to be acts of insolvency, which may be set aside by an assignee in insolvency, if made within four months of filing his petition. Attachments on mesne process, in all cases. Real Estate Exemption—\$500 homestead. Personal Property Exemption—\$200 library professional man; \$200 cattle; \$250 wagons, harness, &c.

**VIRGINIA.**—No insolvent or assignment laws. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$2000 real or personal.

**WASHINGTON TERRITORY.**—Law as to insolvency and assignments same as Virginia. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$1000 homestead. Personal Property Exemption—\$150 household furniture; \$200 farming utensils; \$500 mechanic's tools or materials; \$500 professional library or instruments; \$200 office furniture; \$300 teamster's wagon, &c.; \$200 boats, &c.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**—No insolvent law. Assignments regulated by statute, preferences being allowed. Attachments same as in Virginia. Real Estate Exemption—\$1000 homestead. Personal Property Exemption—\$200 personal; \$50 mechanic's tools.

**WISCONSIN.**—Insolvent law, by which a debtor is discharged upon surrendering property and complying with law. Assignments, with preferences, unless by limited partnerships, allowed and regulated by statute. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—40 acres land and dwelling in country, or one fourth acre and dwelling in city or village. Personal Property Exemption—\$200 household furniture; \$50 farming utensils; \$200 tools and implements; \$1500 printing-press and material.

**WYOMING.**—No assignment or insolvent laws. Attachments substantially as in Illinois. Real Estate Exemption—\$1500 homestead. Personal Property Exemption—\$150 wearing apparel; \$500 household property; \$300 tools, teams, &c.

## SUMMER HEAT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The following figures show the extreme summer heat in the various countries of the world:—

Bengal and the African desert, 150° Fahrenheit; Senegal and Gambia, 130°; Persia, 125°; Calcutta and Central America, 120°; Afghanistan and the Arabian desert, 110°; Cape of Good Hope and Utah, 105°; Greece, 104°; Arabia, 103°; Montreal, 103°; New York, 102°; Spain, India, China, and Jamaica, 100°; Sierra Leone, 94°; France, Denmark, St. Petersburg, Shanghai, the Burman Empire, Buenos Ayres, and the Sandwich Islands, 90°; Great Britain, Siam, and Peru, 85°; Portugal, Pekin, and Natal, 80°; Siberia, 77°; Australia and Scotland, 75°; Italy, Venezuela, and Madeira, 73°; Prussia and New Zealand, 70°; Switzerland and Hungary, 66°; Bavaria, Sweden, Tasmania, and Moscow, 65°; Patagonia and the Falkland Isles, 55°; Iceland, 45°; Nova Zembla, 34°.

## AMERICAN WARS.

King Philip's War.....	1675	Tecumseh War.....	1806
King William's War.....	1689	War of 1812.....	1812
Dutch War.....	1673	Algerine War.....	1815
Queen Anne's War.....	1744	First Seminole War.....	1817
French and Indian War.....	1753	Second Seminole War.....	1835
American Revolution.....	1775	Mexican War.....	1846
Indian War.....	1790	The Southern Rebellion.....	1861
Barbary War.....	1803		

## THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD IN 1877-78.

COUNTRIES.		Miles.	Total Cost.	Cost per mile.
NORTH AMERICA.	United States .....	79,208	\$4,180,191,727	\$52,774
	Canada .....	4,929	317,795,468	64,474
	Mexico .....	403	38,816,154	96,318
	Total .....	84,540	\$4,537,003,349	\$53,674
MIDDLE AMERICA	Honduras .....	56	\$ 4,963,600	\$88,635
	Costa Rica .....	29	2,817,300	97,148
	Cuba (Spanish) .....	459	32,098,930	71,239
	Jamaica (British) .....	26	1,200,000	41,154
	Panama (Colombia) .....	43	12,000,000	250,000
Total .....		618	\$53,079,830	\$87,022
SOUTH AMERICA.	Colombia .....	42	\$ 3,297,619	\$78,514
	Ecuador .....	76	5,781,958	76,078
	Venezuela .....	39	2,972,013	76,205
	Guiana (British) .....	21	1,375,000	65,476
	Brazil .....	1,324	139,059,891	105,030
	Peru .....	1,744	201,719,673	115,671
	Chili .....	977	90,302,156	92,428
	Argentine Republic ..	1,466	111,276,992	75,912
	Paraguay .....	47	2,694,698	57,334
Total .....		231	14,529,701	62,899
EUROPE .....	Gt. Britain & Ireland ..	17,092	\$3,368,793,000	\$197,097
	France .....	14,078	1,593,534,595	113,193
	Spain .....	4,112	375,454,374	91,307
	Portugal .....	709	55,561,976	78,364
	Belgium .....	2,208	338,894,897	153,485
	Holland .....	1,262	113,254,192	89,741
	Denmark .....	819	58,406,976	71,315
	Sweden .....	2,517	156,325,836	62,108
	Norway .....	363	22,231,397	61,519
	Russia .....	13,229	902,469,151	68,219
	Germany .....	18,471	1,779,200,604	96,324
	Austria .....	6,979	679,152,022	97,318
	Hungary .....	3,967	305,225,772	76,616
	Switzerland .....	1,341	90,922,482	67,802
	Italy .....	4,849	478,426,452	98,656
	Turkey .....	997	102,111,743	102,419
	Roumania .....	791	77,684,982	98,211
	Greece .....	7	500,700	71,429
	Total .....	93,791	10,408,152,951	\$110,971
ASIA .....	Turkey in Asia .....	249	\$ 20,817,610	\$ 83,607
	India (British) .....	6,937	546,824,335	78,828
	Ceylon (British) .....	92	9,987,370	108,556
	Java (Dutch) .....	296	17,226,916	58,197
	Philippines (Spanish) ..	279	17,475,725	62,620
	China .....	10	200,000	20,000
	Japan .....	67	4,187,500	62,500
Total .....		7,930	\$616,719,454	\$77,774

## THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD IN 1877-78.

COUNTRIES.		Miles.	Total Cost.	Cost per mile.
AFRICA .....	{ Egypt .....	1,163	\$72,022,264	\$61,928
	{ Tunis .....	42	2,213,680	52,706
	{ Algeria (French) .....	587	27,948,244	47,612
	{ Cape Colony (British) .....	149	7,463,589	50,091
	{ Namaqualand .....	93	813,619	8,719
	{ Natal (British) .....	6	258,845	43,131
	{ Mauritius .....	66	1,857,595	28,145
Total .....		2,106	\$112,577,836	\$53,456
AUSTRALASIA ....	{ New South Wales .....	554	\$43,485,676	\$78,494
	{ Queensland .....	298	18,181,874	61,013
	{ Victoria .....	702	68,848,580	97,790
	{ South Australia .....	327	16,057,989	49,107
	{ Western Australia .....	38	1,661,291	43,716
	{ Tasmania .....	167	7,959,628	47,662
	{ New Zealand .....	579	27,078,116	46,767
Total .....		2,665	\$183,273,154	\$68,771
Grand Total .....		197,617	16,485,015,775	\$83,419

## COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

Showing the production of the principal countries biennially, from 1870 to 1876, the returns for the latter being the latest obtainable for all the places mentioned:—

	Sq. m. Coal Lands.	1870. Tons.	1872. Tons.	1874. Tons.	1876. Tons.
Great Britain .....	11,900	110,431,192	123,497,316	125,067,916	133,344,766
United States .....	192,000	32,863,600	45,000,000	47,872,963	49,005,743
Germany .....	1,770	23,316,238	42,324,466	40,655,332	43,364,968
France .....	2,086	6,550,600	15,899,605	17,059,547	17,047,760
Belgium .....	510	13,697,118	15,158,948	14,669,029	15,500,000
Austria .....	1,800	6,443,575	10,389,952	11,000,000	11,500,000
Russia .....	30,000	817,098	1,097,832	1,343,558	1,750,000
Spain .....	3,501	414,482	570,000	600,000	500,000
Portugal .....			18,000	18,000	18,000
Nova Scotia .....	18,000	625,769	880,950	872,720	709,646
Australia .....	24,840	868,564	1,040,154	1,304,567	1,600,000
India .....	2,004	500,000	600,000	850,000	1,000,000
Japan .....	5,000		84,000	390,000	350,000
Vancouver Island .....	390	29,863	75,000	81,397	140,087
Other countries .....		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Totals .....		197,557,499	258,141,623	262,785,029	276,830,965



**RATE OF MORTALITY.—EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT ALL AGES**

*The Carlisle Tables, showing how many persons out of 10,000 will annually die, on the average, until all are deceased; also, the expectation of life at all ages.*

Age.	Number Alive.	Deaths each year.	Expectation. Years.	Age.	Number Alive.	Deaths each year.	Expectation. Years.
Birth.	10,000	1,539	38.72	53	4,211	68	18.97
1	8,461	682	44.68	54	4,143	70	18.28
2	7,779	505	47.54	55	4,073	73	17.60
3	7,274	276	49.81	56	4,000	76	16.90
4	6,998	201	50.75	57	3,924	82	16.20
5	6,797	121	51.24	58	3,842	93	15.54
6	6,676	82	51.16	59	3,749	106	14.91
7	6,594	58	50.80	60	3,633	122	14.33
8	6,536	43	50.24	61	3,521	126	13.81
9	6,493	33	49.57	62	3,395	127	13.31
10	6,460	29	48.82	63	3,268	125	12.80
11	6,431	31	48.03	64	3,143	125	12.29
12	6,400	32	47.27	65	3,018	124	11.80
13	6,368	33	46.50	66	2,894	123	11.30
14	6,335	35	45.74	67	2,771	123	10.74
15	6,300	39	45.00	68	2,648	123	10.22
16	6,261	42	44.27	69	2,525	124	9.70
17	6,219	43	43.57	70	2,401	124	9.14
18	6,176	43	42.87	71	2,277	134	8.64
19	6,133	43	42.16	72	2,143	146	8.15
20	6,090	43	41.45	73	1,997	156	7.71
21	6,047	42	40.74	74	1,841	166	7.32
22	6,005	42	40.03	75	1,675	160	7.00
23	5,963	42	39.30	76	1,515	156	6.70
24	5,921	42	38.59	77	1,359	146	6.40
25	5,879	43	37.85	78	1,213	132	6.11
26	5,836	43	37.13	79	1,081	128	5.80
27	5,793	45	36.40	80	953	116	5.50
28	5,748	50	35.69	81	837	112	5.20
29	5,698	56	35.00	82	725	102	4.92
30	5,642	57	34.33	83	623	94	4.65
31	5,585	57	33.70	84	529	84	4.39
32	5,528	56	33.02	85	445	78	4.12
33	5,472	55	32.35	86	367	71	3.90
34	5,417	55	31.68	87	296	64	3.70
35	5,362	55	31.00	88	232	51	3.39
36	5,307	56	30.31	89	181	39	3.40
37	5,251	57	29.63	90	142	37	3.29
38	5,194	58	28.95	91	105	30	3.27
39	5,136	61	28.27	92	75	21	3.37
40	5,075	66	27.60	93	54	14	3.50
41	5,009	69	26.97	94	40	10	3.52
42	4,940	71	26.33	95	30	7	3.53
43	4,869	71	25.71	96	23	5	3.45
44	4,798	71	25.08	97	13	4	3.27
45	4,727	70	24.45	98	14	3	3.07
46	4,657	69	23.81	99	11	2	2.77
47	4,588	67	23.16	100	9	2	2.27
48	4,521	63	22.50	101	7	2	1.80
49	4,458	61	21.81	102	5	2	1.30
50	4,397	59	21.10	103	3	2	0.83
51	4,338	62	20.39	104	1	1	0.50
52	4,276	65	19.68				

[See note on page 58.]

# DEBTS, REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND COMMERCE OF NATIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Public Debt.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentine Rep	\$ 68,416,043	\$20,683,537	\$20,663,337	\$ 34,910,290	\$ 44,041,131
Austria proper	1,419,096,072	186,776,170	202,035,039		
Austria-Hung.	205,999,970	60,000,000	58,845,695	258,450,000	204,800,000
Belgium	232,684,553	50,048,972	49,045,128	258,504,000	222,920,400
Bolivia	17,500,000	2,929,574	4,505,504	5,750,000	5,000,000
Brazil	368,351,139	72,548,454	67,769,297	88,045,520	104,232,800
Canada	112,248,378	22,700,000	24,100,000	93,200,000	89,851,328
Chili	50,677,600	21,294,383	22,052,187	39,050,197	37,139,961
China	3,200,000	230,000,000		105,000,000	114,000,000
Colombia	15,399,304	3,114,619	2,779,410	6,949,028	9,994,386
Denmark	52,000,000	13,464,066	13,074,620	50,311,240	33,933,640
Ecuador	17,500,000	20,800,000	21,500,455	7,596,264	3,913,536
Egypt	450,540,000	54,820,818	54,737,670	29,000,000	68,000,000
France	4,695,600,000	548,605,716	569,334,162	882,360,000	961,540,000
Germany	30,000,000	135,584,249	135,000,000	\$18,850,000	608,200,000
Gr. Britain & Ir	3,888,907,980	398,825,180	412,017,475	1,969,695,885	1,263,883,010
Greece	98,012,000	7,765,360	7,832,768	24,073,400	15,097,006
Guiana	460,000	1,580,000	4,580,000	1,811,770	2,241,040
Hawaiian Islds	548,022	504,095	460,000	1,682,000	2,090,000
Hungary prop.	274,358,915	106,069,258	116,902,036		
India, British	576,634,330	272,649,885	292,503,145	244,000,000	325,600,000
Italy	1,977,117,845	279,550,000	278,121,440	265,899,000	213,371,000
Japan	145,000,000	63,120,600	62,993,850	24,087,515	27,669,465
Luxembourg	2,400,000	1,438,660	1,409,344		
Mexico	395,500,000	23,807,671	24,891,522	29,062,407	31,659,151
Netherlands	391,242,322	43,973,345	48,785,061	305,416,000	226,750,000
Norway	13,526,128	11,364,220	10,726,500	52,017,220	33,933,640
Paraguay	12,098,417	609,000	750,000	565,595	607,653
Peru	213,482,680	29,801,195	33,755,375		37,500,000
Persia	No debt.	8,240,000	8,750,000	5,625,000	2,813,000
Portugal	428,977,613	29,568,816	29,720,336	38,131,520	26,448,600
Roumania	90,000,000	19,578,885	19,578,885	16,200,000	28,440,000
Russia	2,020,092,043	489,377,280	430,557,403	365,426,400	286,484,000
Servia	5,000,000	2,968,422	2,924,779	6,197,000	5,500,000
Siam		4,000,000	4,000,000	7,100,000	8,300,000
Spain	2,401,612,001	131,500,000	131,824,000	66,670,000	75,564,000
Sweden	39,241,142	23,563,201	21,872,193	85,906,800	62,532,960
Switzerland	6,225,000	8,297,420	8,524,400	Not given.	Not given.
Turkey	1,212,772,200	88,764,050	140,060,000	72,430,000	51,060,000
United States	2,028,648,111	257,763,879	236,964,327	466,872,846	739,107,578
Uruguay	43,615,000	6,965,683	6,800,000	21,917,800	16,953,000
Venezuela	62,659,687	3,549,000	3,642,500	12,000,000	17,000,000
Total debts.	\$24,097,349,195				

## NOTE TO PAGE 59.

The rate of mortality of males of all ages is 1 in 40; and of females 1 in 42, nearly. The expectation of life is thus reckoned at about 5 per cent longer for women than for men.

## THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada forms (since 1867) a confederate government with a representative parliament meeting annually at Ottawa, the capital. The members of the Senate, 78 in number, are nominated for life by the summons of the Governor-General. The House of Commons, with 206 members, is elected by the people for five years, the right of suffrage being subject to a property qualification. The Governor-General (appointed in 1878) is the Marquis of Lorne; salary, \$50,000.

The funded debt in 1877 was \$149,397,110, drawing interest from 4 to 6 per cent, having increased to this amount from 80 millions in 1867. The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$22,059,274, derived from the following principal sources: customs, \$12,546,988; excise, \$4,941,898; public works, including railways and canals, \$1,870,076; post-office, \$1,114,946. The expenditure for 1877 was \$34,362,408, of which \$3,000,000 was for the redemption of the debt, \$3,000,000 for the Pacific and other railway constructions, and \$4,000,000 for other public works. The net ordinary expenses amounted to \$23,587,368, the principal item being for interest on the public debt, \$6,797,227.

### COMMERCE OF CANADA FOR 10 YEARS—1868-1877.

Statement showing the values of total Exports, Imports, and Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion, and duty collected for ten years.

Year ending June 30.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumpt'n	Duty.
1868.....	\$57,567,888	\$73,459,644	\$71,985,306	\$ 8,819,431 63
1869.....	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,298,909 71
1870.....	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,663	9,462,940 44
1871.....	74,173,618	96,092,971	86,947,482	11,843,655 75
1872.....	82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116	13,045,493 50
1873.....	89,789,922	128,011,281	127,514,594	13,017,730 17
1874.....	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169	14,421,882 07
1875.....	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657	15,361,382 12
1876.....	80,966,435	93,210,346	94,733,218	12,833,114 48
1877.....	75,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483	12,543,451 09
Aggregate for 10 years	\$762,300,097	\$998,046,100	\$970,852,798	\$119,652,991 56

Of the imports, 40 millions came from Great Britain, 51 millions from the United States, and \$5,300,000 from all other countries.

Of the exports, \$41,500,000 went to Great Britain, 26 millions to the United States, and 8 millions to all other countries. The Canadian lumber trade is of great extent and value, and from 94 to 96 per cent of its aggregate exports go to the United States.

The merchant shipping of the Dominion, Jan. 1, 1878, numbered 7,369 vessels, measuring 1,310,463 tons, and is steadily increasing. The canals of Canada are extensive and profitable, and are managed by the Government. The Welland canal charges 20 cents per ton on grain and other bulky freights, and 2½ cents a ton on each vessel. The total tonnage passing the Welland canal in 1877 was 1,216,659 tons, and that through the St. Lawrence canals, 1,341,156 tons. The revenue from all the canals in 1877 was \$373,954.

The savings banks of Canada in 1877 numbered 287 post-office and government savings banks (first started in 1868), with deposits amounting to \$7,470,631, on which the interest allowed depositors was \$294,224.

The total money value of the fisheries in 1877 was \$11,422,501.77. Of this aggregate, the value of codfish figures at about \$3,360,000; mackerel, \$1,670,000; herring, \$1,500,000; and lobsters, \$1,213,000.

The Indian population of Canada, as reported by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1877, was 90,650.

## THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Regular Army.	War Footing.	Annual Cost of Army.	Cost per head.	Per ct total expenditure
Austria-Hung'y .	37,350,000	296,218	1,021,692	\$50,680,000	\$1 35	86.12
Argentine Rep. .	1,812,490	8,283	.....	*4,514,018	*2 49	*21.84
Belgium.....	5,336,185	46,277	103,683	8,787,909	1 64	17.91
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	4,022	.....	1,126,916	56	25.01
Brazil.....	11,108,291	16,500	32,000	10,862,496	97	16.02
Canada.....	3,672,116	3,000	653,000	1,613,944	27	4.20
Chili.....	2,333,568	3,516	28,274	.....	.....	.....
China.....	433,500,000	700,000	1,260,000	.....	.....	.....
Colombia.....	2,774,000	2,600	30,000	288,000	10	10.36
Denmark.....	1,903,030	35,703	50,000	2,406,109	1 26	18.40
Egypt.....	17,100,000	62,920	128,000	*4,452,422	*26	*8.13
France.....	36,905,788	470,000	1,750,000	100,007,623	2 70	19.25
Germany.....	42,727,360	419,659	1,034,524	92,572,403	2 16	68.57
Great Britain...	34,242,966	133,720	370,561	65,161,015	1 90	16.68
Greece.....	1,457,894	12,397	30,000	1,494,860	1 02	19.08
India, British....	191,168,412	58,170	144,700	76,875,900	40	28.21
Italy.....	27,769,475	199,577	867,509	37,983,755	1 36	13.65
Japan.....	34,338,404	35,380	50,240	7,506,000	21	11.91
Luxembourg.....	295,158	513	.....	100,480	48	7.12
Mexico.....	9,276,079	22,387	.....	*10,554,745	*1 13	*42.40
Netherlands.....	3,865,456	61,803	160,000	10,266,990	2 65	21.04
Norway.....	1,807,555	12,750	18,000	1,480,760	81	13.80
Persia.....	6,000,000	28,400	108,500	3,400,000	56	37.71
Peru.....	3,000,000	13,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	4,057,538	35,733	75,000	4,342,928	1 07	14.61
Roumania.....	5,073,000	130,158	144,668	3,310,198	65	16.90
Russia.....	72,392,927	787,900	1,671,674	144,215,615	1 99	35.12
Servia.....	1,366,923	14,150	150,000	869,138	63	29.71
Spain.....	16,526,511	330,000	400,000	49,146,491	2 97	37.28
Sweden.....	4,429,713	36,495	156,970	3,579,940	80	16.36
Switzerland.....	2,759,854	106,102	203,262	2,419,213	87	28.37
Turkey.....	9,573,000	157,667	618,100	24,763,095	2 58	17.68
United States...	50,152,868	26,914	13,759,693	37,082,735	95	15.53
Uruguay.....	445,000	4,000	24,000	*2,364,100	*5 31	*34.76
Venezuela.....	1,784,197	5,494	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—The last column shows the ratio which the military expenditure bears to the total annual expenditure of each nation.

\* Army and Navy.

† Militia force, *plus* the regular army.



# NATIONAL FINANCES AND COMMERCE.

## NATIONAL DEBTS, EXPENDITURE, AND COMMERCE, PER CAPITA, OF NATIONS.

COUNTRIES.	Debt per head.	Annual expenditure per head.	Annual imports per head.	Annual exports per head.
Argentine Republic.....	\$30.07	\$12.04	\$20.51	\$25.66
Austria-Hungary.....	5.73	1.63	7.19	5.70
Austria proper.....	65.26	9.29	.....	.....
Hungary proper.....	17.68	7.53	.....	.....
Belgium.....	43.03	10.13	53.41	46.66
Bolivia.....	10.04	2.58	3.20	2.63
Brazil.....	36.43	6.70	8.71	10.31
Canada.....	31.16	6.69	25.87	24.94
Chili.....	24.49	10.66	13.21	17.95
Colombia.....	5.32	.94	2.35	3.38
Denmark.....	27.19	6.83	23.21	17.05
Ecuador.....	20.20	24.36	8.77	4.51
Egypt.....	85.62	10.42	5.52	12.54
France.....	127.23	14.67	24.17	26.05
Germany.....	.70	3.15	21.54	14.21
Prussia.....	10.55	6.33	.....	.....
Great Britain & Ireland	114.02	12.35	59.11	40.59
Greece.....	27.50	5.35	13.49	10.30
India, British.....	3.01	1.42	.93	1.48
Italy.....	71.94	10.12	9.67	8.85
Mexico.....	42.63	2.68	3.13	3.41
Netherlands.....	101.21	11.37	71.27	67.70
Norway.....	7.48	5.91	23.77	13.77
Paraguay.....	54.72	3.39	2.55	2.74
Peru.....	79.82	12.62	.....	14.02
Portugal.....	96.84	6.70	8.00	5.97
Roumania.....	11.82	3.85	3.19	5.60
Russia.....	16.33	4.83	4.22	3.23
Servia.....	3.61	1.43	4.58	4.06
Spain.....	142.71	7.83	3.96	4.48
Sweden.....	8.86	4.93	19.39	14.11
Switzerland.....	2.25	3.08	.....	.....
Turkey.....	31.70	4.38	2.23	1.59
United States.....	52.56	6.13	12.64	16.92
Uruguay.....	98.00	15.28	49.25	33.09
Venezuela.....	35.11	2.64	6.72	9.52

## UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1872-76.

The following is a statement of the aggregate number of this class of institutions, with instructors and students, as reported to the Bureau of Education each year, from 1870 to 1876, inclusive:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Number of institutions.....	266	290	298	323	343	355	356
Number of instructors.....	2,823	2,962	3,040	3,106	3,783	3,999	3,920
Number of students.....	49,163	49,827	45,617	52,053	56,692	58,894	56,481

## THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Vessels	No. of Men.	Cost of Navy.	COUNTRIES.	No. of Vessels	No. of Men.	Cost of Navy.
Argentine Rep.	28	3,135	\$ 842,362	Italy	66	11,280	\$7,543,388
Austria-Hungary	68	6,319	4,705,095	Japan	21	3,944	2,700,000
Belgium	10	172	.....	Mexico	4	.....	*10,554,745
Bolivia	37	.....	.....	Netherlands	105	4,996	5,780,216
Brazil	63	6,184	9,994,147	Norway	119	4,342	652,340
Canada	7	.....	.....	Peru	18	.....	.....
Chili	15	840	.....	Portugal	37	3,853	1,585,494
China	38	.....	.....	Roumania	9	266	.....
Denmark	33	1,125	1,200,000	Russia	223	30,039	20,030,704
Egypt	14	.....	.....	Spain	138	14,648	6,536,315
France	226	50,517	33,178,699	Sweden	141	6,141	1,352,793
Germany	60	8,051	1,192,325	Turkey	170	6,000	.....
Gt. Britain & Ir	531	81,447	56,445,000	United States	146	8,684	14,077,974
Greece	21	652	391,978				

\* Army and Navy.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING OF THE WORLD IN 1876.

COUNTRIES.	Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Steam Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
British	20,265	5,807,365	3,299	3,362,952	9,170,357
United States	7,288	2,390,521	605	789,728	3,180,249
Norwegian	4,749	1,410,903	122	55,874	1,466,777
Italian	4,601	1,292,076	114	97,582	1,389,658
German	3,456	875,995	226	226,888	1,102,883
French	3,858	725,048	314	334,334	1,059,382
Spanish	2,915	557,320	230	176,250	733,570
Greek	2,121	426,905	11	7,133	434,038
Dutch	1,432	399,993	126	134,600	534,593
Swedish	2,121	399,128	219	88,600	487,728
Russian	1,785	391,952	151	105,902	497,854
Austrian	983	338,684	78	81,209	419,893
Danish	1,348	188,953	87	60,697	249,650
Portuguese	456	107,016	26	22,277	129,293
South American	273	95,459	81	59,263	154,722
Central America	153	57,944	6	3,132	61,076
Turk. & Egypt'n	305	48,289	30	28,264	76,553
Belgian	54	23,344	35	40,709	64,044
Asiatic	42	16,019	11	10,877	26,996
Liberian	3	454	...	.....	454

# VALUE OF FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

## GOLD COINS.

COUNTRY.	Denomination.	Value gold.	COUNTRY.	Denomination.	Value gold.
Australia .....	Pound of 1852 ..	\$5.32	Italy .....	Twenty lire ...	\$3.84
Do. ....	Sovereign, 1855 ..	4.86	Japan .....	Old cobang ....	4.44
Austria .....	Ducat .....	2.28	Do. ....	New cobang ....	3.58
Do. ....	Sovereign .....	6.75	Mexico .....	Doubloon .....	15.61
Do. ....	Union Crown .....	6.64	Naples .....	Six ducati .....	5.04
Belgium .....	Twenty-five fr's ..	4.72	Netherlands ..	Ten guilders .....	4.00
Bolivia .....	Doubloon .....	15.59	New Granada ..	Bogota doubl'n ..	15.61
Brazil .....	Twenty milreis ..	10.91	Do. ....	Popayan doub'n ..	15.38
Cent'l America ..	Two escudos .....	3.69	Do. ....	Ten pesos .....	9.63
Chili .....	Old doubloon .....	15.59	Peru .....	Old doubloon .....	15.56
Do. ....	Ten pesos .....	9.15	Portugal .....	Gold crown .....	5.81
Denmark .....	Ten thaler .....	7.90	Prussia .....	Union crown .....	6.64
Ecuador .....	Four escudos .....	7.55	Rome .....	2½ scudi .....	2.60
England .....	Pound, sovereign ..	4.86	Russia .....	Five roubles .....	3.98
France .....	Napoleon, 20 frs. ..	3.86	Spain .....	100 reals .....	4.96
Germany, north ..	Ten thaler .....	7.90	Do. ....	80 reals .....	3.86
Do. ....	Ten thaler, Pr'n ..	7.97	Sweden .....	Ducat .....	2.24
Do. ....	Krone (crown) .....	6.64	Tunis .....	25 piastres .....	3.00
Do. south .....	Ducat .....	2.28	Turkey .....	100 piastres .....	4.37
Greece .....	Twenty drachm .....	3.44	Tuscany .....	Sequin .....	2.31
Hindustan .....	Mohur .....	7.08			

## SILVER COINS.

COUNTRY.	Denomination.	Value silver.	COUNTRY.	Denomination.	Value silver.
Austria .....	Old rix dollar ..	\$1.02	Japan .....	Itzebu .....	\$0.33
Do. ....	Old scudo .....	1.03	Do. ....	New itzebu ....	.34
Do. ....	Florin bef. 1858 ..	.51	Mexico .....	Dollar, new ....	1.07
Do. ....	Union dollar .....	.73	Naples .....	Scudo .....	.95
Belgium .....	Five francs .....	.98	Netherlands ..	2½ guilders .....	1.03
Bolivia .....	New dollar .....	.79	Norway .....	Specie daler ....	1.11
Do. ....	Half dollar .....	.39	New Granada ..	Dollar of 1857 ..	.98
Brazil .....	Double milreis ..	1.03	Peru .....	Old dollar .....	1.06
Canada .....	Twenty cents .....	.19	Do. ....	Dollar of 1858 ..	.95
Cent'l America ..	Dollar .....	1.00	Do. ....	Half dollar, 1835 ..	.38
Chili .....	Old dollar .....	1.07	Prussia .....	Thaler bef. 1857 ..	.73
Do. ....	New dollar .....	.98	Do. ....	New thaler .....	.73
Denmark .....	Two rigsdaler .....	1.11	Rome .....	Scudo .....	1.06
England .....	Shilling .....	.23	Russia .....	Rouble .....	.79
France .....	Five francs .....	.98	Sardinia .....	Five lire .....	.98
Germany, north ..	Thaler bef. 1857 ..	.73	Spain .....	New pistareen ..	1.20
Do. ....	New thaler .....	.73	Sweden .....	Rix dollar .....	1.11
Do. south .....	Florin bef. 1857 ..	.42	Switzerland ..	Two francs .....	.40
Do. ....	New florin .....	.42	Tunis .....	Five piastres .....	.64
Greece .....	Five drachms .....	.48	Turkey .....	20 piastres .....	.87
Hindustan .....	Rupée .....	.47	Tuscany .....	Florin .....	.28

## INTEREST TABLES.

Four per cent.

Time.	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10	\$25	\$50	100	1,000
4 days.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	44
8 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	9	87
12 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	6	13	\$1.31
16 "	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	17	1.74
20 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	11	22	2.19
24 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	7	13	26	2.62
28 "	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	16	33	3.33
1 mo.	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	17	33	3.33
2 mos.	0	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	17	33	67	6.67
3 "	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	25	50	1.00	10.00
4 "	1	2	4	5	6	8	10	10	12	13	33	66	1.33	13.33
5 "	2	4	5	7	8	10	13	13	15	16	42	83	1.67	16.67
6 "	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	50	1.00	2.00	20.00
1 year.	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	1.00	2.00	4.00	40.00

Five per cent.

Time.	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10	\$25	\$50	100	1,000
1 day.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
2 days.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	27
3 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	41
4 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	54
5 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	68
6 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	82
7 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	10	95
8 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	11	\$1.10
9 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	12	1.23
10 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	6	13	1.37
11 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	7	15	1.51
12 "	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	17	1.64
13 "	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	4	8	17	1.88
14 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	9	18	1.93
15 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	10	20	2.05
16 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	10	21	2.19
17 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	11	22	2.32
18 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	12	23	2.46
19 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	12	24	2.50
20 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	6	13	25	2.64
21 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	7	13	26	2.76
22 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	7	14	27	2.86
23 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	7	14	28	2.98
24 "	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	15	29	3.11
25 "	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	15	31	3.24
26 "	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	8	16	33	3.37
27 "	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	9	17	35	3.50
28 "	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	9	18	37	3.63
29 "	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	9	19	39	3.77
1 mo.	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	10	21	42	4.16
2 mos.	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	21	42	83	8.38
3 "	1	2	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	31	63	1.25	12.50
4 "	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	16	42	83	1.66	16.66
5 "	2	4	6	8	10	12	15	17	19	21	52	1.04	2.08	20.83
6 "	3	5	7	9	12	15	18	20	23	25	63	1.25	2.50	25.00
1 year.	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	1.25	2.50	5.00	50.00



## SIX PER CENT.

Time.	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10	\$25	\$50	100	1,000
1 day.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16
2 days.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	33
3 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	50
4 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	67
5 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	83
6 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	10	\$1.00
7 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	12	1.20
8 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	6	13	1.33
9 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	7	15	1.50
10 "	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	16	1.67
11 "	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	17	1.83
12 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	9	18	2.00
13 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	10	22	2.17
14 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	11	23	2.33
15 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	12	25	2.50
16 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	13	26	2.67
17 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	13	28	2.83
18 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	7	14	30	3.00
19 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	7	15	31	3.16
20 "	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	8	16	33	3.33
21 "	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	17	35	3.50
22 "	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	9	18	36	3.66
23 "	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	9	19	38	3.73
24 "	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	10	20	40	4.00
25 "	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	10	21	41	4.17
26 "	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	11	22	43	4.33
27 "	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	11	23	45	4.50
28 "	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	12	24	48	4.67
29 "	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	12	25	50	4.83
1 mo.	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	12	25	50	5.00
2 mos.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	25	50	1.00	10.00
3 "	1	3	4	6	7	9	10	12	13	15	37	75	1.50	15.00
4 "	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	50	1.00	2.00	20.00
5 "	2	5	7	10	12	15	17	20	22	25	62	1.25	2.50	25.00
6 "	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	75	1.50	3.00	30.00
1 year.	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	1.50	3.00	6.00	60.00

## EIGHT PER CENT.

Time.	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10	\$25	\$50	100	1,000
4 days.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	9	88
8 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	9	17	\$1.76
12 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	13	25	2.03
16 "	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	9	17	35	3.52
20 "	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	11	22	44	4.40
24 "	0	0	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	13	26	53	5.28
28 "	0	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	6	16	31	61	6.16
1 mo.	0	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	17	33	67	6.67
2 mos.	1	2	4	5	6	8	9	10	12	13	33	67	1.33	13.33
3 "	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	50	1.00	2.00	20.00
4 "	3	5	8	11	13	16	18	21	24	26	67	1.33	2.67	26.67
5 "	3	7	10	13	17	20	23	27	30	33	83	1.67	3.33	33.33
6 "	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	1.00	2.00	4.00	40.00
1 year.	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	2.00	4.00	8.00	80.00

## SEVEN PER CENT.

Time.	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10	\$25	\$50	100	1,000
1 day.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	19
2 days.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	38
3 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	57
4 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	77
5 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	9	96
6 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	11	\$1.16
7 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6	13	1.35
8 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	7	15	1.55
9 "	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	17	1.73
10 "	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	4	9	19	1.92
11 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	10	21	2.12
12 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	11	23	2.31
13 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	12	25	2.50
14 "	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	13	27	2.69
15 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	7	14	29	2.91
16 "	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	7	15	31	3.10
17 "	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	16	33	3.29
18 "	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	17	34	3.46
19 "	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	9	18	36	3.65
20 "	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	9	19	38	3.84
21 "	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	10	20	40	4.04
22 "	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	10	21	42	4.23
23 "	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	11	22	44	4.42
24 "	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	11	23	46	4.62
25 "	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	12	24	48	4.81
26 "	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	12	25	50	5.00
27 "	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	13	26	52	5.20
28 "	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	13	27	53	5.39
29 "	0	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	14	28	55	5.58
1 mo.	0	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	14	29	58	5.83
2 mos.	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	29	58	1.17	11.67
3 "	2	3	5	7	9	10	12	14	16	18	44	88	1.75	17.50
4 "	2	4	7	9	12	14	16	18	21	23	58	1.17	2.33	23.33
5 "	3	5	9	12	15	17	20	23	26	29	73	1.46	2.91	29.17
6 "	4	7	11	14	18	21	25	28	32	35	88	1.75	3.50	35.00
1 year.	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	1.75	3.50	7.00	70.00

## TEN PER CENT.

Time.	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10	\$25	\$50	100	1,000
4 days.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	11	\$1.10
8 "	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	5	11	22	2.19
12 "	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	8	16	33	3.28
16 "	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	11	22	44	4.38
20 "	0	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	5	14	27	55	5.48
24 "	0	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	17	33	66	6.57
28 "	0	1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	19	38	77	7.67
1 mo.	1	1	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	21	42	83	8.33
2 mos.	2	3	5	6	8	10	12	13	15	17	42	83	1.67	16.67
3 "	2	5	7	10	13	15	17	20	23	25	62	1.25	2.50	25.00
4 "	3	6	10	12	17	20	23	27	30	33	83	1.67	3.33	33.33
5 "	4	7	13	15	21	25	29	33	37	42	1.04	2.08	4.17	41.67
6 "	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	1.25	2.50	5.00	50.00
1 year.	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	1.00	2.50	5.00	10.00	100.00

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Congress adopted the decimal system in the subdivision of moneys. In 1836 a law was passed for regulating the Weights and Measures of the Union, by which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to supply standards of weights, of length, and of capacity, according to the standards of Great Britain, to the Governors of States and revenue-collectors. Mr. John Quincy Adams had reported, in 1821, in favor of the British standards, because they were in general use, and a change to the decimal principle, as had been effected in France, would be attended with great embarrassment. The measure of time and circular motion is the same in America and Europe. The Troy weight of England was adopted in the United States for weighing coin and bullion. Our apothecaries compound their medicines by the Troy pound and a subdivision of their own. The Avoirdupois weight used in England is also our legal standard for weighing all other articles bought or sold by weight. The British and the United States statute acre, sq. yard, sq. foot, and sq. inch, and the mile, yard, foot, and inch are the same.

Congress retains the *old* English wine gallon as a measure for liquids, and the Winchester bushel for grain, &c., but England has abandoned both, and substituted what she terms the imperial measure, whether for wines, beer, other liquids, or dry goods sold by measure. Her imperial gallon is exactly 1.15th of our wine gallon, and measures 277.274 solid inches; our Winchester gallon, abandoned by her, measuring 268.8, or about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cubic inches less; her new bushel is equal to 1.052 of ours. Heaped measure was abolished by law in Scotland two hundred years ago, though not always in practice. McCulloch calls it a barbarous custom. England recognizes it in recent laws, and the United States have sometimes ordered duties to be collected by it.

(U. S.) TROY WEIGHT.—24 grains make 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights, 1 ounce; 12 ounces, 1 pound. 115 Troy is to 115 Avoirdupois as 144 is to 175; or, 5,760 grains make 115 Troy, and 7,000 grains 115 Avoirdupois.

(U. S.) AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.—[1 drachm, or 27 11-32 grains, equal 1.7712 grammes]; 16 drachms make 1 ounce [equal to 28.332 grammes]; 16 ounces, 1 pound; 28 pounds, 1 quarter; 4 quarters, 1 hundred weight; 20 hundred weight, or 2,240 lbs., 1 ton.

In Philadelphia and many other places, 2,240 lbs. are generally considered a ton. In the State of New York, unless by special bargain, 2,000 lbs. are a ton. Sales by the pound are the most common; nothing is sold by the cwt. of 112 lbs. In Avoirdupois, 7 lbs. make 1 clove of wool, and 14 lbs. 1 stone. A pack of wool is 240 lbs. In Ohio, when sales are made by the bushel, without a *special* agreement, the following are the legal weights of a bushel: Wheat, 60 lbs.; Indian corn, 56; barley, 48; oats, 39; rye, 56; flax-seed, 56; clover-seed, 64. Corn is usually sold in the Western States 56 lbs. to the bushel. In Boston, 53 lbs. to the bushel of Western corn.

In freights, a ton (by the rules of the New York Chamber of Commerce) is composed of 8 barrels of flour: 22 bushels of grain, peas, or beans, in casks; 36 bushels of grain in bulk, or European salt; 31 bushels W. I. salt; 6 barrels of beef, pork, tallow, or pickled fish; 200 gallons, wine measure, of oil, wine, brandy, or other liquors; 29 bushels of sea-coal; 40 cubic feet of square timber, oak plank, pine, cotton, wool, and bale goods; 2,000 lbs. of bar or pig iron, ashes, and all other heavy goods.

(U. S.) LINEAR MEASURE.—3 barleycorns make 1 inch; 12 inches, 1 foot; 3 feet, 1 yard;  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards, 1 rod or pole; 40 rods, 1 furlong; 8 furlongs, 1 mile. A hand is 4 inches; a fathom, 6 feet; a cubit,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet; 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  statute, or 60 sea miles, 1 degree of a great circle of the earth; 3 miles, 1 league.

CLOTH MEASURE.—9 inches make 1 quarter; 4 quarters, 1 yard.

(U. S.) SQUARE MEASURE.—144 square inches make 1 square foot; 9 sq. feet, 1 sq. yard; 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  sq. yards, 1 sq. pole; 40 sq. poles, 1 rood; 4 roods, 1 acre; 640 acres, 1 sq. mile.

(U. S.) SOLID MEASURE.—1728 cubic inches make 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet, 1 cubic yard; 42 cubic feet, 1 ton of shipping; 40 cubic feet, 1 load of unhewn timber; 50 do., 1 load squared do.

(U. S.) WINE MEASURE.—4 gills make 1 pint; 2 pints, 1 quart; 4 quarts, 1 gallon;  $31\frac{1}{2}$  gallons, 1 barrel; 63 gallons, 1 hogshead; 2 hogsheads, 1 pipe; 2 pipes, 1 ton.

(U. S.) DRY, OR WINCHESTER MEASURE.—4 gills, 1 pint = 33.6 cubic inches = 0.55053 French litres; 2 pints, 1 quart = 67 2-5 cub. in. = 1.10106 litres; 4 quarts, 1 gallon = 268.8 cub. in. = 4.40424 litres; 2 gallons, 1 peck = 537.6 cub. in. = 8.80848 litres; 4 pecks, 1 bushel = 2150.42 cub. in. = 35.23392 litres; 5 quarters, 1 wey or load.

The Winchester bushel is  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and 8 inches deep; it contains 2150 2-5 solid inches, being 47 1-5 less than the imperial bushel. Of wheat the bushel is 60 lbs. The barrel of flour contains 5 Winchester bushels, and weighs, net, 196 lbs. The barrel of Indian corn contains  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bushels. The weight of a gallon of molasses is usually 11 lbs., but sometimes 10 or 12.

BRITISH IMPERIAL (NEW) STANDARD MEASURE, COMPARED WITH WINCHESTER AND WINE MEASURES.—Our extensive dealings with England make it useful for business men to have an explanation of the difference between the imperial measure for liquids and dry goods and our Winchester and wine measures, which latter were formerly used in England. It is greatly to be desired that uniform weights, measures, and coins may soon be used all over the world.

The English coal bushel was a quart larger than our Winchester; but selling coal by measure caused such extensive frauds that it was abolished. It is now sold in Great Britain by weight only.

By the imperial standard, adopted in England in 1825, 1 gill is = to 8.665 solid inches; 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints, 1 quart; 4 quarts, 1 gallon, or 277.274 solid inches; 2 gallons, 1 peck; 4 pecks, 1 bushel, or 2218.192 inches; 4 bushels are 1 coom; 2 cooms (8 bushels), 1 quarter.

The quarter of wheat is equal to the quarter of a ton of 2,240 lbs. = 560 lbs.; 70 lbs. in weight are an English bushel of wheat, while 60 lbs. of wheat make our bushel; so that the United States wheat bushel is just 6-7ths of the English, or imperial; and a quarter of wheat in England is equal to  $9\frac{1}{4}$  bushels in the United States.

The United States grain gallon measures 268.8 solid inches; the wine gallon, 231 inches; the imperial measures  $277\frac{1}{2}$  in.; 36 of our wine gallons are very nearly equal to 30 imperial gallons. The *obsolete* English ale and beer gallon measured 282 cubic inches.

The imperial standard gallon is a measure that will hold 10 lbs. Avoirdupois of pure (distilled) water, weighed in air at 62 deg. Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 degrees.

This is the unit standard, in Great Britain, of capacity for liquids, ale, beer, wine, spirits, and dry goods not measured by heaped measure. Our Winchester gallon weighs 9 lbs. 10 oz. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  drachms of pure water.

## HOW INTEREST INCREASES.

Very few persons have figured on the difference between six and eight per cent. One dollar loaned for one hundred years at six per cent, with the interest collected annually and added to the principal, will amount to \$340. At eight per cent it amounts to \$2,203, or nearly seven times as much. At three per cent, the usual rate of interest in England, it amounts to £19.25; whereas at ten per cent, which has been a very common rate in the United States, it is \$13,809, or about seven hundred times as much. At twelve per cent it amounts to \$84,075, or more than four thousand times as much. At eighteen per cent it amounts to \$15,145,007. At twenty-four per cent (which we sometimes hear talked of) it reaches the enormous sum of \$2,551,799,404.



## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

1492. America discovered by Christopher Columbus.....Oct. 12.  
 1497. Labrador discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot.....July 3.  
 1498. Coast of North America explored by Sebastian Cabot.  
 Continent of South America discovered by Columbus.....Aug. 10.  
 1499. South America visited by Amerigo Vespucci.  
 1512. Florida discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon.....April 6.  
 1513. The Pacific Ocean discovered by Vasco Nunez de Balboa....Sept. 29.  
 1520. Carolina visited by Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon.  
 1521. Mexico conquered by Fernando Cortez.  
 1524. Coast of North America explored by John Verrazani.  
 1534. The St. Lawrence River discovered by Jacques Cartier.....June.  
 1541. The Mississippi River discovered by De Soto.  
 1562. Colony of Huguenots settled at Port Royal entrance.  
 1564. Colony of Huguenots settled in Florida.  
 1565. St. Augustine, Florida, founded by the Spaniards.....Sept. 13.  
 Huguenot colony in Florida destroyed by the Spaniards.....Oct. 1.  
 1583. Newfoundland taken possession of by Sir H. Gilbert.  
 1584. Amidas and Barlow explored the coast of North Carolina.  
 1585. First attempt to form a settlement at Roanoke, by Sir W. Raleigh.  
 1587. Second attempt to form a settlement at Roanoke.  
 1602. Cape Cod discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold.....May 24.  
 1605. Port Royal, in Nova Scotia, settled by the French.  
 1606. London and Plymouth Companies received charters.....April 20.  
 1607. Jamestown settled by the London Company.....May 23.  
 Plymouth Company began a settlement on Kennebec River, Aug. 21.  
 1608. Quebec settled by the French, under Champlain.....July 3.  
 1609. Virginia received its second charter.....June 2.  
 The Hudson River discovered by Henry Hudson.....Sept. 21.  
 1610. "The Starving Time" in Virginia.  
 1612. Virginia received its third charter.....March 22.  
 1613. Pocahontas married to Rolfe.....April.  
 1614. The coast of New England explored by John Smith.  
 New York settled by the Dutch.  
 1616. The culture of tobacco commenced in Virginia.  
 1620. Commencement of Negro slavery in the English colonies, Aug.  
 Charter granted to "The Council of Plymouth,".....Nov. 3.  
 Massachusetts settled, at Plymouth.....Dec. 21.  
 1621. Treaty with Massasoit made.....April 1.  
 1622. First Indian massacre in Virginia.....April 1.  
 1623. New Hampshire settled, at Little Harbor and Dover.  
 1633. Connecticut settled, at Windsor.....Oct.  
 1634. Maryland settled, at St. Mary's.....April 6.  
 1636. Rhode Island settled, at Providence.  
 Harvard College founded.  
 1637. The Pequod War.  
 1638. Delaware settled, near Wilmington.....April.  
 1641. New Hampshire settlements united to Massachusetts.  
 1643. Union of New England colonies formed.....May 29.  
 1644. Second Indian massacre in Virginia.....April.  
 1645. Clayborne's Rebellion in Maryland.  
 1650. North Carolina settled, on the Chowan River.  
 1651. The "Navigation Act" passed by the British Parliament.  
 1652. The Maine settlements united to Massachusetts.  
 1655. Civil War in Maryland.  
 New Sweden conquered by the Dutch.....Oct.  
 1663. Carolina granted to Clarendon and others.  
 1664. New York became an English province.....Sept. 8.  
 New Jersey settled, at Elizabethtown.  
 1670. South Carolina settled, on the Ashley River.  
 1674. Virginia granted to Culpepper and Arlington.

1675.	King Philip's War begun, by an attack upon Swanzev.....	July 4
1676.	Bacon's Rebellion.	
1680.	Charleston founded.	
	New Hampshire made a Royal Province.....	Sept. 23
1682.	Pennsylvania settled.	
	Delaware granted by the Duke of York to William Penn.....	Aug. 31.
1686.	Andros arrived at Boston as Governor of New England.....	Dec. 30.
1689.	King William's War commenced. Attack upon Dover.....	July 7.
1690.	Schenectady burned by the French and Indians.....	Feb. 8.
	Port Royal taken by the English, under Phipps.....	May.
1692.	"Salem Witchcraft" delusion prevailed.	
1697.	King William's War terminated.....	Sept. 20.
1702.	Queen Anne's War commenced.	
1710.	Port Royal, Nova Scotia, captured by the English.....	Oct. 13.
1713.	Queen Anne's War terminated.....	April 11.
1729.	North and South Carolina became separate provinces.....	July.
1732.	Washington born, in Westmoreland County, Virginia.....	Feb. 22.
1733.	Georgia settled, at Savannah.....	Feb. 12.
1741.	"The Negro Plot," in New York.	
1744.	King George's War begun.	
1745.	Louisburg captured by the English.....	June 28.
1748.	King George's War ended.....	Oct. 18.
1753.	Washington sent with a letter from Dinwiddie.....	Oct. 31.
1754.	Washington delivered St. Pierre's reply to Dinwiddie.....	Dec. 11.
	The battle of Great Meadows.....	May 28.
	Congress of Commissioners met at Albany.....	June.
	The battle of Fort Necessity.....	July 4.
1755.	French expelled from Nova Scotia by Moncton.....	June.
	Braddock's defeat at the battle of Monongahela.....	July 9.
	The British defeat by Dieskau, near Lake George.....	Sept. 8.
	Dieskau defeated by the British, at Lake George.....	Sept. 8.
1756.	Great Britain declared war against France.....	May 17.
	France declared war against Great Britain.....	June 9.
	The French, under Montcalm, captured Oswego.....	Aug. 14.
	Indians defeated at Kittaning.....	Sept. 8.
1757.	Fort William Henry surrendered to Montcalm.....	Aug. 9.
	The massacre at Fort William Henry.....	Aug. 10.
1758.	Lord Howe killed in a skirmish at Ticonderoga.....	July 6.
	Abercrombie repulsed by Montcalm at Ticonderoga.....	July 8.
	Louisburg taken by Amherst and Wolfe.....	July 26.
	Fort Frontenac surrendered to the English.....	Aug. 27.
	Grant defeated by Aubry, near Fort Duquesne.....	Sept. 21.
1759.	Ticonderoga and Crown Point abandoned by the French.	
	Niagara surrendered to the English, under Johnson.....	July 25.
	Battle of Montmorenci.....	July 31.
	Battle of the Plains of Abraham.....	Sept. 13.
	Quebec surrendered to the English.....	Sept. 18.
1760.	The French attempted the recovery of Quebec.....	April 28.
	Montreal and the whole of Canada surrendered to the English.....	Sept. 8.
1763.	The Peace of Paris between Great Britain and France.....	Feb. 10.
	Florida ceded to Great Britain by Spain.....	Feb. 10.
1765.	The Stamp Act passed by the British Parliament.....	March 8.
	A Colonial Congress met at New York.....	Oct. 7.
1766.	The Stamp Act repealed by the British Parliament.....	March 18.
1767.	A bill imposing duties on glass, paper, &c., passed.....	June 29.
1768.	A body of British troops arrived at Boston.....	Sept. 27.
1770.	"The Boston Massacre".....	March 5.
	All duties, except on tea, repealed by Parliament.....	April 12.
1773.	The cargoes of tea at Boston thrown overboard.....	Dec. 18.
1774.	"Boston Port Bill" passed by Parliament.....	March.
	"The First Continental Congress" met at Philadelphia.....	Sept. 5.
1775.	The battle of Lexington.....	April 20.

1775.	Ticonderoga, New York, captured by Allen and Arnold.....	May 10.
	Crown Point, New York, captured by the Americans.....	May 12.
	Washington elected commander-in-chief.....	June 15.
	The battle of Bunker Hill.....	June 17.
	Washington took command of the army.....	July 12.
	Montreal surrendered to Montgomery.....	Nov. 13.
	Battle of Quebec.....	Dec. 31.
1776.	Norfolk, Virginia, destroyed by Lord Dunmore.....	Jan. 1.
	Boston evacuated by the British troops.....	March 17.
	The battle of Fort Mifflin, South Carolina.....	June 28.
	The Declaration of Independence.....	July 4.
	The battle of Long Island, New York.....	Aug. 27.
	The city of New York abandoned by the Americans.....	Sept. 15.
	The battle of White Plains, New York.....	Oct. 28.
	The battle of Fort Washington, New York.....	Nov. 16.
	Fort Lee, New Jersey, taken by the British.....	Nov. 18.
	Gen. Lee surprised and taken prisoner.....	Dec. 13.
	The battle of Trenton, New Jersey.....	Dec. 26.
1777.	The battle of Princeton, New Jersey.....	Jan. 3.
	Tryon's first expedition against Connecticut.....	April.
	Meigs's expedition against the British at Sag Harbor.....	May 23.
	Invasion of New York by Burgoyne.....	June.
	Ticonderoga abandoned by the Americans.....	July 5.
	The battle of Hubbardton, Vermont.....	July 7.
	Gen. Prescott captured by Colonel Barton.....	July 10.
	Murder of Miss Jane McCrea, near Fort Edward.....	July 27.
	Fort Schuyler, New York, besieged by St. Leger.....	Aug.
	The battle of Oriskany, near Fort Schuyler.....	Aug. 6.
	The battle of Fort Schuyler.....	Aug. 6.
	The battle of Bennington, Vermont.....	Aug. 16.
	The battle of Brandywine, Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 11.
	The battle of Bemis Heights, or first of Stillwater.....	Sept. 19.
	The battle of Paoli, Pennsylvania.....	Sept. 20.
	Philadelphia entered by the British.....	Sept. 26.
	The battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 4.
	Forts Clinton and Montgomery taken by the British.....	Oct. 6.
	The battle of Saratoga, second of Stillwater.....	Oct. 7.
	The surrender of Burgoyne.....	Oct. 17.
	The British repulsed at Fort Mercer, New Jersey.....	Oct. 22.
	The British repulsed at Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.....	Oct. 22.
	Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress.....	Nov. 15.
	Fort Mifflin abandoned by the Americans.....	Nov. 16.
	Washington encamped at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 11.
1778.	American Independence acknowledged by France.....	Feb. 6.
	Treaty of Alliance with France.....	Feb. 6.
	British commissioners sent to America.....	
	Philadelphia evacuated by the British.....	June 18.
	The battle of Monmouth, New Jersey.....	June 28.
	The battle of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and massacre.....	July 3.
	The French fleet, under D'Estaing, arrived.....	July 11.
	The battle of Rhode Island.....	Aug. 29.
	Grey's ravaging expedition to the eastward.....	Sept.
	Ferguson's expedition against Egg Harbor.....	Oct.
	The massacre at Cherry Valley, New York.....	Nov. 11, 12.
	The battle of Savannah, Georgia.....	Dec. 29.
1779.	Sunbury, Georgia, captured by the British.....	Jan. 9.
	The battle of Kettle Creek, Georgia.....	Feb. 14.
	The battle of Brier Creek, Georgia.....	March 3.
	Tryon's second expedition against Connecticut.....	March.
	Stony Point, New York, captured by the British.....	May 31.
	Verplanck's Point, New York, captured by the British.....	June 1.
	War declared against Great Britain by Spain.....	June 24.

1779. The battle of Stono Ferry, South Carolina ..... June 20.  
Tryon's third expedition against Connecticut ..... July.  
The battle of Stony Point, New York ..... July 15.  
British garrison at Paulus Hook surprised by Lee ..... July 19.  
The battle of the Penobscot, Maine ..... Aug. 13.  
Sullivan's expedition against the Indians.  
"The battle of the Chemung," New York ..... Aug. 29.  
Savannah besieged by the French and Americans ..... Sept. Oct.  
Paul Jones's naval battle off the coast of England ..... Sept. 23.  
D'Estang and Lincoln repulsed at Savannah ..... Oct. 9.
1780. Charleston besieged by the British ..... April, May.  
The battle of Monk's Corner, South Carolina ..... April 14.  
Charleston surrendered to the British ..... May 12.  
The battle of Waxhaw, South Carolina ..... May 29.  
The battle of Springfield, New Jersey ..... June 23.  
French fleet arrived at Newport, Rhode Island ..... July 10.  
The battle of Rocky Mount, South Carolina ..... July 30.  
The battle of Hanging Rock, South Carolina ..... Aug. 6.  
The battle of Sanders Creek, South Carolina ..... Aug. 16.  
The battle of Fishing Creek, South Carolina ..... Aug. 18.  
Arnold's treason.  
Andre executed as a spy at Tappan, New York ..... Oct. 2.  
The battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina ..... Oct. 7.  
The battle of Fishdam Ford, South Carolina ..... Nov. 12.  
The battle of Blackstocks, South Carolina ..... Nov. 20.
1781. Revolt of the Pennsylvania troops ..... Jan. 1.  
The battle of the Cowpens, South Carolina ..... Jan. 17.  
The revolt of New Jersey troops ..... Jan. 18.  
Arnold's depredation in Virginia ..... Jan.  
Cornwallis's pursuit of Morgan and Greene ..... Jan., Feb.  
Articles of Confederation ratified by the States.  
The battle of Guilford Court-House, North Carolina ..... March 15.  
The battle of Hobkirk's Hill, South Carolina ..... April 25.  
Siege of Ninety-Six by General Greene ..... May, June.  
The battle of Ninety-Six, South Carolina ..... June 18.  
Colonel Hayne executed by the British, at Charleston ..... July 31.  
Arnold's expedition against Connecticut ..... Sept.  
The battle of Fort Griswold, Connecticut ..... Sept. 3.  
The battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina ..... Sept. 8.  
The siege of Yorktown, Virginia ..... Oct.  
The surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown ..... Oct. 19.
1782. Preliminary articles of peace signed at Paris ..... Nov. 30.
1783. Cessation of hostilities proclaimed in the American army ..... April 19.  
Savannah, Georgia, evacuated by the British ..... July 11.  
Definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris ..... Sept. 3.  
American army disbanded by orders of Congress ..... Nov. 3.  
New York evacuated by the British ..... Nov. 25.  
Charleston, South Carolina, evacuated by the British ..... Dec. 14.  
Washington resigns his commission ..... Dec. 23.
1787. Shay's Rebellion, in Massachusetts.  
Constitution of the United States agreed on by the convention  
of delegates at Philadelphia ..... Sept. 17.
1789. The first Congress under the Constitution met at New York, March 4.  
Washington inaugurated President of the United States ..... April 30.
1790. Harmar defeated by the Indians, in Indiana ..... Oct. 17, 22.
1791. United States bank established at Philadelphia.  
Vermont admitted into the Union ..... March 4.  
St. Clair defeated by the Indians, in Ohio ..... Nov. 4.
1792. Kentucky admitted into the Union ..... June 1.
1793. The difficulties with France.
1794. Wayne defeated by the Indians, on the Maumee ..... Aug. 20.  
"Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania.



1795.	"Jay's Treaty" with Great Britain ratified.....	June 24.
	Treaties with the Western Indians, Spain, and Algiers.....	
1796.	Tennessee admitted into the Union.....	June 1.
1797.	John Adams inaugurated President of the United States.....	March 4.
1799.	The death of Washington.....	Dec. 14.
1800.	The seat of government removed to Washington.	
	Treaty of peace concluded with France.....	Sept. 30.
1801.	Thomas Jefferson inaugurated President.....	March 4.
	War declared against the United States by Tripoli.....	June 10.
1802.	Ohio admitted into the Union.....	Nov. 29.
1803.	Louisiana purchased of France.....	April 30.
	Commodore Preble sent against Tripoli.....	
1804.	The frigate Philadelphia destroyed by Decatur.....	Feb. 15.
	The duel between Hamilton and Burr.....	July 11.
1805.	Derne, a Tripolitan city, captured by Eaton.....	April 27.
	Treaty of peace concluded with Tripoli.....	June 3.
1806.	British blockade from the Elbe to Brest declared.....	May 16.
	Bonaparte issued his "Berlin Decree".....	Nov. 21.
1807.	British "Orders in Council" prohibited coast trade with France, Jan. 7.	
	American frigate Chesapeake attacked by the Leopard.....	June 22.
	British armed vessels ordered to leave the United States.....	July.
	British "Orders in Council" prohibited all trade with France and her allies.....	Nov. 11.
	Aaron Burr tried for treason, and acquitted.....	Sept.
	Bonaparte issued his "Milan Decree".....	Dec. 17.
	Embargo on American ships laid by Congress.....	Dec. 22.
1809.	Commerce with Britain and France interdicted by Congress, March 1.	
	James Madison inaugurated President.....	March 4.
1811.	Action between the frigate President and Little Belt.....	May 16.
	Battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana.....	Nov. 7.
1812.	Louisiana admitted into the Union.....	April 8.
	War against Great Britain proclaimed by the United States.....	June 19.
	Invasion of Canada by Gen. Hull.....	July 12.
	Surrender of Fort Mackinaw, Michigan.....	July 17.
	The first battle of Brownstown, Michigan.....	Aug. 5.
	The second battle of Brownstown.....	Aug. 9.
	Surrender of Detroit, Michigan, by Gen. Hull.....	Aug. 16.
	British sloop Alert taken by the frigate Essex.....	Aug. 13.
	British frigate Guerriere taken by the Constitution.....	Aug. 19.
	The battle of Queenstown, Canada.....	Oct. 13.
	British brig Frolic taken by the Wasp.....	Oct. 18.
	British frigate Macedonian taken by the United States.....	Oct. 25.
	British frigate Java taken by the Constitution.....	Dec. 29.
1813.	The battle of Frenchtown, Michigan.....	Jan. 22.
	British brig Peacock taken by the Hornet.....	Feb. 24.
	Madison commenced a second presidential term.....	March 4.
	The battle of York, Canada.....	April 27.
	Fort Meigs, on the Maumee, besieged by Proctor.....	May 1.
	The battle of Fort Meigs, Ohio.....	May 5.
	Fort George, Canada, taken by the Americans.....	May 27.
	The battle of Sackett's Harbor, New York.....	May 29.
	American frigate Chesapeake taken by the Shannon.....	June 1.
	The battle of Fort Stephenson, Ohio.....	Aug. 2.
	American brig Argus taken by the Pelican.....	Aug. 14.
	Creek War commenced by the massacre at Fort Mims.....	Aug. 30.
	British brig Boxer taken by the Enterprise.....	Sept. 5.
	Perry's victory on Lake Erie.....	Sept. 10.
	The battle of the Thames, Canada.....	Oct. 5.
	The battle of Chrysler's Field, Canada.....	Nov. 11.
1814.	The battle of Tohopeka, the last of the Creek War.....	March 27.
	American frigate Essex taken by the Phoebe and Cherub.....	March 22.
	The battle of La Colle Mill, Canada.....	March 30.

# CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY.

1814.	British brig Epervier taken by the Peacock.....	April 28.
	British sloop Reindeer taken by the American sloop Wasp.....	June 28.
	Fort Erie captured by the Americans.....	July 3.
	The battle of Chippewa, Canada.....	July 5.
	The battle of Lundy's Lane, or Bridgewater, Canada.....	July 25.
	The first battle of Fort Erie, Canada.....	Aug. 15.
	The battle of Bladensburg, Maryland.....	Aug. 24.
	The city of Washington taken by the British.....	Aug. 24.
	British sloop Avon taken by the American sloop Wasp.....	Sept. 1.
	McDonough's victory on Lake Champlain.....	Sept. 11.
	The battle of Plattsburg, New York.....	Sept. 11.
	The battle of North Point, Maryland.....	Sept. 12.
	The battle of Fort McHenry, Maryland.....	Sept. 13.
	The battle of Fort Bowyer, Alabama.....	Sept. 15.
	The second battle of Fort Erie, Canada.....	Sept. 17.
	The British driven from Pensacola by Gen. Jackson.....	Nov. 7.
	The battle on Lake Borgne, Louisiana.....	Dec. 14.
	Hartford Convention.....	Dec.
	The battle nine miles from New Orleans.....	Dec. 23.
	Treaty of peace between the United States and Gt. Britain.....	Dec. 24.
1815.	The battle of New Orleans.....	Jan. 8.
	American frigate President captured by a British squadron.....	Jan. 15.
	The Cyanne and Levant taken by the Constitution.....	Feb. 20.
	The British brig Penguin taken by the Hornet.....	March 23.
	War with Algiers declared by Congress.....	March.
	Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers.....	May.
1816.	Bank of United States re-chartered for twenty years.....	April 19.
	Indiana admitted into the Union.....	Dec. 11.
1817.	James Monroe inaugurated President.....	March 4.
	Mississippi admitted into the Union.....	Dec. 10.
	The Seminoles and Creeks commenced depredations.....	
1818.	General Jackson went against the hostile Indians.....	March.
	Pensacola seized by General Jackson.....	May 24.
	Illinois admitted into the Union.....	Dec. 3.
1819.	Alabama admitted into the Union.....	Dec. 14.
1820.	Maine admitted into the Union.....	March 15.
	Florida ceded to the United States by Spain.....	Oct.
1821.	Missouri admitted into the Union.....	Aug. 10.
1824.	Lafayette visited the United States.....	Aug.
1825.	John Quincy Adams inaugurated President.....	March 4.
1826.	Death of the two ex-presidents, Adams and Jefferson.....	July 4.
1829.	Andrew Jackson inaugurated President.....	March 4.
1831.	Death of ex-president Monroe.....	July 4.
1832.	"The Black Hawk War." "Nullification" in South Carolina.	
1833.	Removal of the government funds from the United States Bank, Oct.	
1835.	War with the Seminoles commenced. Gen. Thompson and friends massacred by the Seminoles.....	Dec. 28.
	Major Dade and party massacred by the Seminoles.....	Dec. 28.
1836.	Arkansas admitted into the Union.....	June 15.
1837.	Michigan admitted into the Union.....	Jan. 26.
	Martin Van Buren inaugurated President.....	March 4.
	The battle of Okechobee, Florida.....	Dec. 25.
1841.	William Henry Harrison inaugurated President.....	March 4.
	Death of William Henry Harrison.....	April 4.
	John Tyler inaugurated President.....	April 6.
1842.	The War with the Seminoles terminated. The "Dorr Rebellion" in Rhode Island.	
1845.	Joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas signed.....	March 1.
	James K. Polk inaugurated President.....	March 4.
	Florida admitted into the Union.....	March 3.
	Texas admitted into the Union.....	Dec. 29.

1846.	Thornton's party captured by the Mexicans, Texas .....	April 23.
	Fort Brown bombarded by the Mexicans .....	May.
	The battle of Palo Alto, Texas .....	May 8.
	The battle of Resaca de la Palma, Texas .....	May 9.
	Congress declared "war existed by the act of Mexico" .....	May 11.
	Taylor crossed the Rio Grande and took Matamoras .....	May 13.
	Monterey, Mexico, surrendered to Gen. Taylor .....	Sept. 24.
	The battle of Bracito, Mexico .....	Dec. 25.
	Iowa admitted into the Union .....	Dec. 23.
1847	The battle of Buena Vista, Mexico .....	Feb. 23.
	The battle of Sacramento, Mexico .....	Feb. 23.
	The surrender of Vera Cruz to General Scott .....	March 27.
	The battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico .....	April 13.
	The battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico .....	Aug. 20.
	The battle of Molina del Rey, Mexico .....	Sept. 8.
	The battle of Chapultepec, Mexico .....	Sept. 13.
	City of Mexico entered by the Americans, under Scott .....	Sept. 14.
	The battle of Huamantla, Mexico .....	Oct. 9.
1848.	Treaty of peace signed at Gaudaloupe, Hidalgo .....	Feb. 2.
	Wisconsin admitted into the Union .....	May 29.
1849.	Zachary Taylor inaugurated President .....	March 5.
1850.	The death of President Taylor .....	July 9.
	Fillard Fillmore inaugurated President .....	July 10.
	California admitted into the Union .....	Sept. 9.
1853.	Franklin Pierce inaugurated President .....	March 4.
1854.	"Kansas-Nebraska Bill" passed .....	June.
1857.	James Buchanan inaugurated President .....	March 4.
1858.	Minnesota admitted into the Union .....	May 11.
1859.	Oregon admitted into the Union .....	Feb. 14.
	John Brown's raid into Virginia .....	Oct. 16.
1860.	Secession Ordinance passed by South Carolina .....	Dec. 20.
1861.	Secession of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, and North Carolina declared.	
	Steamer Star of the West, off Charleston, fired into .....	Jan. 9.
	Kansas admitted into the Union .....	Jan. 23.
	"Southern Confederacy" formed at Montgomery, Alabama .....	Feb. 4.
	Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederacy .....	Feb. 13.
	Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of the United States .....	Mar. 4.
	Fort Sumter attacked by the Confederates .....	April 12, 13.
	President Lincoln calls for 75,000 troops .....	April 15.
	Volunteer troops attacked in Baltimore .....	April 19.
	The President issues a second call for troops .....	May 4.
	Confederate victory at Big Bethel, Virginia .....	June 10.
	Union victory at Romney, Virginia .....	June 11.
	Union victory at Booneville, Missouri .....	June 17.
	Meeting of Congress in extra session .....	July 4.
	Battle of Carthage, Missouri .....	July 5.
	Battle of Rich Mountain, Virginia .....	July 11.
	Battle near Centreville, Virginia .....	July 13.
	Confederate Congress meets at Richmond .....	July 20.
	Battle of Bull Run, Virginia .....	July 21.
	Battle of Dug Spring, Missouri .....	Aug. 2.
	Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri .....	Aug. 10.
	Forts Hatteras and Clark, North Carolina, captured .....	Aug. 29.
	Confederates take Lexington, Missouri .....	Sept. 20.
	Battle of Edwards' Ferry, or Ball's Bluff, Virginia .....	Oct. 21.
	Capture of Port Royal entrance by Union fleet .....	Nov. 7.
	Battle of Belmont, Missouri .....	Nov. 7.
	Mason and Slidell taken from English steamer .....	Nov. 8.
1862.	Battle of Mill Spring, Kentucky .....	Jan. 19.
	Fort Henry captured by Union fleet .....	Feb. 6.
	Roanoke Island captured by Union forces .....	Feb. 8.

1862.	Fort Donelson captured by Union forces.....	Feb. 16.
	Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas.....	March 6, 8.
	U.S. vessels Congress and Cumberland sunk by the Merrimac.....	March 8.
	Engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac.....	March 9.
	Newbern, North Carolina, captured by Union troops.....	March 14.
	Battle at Winchester, Virginia.....	March 23.
	Battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tennessee.....	April 6, 7.
	Capture of Island No. 10, Mississippi River.....	April 7.
	Fort Pulaski, Georgia, captured by Union fleet.....	April 11.
	New Orleans captured by Union forces.....	April 25.
	Battle of Williamsburg, Virginia.....	May 3.
	Norfolk, Virginia, surrendered to the Unionists.....	May 10.
	Confederates retreat from Corinth, Mississippi.....	May 28, 29.
	Battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks.....	May 31, June 1.
	Memphis, Tennessee, surrendered to the Unionists.....	June 6.
	Seven days' contest on the Virginia peninsula.....	June 25 to July 1.
	The President calls for 300,000 more troops.....	July 1.
	Battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia.....	Aug. 9.
	Pope's battles between Manassas and Washington.....	Aug. 23, 30.
	Battle near Richmond, Kentucky.....	Aug. 30.
	Invasion of Maryland by Lee's army.....	Sept. 5.
	Battle of South Mountain, Maryland.....	Sept. 14.
	Harper's Ferry surrendered to the Confederates.....	Sept. 15.
	Battle of Antietam, Maryland.....	Sept. 17.
	Battle of Munfordsville, Kentucky.....	Sept. 17.
	Battle of Iuka, Mississippi.....	Sept. 19.
	Battle of Corinth, Mississippi.....	Oct. 4.
	Battle of Perryville, Kentucky.....	Oct. 8.
	Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia.....	Dec. 13.
	Union repulse at Vicksburg, Mississippi.....	Dec. 29.
	Battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro', Tennessee.....	Dec. 31.
1863.	The President's Emancipation Proclamation issued.....	Jan. 1.
	Battle of Murfreesboro' resumed and ended.....	Jan. 2.
	Arkansas Post captured by Union forces.....	Jan. 11.
	Bombardment of Fort Sumter, South Carolina.....	April 7.
	Union cavalry raid, under Grierson, in Mississippi.....	April.
	Battle at Port Gibson, Mississippi.....	May 1.
	Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.....	May 2, 3.
	Battle of Raymond, Mississippi.....	May 12.
	Union victory near Jackson, Mississippi.....	May 14.
	Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi.....	May 16.
	Battle at Big Black River, Mississippi.....	May 17.
	Second invasion of Maryland by Lee's army.....	June.
	West Virginia admitted into the Union.....	June 20.
	Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.....	July 1-3.
	Vicksburg surrendered by the Confederates.....	July 4.
	Port Hudson surrendered by the Confederates.....	July 8.
	Great riot in New York.....	July 13-16.
	Morgan defeated near Kyger's Creek, Ohio.....	July 21.
	Morgan captured near New Lisbon, Ohio.....	July 26.
	Fort Wagner, South Carolina, captured by Union troops.....	Sept. 6.
	Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia.....	Sept. 19, 20.
	Knoxville, Tennessee, invested by the Confederates.....	Nov. 18.
	Union victory at Lookout Mountain, Georgia.....	Nov. 24.
	Union victory at Missionary Ridge, Georgia.....	Nov. 25.
	Union victory at Knoxville, Kentucky.....	Nov. 29.
1864.	The President orders a draft for more men.....	Feb. 1.
	Battle of Olustee, Florida.....	Feb. 20.
	Grant created Lieutenant-General.....	March 3.
	Fort De Russy, Louisiana, captured by Union troops.....	March 14.
	Battle of Cane River, Louisiana.....	March 26.
	Battle of Mansfield, or Sabine Cross Roads, Louisiana.....	April 8.



1864.	Battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana .....	April 9.
	Fort Pillow, Tennessee, captured by the Confederates .....	April 12.
	Plymouth, N. C., surrendered to the Confederates .....	April 20.
	Army of the Potomac commenced a forward movement .....	May 3.
	Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia .....	May 5-7.
	March from Chattanooga against Atlanta commenced .....	May 7.
	Battles near Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia .....	May 7, 12.
	Battle of Resaca, Georgia .....	May 15.
	Battle of Newmarket, Virginia .....	May 15.
	Army of the Potomac crossed to south side of the James .....	June 14.
	Battle between the Kearsarge and Alabama .....	June 19.
	Invasion of Maryland by Early's army .....	July 5.
	Battle of Monocacy, Maryland .....	July 9.
	The President calls for 500,000 volunteers .....	July 18.
	Battles before Atlanta, Georgia .....	July 20, 22, 28.
	Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, sacked and burned .....	July 30.
	Explosion of mine and Union repulse at Petersburg .....	July 30.
	Confederates defeated in Mobile Bay, Alabama .....	Aug. 5.
	Weldon railroad seized by Union troops .....	Aug. 18.
	Atlanta, Georgia, captured by Union army .....	Sept. 2.
	Battle of Winchester, Virginia .....	Sept. 19.
	Battle of Fisher's Hill, Virginia .....	Sept. 22.
	Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia .....	Oct. 19.
	Confederate ram Albemarle destroyed by torpedo .....	Oct. 23.
	Plymouth, North Carolina, recaptured by Union troops .....	Oct. 31.
	Nevada admitted into the Union .....	Oct. 31.
	Battle of Franklin, Tennessee .....	Nov. 30.
	Battle near Nashville, Tennessee .....	Dec. 16.
	Savannah, Georgia, captured by Union army .....	Dec. 21.
1865.	Fort Fisher, North Carolina, captured by Union troops .....	Jan. 15.
	Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery passed .....	Jan. 31.
	Columbia, South Carolina, captured by Union troops .....	Feb. 17.
	Charleston, South Carolina, captured by Union troops .....	Feb. 18.
	Wilmington, North Carolina, captured by Union troops .....	Feb. 22.
	Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina .....	March 19, 20.
	Battle near Goldsboro', North Carolina .....	March 21.
	Battle of Fort Steadman, Virginia .....	March 25.
	Petersburg and Richmond captured .....	April 3.
	Surrender of Lee's army .....	April 9.
	Mobile, Alabama, captured by Union forces .....	April 13.
	President Lincoln assassinated .....	April 14.
	Andrew Johnson inaugurated President .....	April 15.
	Surrender of Johnston's army .....	April 26.
	Jefferson Davis captured in Georgia .....	May 10.
	Close of the Great Rebellion.	
	Slavery declared abolished .....	Dec. 18.
1867.	Nebraska admitted into the Union .....	March 1.
	Alaska purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000 .....	June 20.
1868.	The House of Representatives impeached President Johnson, Feb. 24.	
	The President was declared acquitted .....	April 26.
1869.	Ulysses S. Grant inaugurated President .....	March 4.
1871.	The "Alabama Treaty" was concluded .....	May 2.
	The great fire of Chicago occurred .....	Oct. 8, 9, 10.
1876.	The Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.	
	The "World's Fair" in Philadelphia .....	May 10 to Nov. 10.
	Colorado admitted into the Union .....	Aug. 1.
1877.	Rutherford B. Hayes inaugurated President .....	March 5.
1881.	James A. Garfield inaugurated President .....	March 4.
	" " " shot by Chas. J. Guiteau, at Washington .....	July 2.
	" " " died at Long Branch .....	Sept. 19.
	Chester A. Arthur inaugurated President .....	Sept. 20.

## A BRIEF LIST

OF

## MYTHOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL NAMES

IN THE FABULOUS HISTORY OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.

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- Achates** (a-kă'tēz). The faithful friend of Æneas, the hero of Virgil's *Æneid*.
- Acheron** (ak'e-ron). The son of Sol and Terra, changed by Jupiter into a river of hell, or the infernal regions;—used also for hell itself.
- Achilles** (a-kil'lēz). A Greek, who signalized himself in the war against Troy; and having been dipped by his mother in the River Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, but was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.
- Actæon** (ak-tē'on). The son of Aristæus, and a famous hunter, who, having surprised Diana as she was bathing, was turned by her into a stag, and killed by his own dogs.
- Adonis** (a-dō'nis). A beautiful youth beloved by Venus. He was killed by a wild boar. When wounded, Venus sprinkled nectar into his blood, from which flowers sprang up.
- Egeus** (e-jē'us). A king of Athens, who threw himself into the sea, which after him was called the *Ægean Sea*.
- Egis** (ē'jis). A shield given by Jupiter to Minerva.
- Æneas** (e-nē'as). A Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus, the hero of Virgil's poem, the *Æneid*.
- Eolus** (ē'o-lus). The god of the winds and storms.
- Esculapius** (es-ku-lă'pe-us). The god of medicine, and the son of Apollo, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life.
- Agamemnon** (ag-a-men'non). King of Mycenæ and Argæ, brother to Menelaus, and commander-in-chief of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.
- Aganippe** (ag-a-nip'pe). A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses.
- Ajax** (ă'jaks). The son of Telamon, and, next to Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war.
- Albion** (al'be-on). The son of Neptune, who went into Britain, where he established a kingdom.
- Alceste, or Alcestis** (al-ses'te, or -tis). The daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, brought back from hell by Hercules.
- Alcides** (al-si'dēz). A patronymic or title of Hercules.
- Alecto** (a-lek'to). One of the three Furies.
- Ammon** (am'mon). A title of Jupiter.
- Amphion** (am-fī'on). The son of Jupiter and Antiope, who built the city of Thebes by the music of his harp. He and his brother Zethus are said to have invented music.
- Amphitrite** (am-fe-tri'te). The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, goddess of the sea, and wife to Neptune.
- Andromache** (an-drom'a-ke). The daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes, and wife of Hector.
- Andromeda** (an-drom'e-da). The daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, who, contesting with Juno and the Nereids for beauty, was exposed to a sea-monster, but was rescued and married by Perseus.
- Antæus** (an-tē'us). The son of Neptune and Terra, a famous giant, killed by Hercules.

- Antigone** (an-tig'o-ne). The daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, famous for her filial piety.
- Apollo** (a-pol'lo). The son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, eloquence, medicine, and the fine arts.
- Arachne** (a-rak'ne). A Lydian virgin, turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.
- Arethusa** (ar-e-thu'sa). One of Diana's nymphs, the daughter of Nerens and Doris, who was changed into a fountain.
- Argus** (ar-gus). The son of Arestor, said to have a hundred eyes; but being killed by Mercury when appointed by Juno to guard Io, she put his eyes on the tail of a peacock.
- Ariadne** (a-re-ad'ne). The daughter of Minos, who, from love to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread which guided him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and she became his wife; but being afterwards deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus, and made his priestess.
- Arion** (a-ri'on). A lyric poet of Methymna, who, in his voyage to Italy, saved his life from the cruelty of the mariners by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.
- Astræa** (as-tre'a). The goddess of justice; changed into the constellation Virgo.
- Atalanta** (at-a-lan'ta). A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry that one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.
- Atlas** (at'las). One of the Titans, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was turned into a mountain by Perseus.
- Aurora** (au-rô'ra). The goddess of the morning.
- Bacchantes** (bak-kan'téz). Priestesses of Bacchus.
- Bacchus** (bak'us). The son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine and of drunkards.
- Bellerophon** (bel-ler'o-fon). The son of Glauco, king of Egypt, very beautiful. With the aid of the horse Pegasus, he destroyed the Chimæra.
- Bellona** (bel-lô'na). The goddess of war, and sister of Mars.
- Belus** (bê'lus). The son of Neptune and Libya, and one of the first kings of Babylon or Assyria, to whose statue divine honors were paid, and to whom a magnificent temple was built.
- Boreas** (bô're-as). The son of Astræus and Aurora; the name of the north wind.
- Briareus** (bri-â're-us). A giant that warred against heaven, and was feigned to have had fifty heads and one hundred hands.
- Busiris** (bu-si'ris). The son of Neptune and Libya, a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses with human flesh, and was killed by Hercules.
- Byblis** (bib'lis). The daughter of Miletus, who wept herself into a fountain through love of her brother Caunus.
- Cacus** (kâ'kus). The son of Vulcan, a most notorious robber, slain by Hercules for stealing his oxen.
- Cadmus** (kad'mus). The son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, the founder of the city of Thebes, and the reputed inventor of sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet.
- Calliope** (kal-li'o-pe). One of the Muses, who presided over eloquence and epic poetry.
- Calypso** (ka-lip'so). One of the Oceanides, and one of the daughters of Atlas, who reigned in the island Ogygia, and entertained Ulysses.
- Camilla** (ka-mil'la). A famous queen of the Volsci, who opposed Æneas on his landing in Italy.
- Capaneus** (kap'a-neüs). A famous Grecian, killed by a stone at the siege of Thebes.
- Cassandra** (kas-san'dra). The daughter of Priam and Hecuba, endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo.

- Castalides** (kas-tal'i-dēs). The Muses, so called from the fountain Castalina, at the foot of Parnassus.
- Castor** (kas'tor). A son of Jupiter and Leda. He and his twin brother Pollux shared immortality alternately, and were formed into the constellation Gemini.
- Cecrops** (sē'krops). A very rich Egyptian, the founder and first king of Athens, who instituted marriage, altars, and sacrifices.
- Centaurs** (sen'taurs). A people of Thessaly, half men and half horses, vanquished by Theseus.
- Cerberus** (ser'be-rus). The three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gates of hell. Hercules overcame and brought him away.
- Ceres** (sē'rēz). The daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and goddess of corn, harvest, and flowers.
- Charon** (kā'ron). The son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell, who conducted the souls of the dead, in a boat, over the Rivers Styx and Acheron.
- Charybdis** (ka-rib'dis). A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a very dangerous gulf or whirlpool on the coast of Sicily.
- Chiron** (ki'ron). The son of Saturn and Philyra, a Centaur, who was preceptor to Achilles, taught Æsculapius physic, and Hercules astronomy; and who was made the constellation Sagittarius.
- Chryseis** (kri-se'is). The daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, famed for beauty and for her skill in embroidery. She fell to Agamemnon's lot in the cause of the Trojan war, but was afterwards restored, in order to stop a plague amongst the Grecians, which Apollo had sent at the request of her father.
- Circe** (sir'se). The daughter of Sol and Perse, a noted enchantress.
- Clio** (kli'o). One of the Muses. She presided over history.
- Clytemnestra** (klit-em-nes'tra). The faithless wife of Agamemnon, killed by her son Orestes for her crimes.
- Comus** (kō'mus). The god of revelry, feasting, and jollity.
- Crocus** (krō'kus). A young man who was enamored of the nymph Smilax, and changed into the flower of the name of crocus.
- Cræsus** (krē'sus). The king of Lydia, and the richest man of his time.
- Cupid** (kū-pid). The son of Mars and Venus, a celebrated deity; the god of love, and love itself.
- Cybele** (sib'e-le). The daughter of Cælus and Terra, the wife of Saturn, and the mother of the gods.
- Cyclops** (si'klops). Vulcan's workmen, giants who had only one eye, in the middle of their forehead, and were slain by Apollo in a pique against Jupiter.
- Dædalus** (dē'da-lus). A most ingenious artist and artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, axe, glue, plumb-line, saw, and masts and sails for ships.
- Danaides** (da-nā'i-dēz). The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom, except Hypermnestra, killed their husbands on the first night after marriage, and were therefore doomed to draw water out of a deep well, and eternally to pour it into a cask full of holes.
- Daphne** (daf'ne). The daughter of the River Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree.
- Daphnis** (daf'nis). A shepherd of Sicily, and son of Mercury. He was educated by the nymphs, and inspired by the Muses with the love of poetry.
- Dardanus** (dar'da-nus). The son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of Troy.
- Deidamia** (de-id-a-mi'ā). The daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, wife of Achilles, and mother of Pyrrhus.
- Delphobus** (de-ifo-bus). The son of Priam and Hecuba, who married Helena after the death of Paris, but was betrayed by her to the Greeks.



- Dejalra** (dej-a-ní'ra). The daughter of Ceneus, and wife of Hercules, who killed herself in despair, because her husband burnt himself to avoid the torment occasioned by the poisoned shirt that she had given him to regain his love, according to the direction of Nessus, the centaur, from whom she received it.
- Delos** (de'los). An island in the Ægean Sea, where Apollo was born, and where he had a famous oracle.
- Delphi** (del'fi). A city of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo.
- Deucalion** (deu-ká'h-on). The son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and repopled the world by throwing stones behind them, as directed by the oracle.
- Diana** (di-a'na). The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the goddess of hunting, chastity, and marriage.
- Dictynna** (dic-tin'na). A nymph of Crete, and one of the attendants of Diana.
- Dido** (di do). The queen of Carthage, daughter of Belus, and wife of Sichæus. She built Carthage, and, according to Virgil, entertained Æneas on his voyage to Italy, and stabbed herself through despair, because Æneas left her.
- Diomedes** (di-o-mé'dez). The son of Tydeus, and king of Ætolia, who gained great reputation at Troy, and who, with Ulysses, &c., carried off the Palladium.
- Dirce** (dir'se). The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, dragged to death by a mad bull.
- Draco** (dra'ko). An Athenian lawgiver, so severe as to punish every crime with death.
- Dryades** (dri'a-dēz). Nymphs who presided over the woods.
- Echo** (ek'o). The daughter of Aer, or Air, and Tellus, who pined away through love for Narcissus.
- Electra** (e-lek'tra). The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who instigated her brother Orestes to revenge their father's death upon their mother and Ægisthus.
- Elysium** (e-liz'h'e-um). The happy residence of the virtuous after death.
- Enceladus** (en-sel'a-dus). The son of Titan and Terra, and the strongest of the giants, who conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven.
- Endymion** (en-dim'i-on). A shepherd and an astronomer of Caria, condemned to a sleep of thirty years.
- Epeus** (e-pē-us). An artist, who made the Trojan horse, and invented the sword and buckler.
- Erato** (er'a-to). One of the Muses:—she presided over lyric and amorous poetry.
- Erebus** (er'e-bus). The son of Chaos and Nox, an infernal deity:—a river of hell, and often used by the poets for hell itself.
- Erinnys** (e-rin'nys). The Greek name for the Eumenides, or Furies.
- Eumenides** (u-men'i dēz). A name of the Furies.
- Euphorbus** (u-for'bus). The son of Panthous, slain by Menelaus in the Trojan war.
- Euphrosyne** (u-fros'e-ne). One of the three Graces.
- Euryale** (u-ri'a-le). A queen of the Amazons:—also one of the three Gorgons.
- Euryalus** (u-ri'a-lus). A Peloponnesian chief in the Trojan war:—also a Trojan and a friend of Nisus, for whose loss Æneas was inconsolable.
- Eurydice** (ū-rid'i-se). The wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent on her marriage day.
- Eurylochus** (ū-ril'o-kus). One of the companions of Ulysses, and the only one who was not changed by Circe into a hog.
- Eurytheus** (ū-ri's'the-us). The son of Sthenelus, and king of Mycenæ, who, at Juno's instigation, set his brother Hercules twelve difficult labors.
- Enterpe** (ū-tar'pe). One of the Muses,—the one who presided over music.

- Fates (fâtes).** Powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and the life of mankind, were the three daughters of Nox and Erebus, named Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Clotho was supposed to hold the distaff, Lachesis to draw the thread of human life, and Atropos to cut it off.
- Fauna (faw'na).** A Roman deity, the wife of Faunus.
- Fauni (faw'ni).** Rural deities, described as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human.
- Faunus (faw'nus).** A king of Italy about thirteen hundred years B. C.; fond of agriculture, and revered as a deity.
- Flora (flô'ra).** The goddess of flowers and gardens.
- Fortuna (for-tâ'na).** A powerful deity, the goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches and poverty, happiness and misery;—said to be blind.
- Furies (fâ'ries).** The three daughters of Nox and Acheron, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra.
- Galatæa (gal-a-tô'a).** A sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doria, passionately loved by Polyphemus.
- Ganymede (gan'e-mêdo).** The son of Tros, king of Troy, whom Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, snatched up and made his cup-bearer, instead of Hebe.
- Geryon (jê're-on).** A monster, represented as having three bodies and three heads, and as having fed his oxen with human flesh, and was therefore killed by Hercules.
- Gordias (gor'de-us).** A husbandman, but afterwards king of Phrygia, remarkable for tying a knot of cords, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so very intricate a manner, that Alexander, unable to unravel it, cut it asunder.
- Gorgons (gor'gons).** The three daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, named Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa. Their bodies were covered with impenetrable scales, their hair entwined with serpents; they had only one eye betwixt them, and they could change into stones those whom they looked on.
- Graces (grâ'sez).** Three goddesses, represented as beautiful, modest virgins, and constant attendants on Venus.
- Harpies (har'pêz).** The three daughters of Neptune and Terra, named Aello, Celæno, and Ocypete, winged monsters with the faces of virgins, the bodies of vultures, and hands armed with claws.
- Hebe (hê'be).** The daughter of Juno, goddess of youth, and Jupiter's cup-bearer, banished from heaven on account of an unlucky fall.
- Hector (hek'tor).** The son of Priam and Hecuba, the most valiant of the Trojans, and slain by Achilles.
- Hecuba (hek'u-ba).** The daughter of Dimas, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam, who tore her eyes out for the loss of her children.
- Helen (hel'en).** The daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus, the most beautiful woman of her age, who, running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.
- Helius (hel'e-nus).** The son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks for his skill in divination.
- Helle (hel'le).** The daughter of Athamas, who, flying from her stepmother Ino, was drowned in the Pontic Sea, and gave it the name of Hellespont.
- Hercules (her'ku-lêz).** The son of Jupiter and Alcmena, the most famous hero of antiquity, remarkable for his great strength.
- Hermione (her-mi'o-ne).** The daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus, who was changed into a serpent.
- Hero (hê'ro).** A beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, and priestess of Venus, whom Leander of Abydos loved so tenderly that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but at length being unfortunately drowned, she threw herself, in despair, into the sea.
- Hesione (he-si'o-ne).** The daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, delivered from a sea-monster by Hercules.

- Hesperides** (hes-per'i-dēz). Three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, who guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.
- Hesperus** (hes'per-us). The son of Japetus, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.
- Hippolytus** (hip-pol'e-tus). The son of Theseus and Antiope, or Hippolyte, who was restored to life by Æsculapius, at the request of Diana.
- Hippomenes** (hip-pom'e-nēz). A Grecian prince, who, beating Atalanta in the race by throwing golden apples before her, married her. They were changed by Cybele into lions.
- Hyacinthus** (hi-a-sin'thus). A beautiful boy, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the Hyacinth.
- Hydra** (hi'dra). A celebrated monster, or serpent, with nine, or, according to some, a hundred heads, which infested the Lake Lerna. It was killed by Hercules.
- Hymen** (hi men). The son of Bacchus and Venus, and god of marriage.
- Icarus** (ik'a-rus). The son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, and soaring too high, melted the wax of his wings, and fell into the sea,—thence called the Icarian Sea.
- Io** (i'o). The daughter of Inachus and Ismene, turned by Jupiter into a cow, and worshipped after her death, by the Egyptians, under the name of Isis.
- Iphigenia** (if-i-je-ni'a). The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and a priestess of Diana.
- Iris** (i'ris). The daughter of Thaumás and Electra, one of the Oceanides, and messenger of Juno, who turned her into a rainbow.
- Ixion** (iks-i'on). A king of Thessaly, the father of the Centaurs, who killed his own sister, and was punished by being fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round.
- Janus** (jā'nus). The son of Apollo and Creusa, and first king of Italy, who, receiving the banished Saturn, was rewarded by him with the knowledge of husbandry, and of things past and future.
- Jason** (jā'son). The leader of the Argonauts, who obtained the golden fleece at Colchis.
- Juno** (jū'no). The daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister and wife of Jupiter, the great queen of heaven, and of all the gods, and goddess of marriages and births.
- Jupiter** (jū'pe-ter). The son of Saturn and Ops, the supreme deity of the heathen world, the most powerful of all the gods, and governor of all things.
- Laocoon** (la-ok'o-on). The son of Priam and Hecuba, and high priest of Apollo, who opposed the reception of the wooden horse into Troy.
- Laomedon** (la-om'e-don). A king of Troy, killed by Hercules, for denying him his daughter Hesione after he had delivered her from the sea-monster, to which she had been exposed, on account of her father's refusal to pay Neptune and Apollo for building the city walls.
- Lares** (lā'rēz). Inferior gods at Rome, who presided over houses and families.
- Latona** (la-tō'na). The daughter of Cœus the Titan and Phœbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana.
- Leda** (lē'da). The mother of Castor and Pollux, of Helen and Clytemnestra.
- Lucifer** (lū'se-fer). The name of the planet Venus, or morning star; said to be the son of Jupiter and Aurora.
- Lucina** (lu-si'na). A daughter of Jupiter and Juno, and a goddess who presided over childbirth.
- Luna** (lū'na). The moon, the daughter of Hyperion and Terra.
- Medea** (me-dē'a). The daughter of Æetes, and a wonderful sorceress, or magician.

**Medusa** (me-dû'sa). One of the three Gorgons, whose hair Minerva changed into snakes. She was killed by Perseus.

**Melpomene** (mel-pom'e-ne). One of the Muses,—the one who presided over tragedy.

**Memnon** (mem'non). King of Æthiopia, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of Abydon, killed by Achilles for assisting Priam, and changed into a bird at the request of his mother.

**Menelaus** (men-e-lâ'us). The son of Atreus, king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helena.

**Mentor** (men'tor). The faithful friend of Ulysses, the governor of Telemachus, and the wisest man of his time.

**Mercury** (mer'ku-re). The son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and god of eloquence, commerce, and travelers.

**Minerva** (mi-ner'va). The goddess of wisdom, the arts, and war; produced from Jupiter's brain.

**Minotaur** (min'o-taur). A celebrated monster, half man and half bull, killed by Theseus.

**Mnemosyne** (ne-mos'e-ne). The goddess of memory, and the mother of the nine muses.

**Momus** (mō'mus). The son of Nox, and god of folly and pleasantry.

**Morpheus** (mor'fe-us). The minister of Nox and Somnus, and god of dreams.

**Naiads** (nâ'idz). Nymphs of streams and fountains.

**Nemesis** (nem'e-sis). One of the infernal deities, and goddess of vengeance.

**Neptune** (nep'tûne). The son of Saturn and Ops, god of the sea, and, next to Jupiter, the most powerful deity; represented with a trident in his right hand.

**Nestor** (nes'tor). The son of Neleus and Chloris, and king of Pylos and Messenia. He fought against the Centaurs, was distinguished in the Trojan war, and lived to a great age.

**Niobe** (ni'o-be). The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, who, preferring herself to Latona, had her fourteen children killed, and wept herself into a stone.

**Nox** (noks). One of the most ancient of the deities, and goddess of night.

**Oceanides** (ô-se-an'i-dêz). Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus; three thousand in number.

**Oceanus** (ô-sê'a-nus). A powerful deity of the sea, son of Cœlus and Terra.

**Orpheus** (or'fe-us). A celebrated Argonaut, whose skill in music is said to have been so great that he could make rocks, trees, &c., follow him.

**Osiris** (o-si'ris). The son of Jupiter, married to Io, and worshipped by the Egyptians under the form of an ox.

**Pan** (pan). The son of Mercury, and the god of shepherds, huntsmen, and the inhabitants of the country.

**Pandora** (pan-dô'ra). A celebrated woman, and, according to Hesiod, the first mortal female that ever lived. Jupiter gave her a box which contained all the evils and miseries of life; but with *hope* at the bottom.

**Paris** (par'is). The son of Priam and Hecuba, a most beautiful youth, who ran away with Helen, and thus occasioned the Trojan war.

**Pegasus** (peg'a-sus). A winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses, which sprung from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus cut off her head.

**Penates** (pe-nâ'têz). Small statues, or household gods.

**Penelope** (pe-nel'o-pe). A celebrated princess of Greece, wife of Ulysses, remarkable for her chastity and constancy in the long absence of her husband.

**Philomela** (fil-o-mê'la). The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.

**Pluto** (plû'to). The son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and the god of the infernal regions.

**Plutus** (plû'tus). The son of Jasion and Ceres, and the god of riches.

**Pomona** (po-mô'na). The goddess of gardens and fruit-trees.



- Priam** (prî'am). The last king of Troy, the son of Laomedon, under whose reign Troy was taken by the Greeks.
- Prometheus** (pro-mê'the-us). The son of Japetus. He is said to have stolen fire from heaven to animate two bodies which he had formed of clay; and he was therefore chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver.
- Proteus** (prô'te-us). The son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god and prophet, who possessed the power of changing himself into different shapes.
- Psyche** (sî'ke). A nymph beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.
- Pygmies** (pig'mies). A nation of dwarfs only a span high, carried away by Hercules.
- Remus** (rê'mus). The elder brother of Romulus, killed by him for ridiculing the city walls, which he had just erected.
- Rhadamanthus** (rad-a-man'thus). Son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, made one of the three infernal judges on account of his justice and goodness.
- Romulus** (rom'u-lus). The son of Mars and Ilia; he was thrown into the Tiber by his uncle, but was saved, with his twin brother Remus, by a shepherd; and he became the founder and first king of Rome.
- Semele** (sem'e-le). The daughter of Cadmus and Thebe, and mother of Bacchus.
- Semiramis** (se-mir'a-mis). The wife of Ninus, and celebrated queen of Assyria, who built the walls of Babylon, and was slain by her own son Ninus, and turned into a pigeon.
- Silenus** (si-lê'nus). The foster-father, master, and companion of Bacchus, who lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was every day inebriated.
- Sirens** (sî'rens). Sea-nymphs, or sea-monsters, the daughters of Oceanus and Amphitrite.
- Sisyphus** (sis'e-fus). The son of Æolus, a most crafty prince, killed by Theseus, and condemned by Pluto to roll up hill a large stone, which constantly fell back again.
- Somnus** (som'nus). The son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of sleep.
- Sphinx** (sfinks). A monster, who destroyed herself because Œdipus solved the enigma or riddle she proposed.
- Stentor** (sten'tor). A Grecian, whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of fifty men together.
- Sylvanus** (sil-vâ'nus). A god of the woods and forests.
- Tantalus** (tan'ta-lus). The son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia, who served up the limbs of his son Pelops to try the divinity of the gods.
- Tartarus** (tar'ta-rus). The part of the infernal regions in which the most impious and criminal were punished.
- Terpsichore** (terp-sik'o-re). One of the Muses:—she presided over dancing.
- Themis** (thê'mis). The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and goddess of justice.
- Tisiphone** (ti-sî'fo-ne). One of the three Furies.
- Titan** (tî'tan). The son of Cœlus and Terra, brother of Saturn, and one of the giants who warred against heaven.
- Tithonus** (ti-thô'nus). The son of Laomedon, loved by Aurora, and turned by her, in his old age, into a grasshopper.
- Triton** (trî'ton). The son of Neptune and Amphitrite, a powerful sea-god, and Neptune's trumpeter.
- Venus** (vô'nus). One of the most celebrated deities of the ancients, the wife of Vulcan, the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, and the mistress of the graces and of pleasures.
- Vertumnus** (ver-tum'nus). A deity of the Romans, who presided over spring and orchards, and who was the lover of Pomona.
- Vesta** (ves'ta). The sister of Ceres and Juno, the goddess of fire, and patroness of vestal virgins.
- Vulcan** (vul'kan). The god who presided over fire and workers in metal.

# HEADS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS.

## HEADS OF THE PRINCIPAL NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

Governments.	Rulers.	Title.	Yr. of Birth	Date of Accession.
Argentine Republic	Julio A. Roca	President	.....	June -, 1880
Austria-Hungary	Franz Joseph I.	Emperor	1830	Decr. 2, 1848
Belgium	Leopold II.	King	1835	Dec. 10, 1865
Bolivia	Nicholas Campero	President	.....	June 1, 1880
Brazil	Pedro II., Alcantara	Emperor	1825	April 7, 1831
Chili	Anibal Pinto	President	.....	Sept. 18, 1876
China	Kwong Shu	Emperor	1871	Jan. 12, 1873
Colombia	R. Nunez	President	.....	April 1, 1880
Costa Rica	Tomas Guardia	President	.....	Provisional.
Denmark	Christian IX.	King	1818	Nov. 15, 1863
Ecuador	Jose de Vintimilla	President	.....	Sept. 8, 1876
France	Francois PJulesGrevy	President	1813	Jan. 30, 1879
Germany	Wilhelm I.	Emperor	1797	Jan. 18, 1871
Anhalt	Friedrich	Duke	1831	May 22, 1871
Bavaria	Ludwig II.	King	1845	Mar. 10, 1864
Brunswick	Wilhelm I.	Duke	1806	Apl. 20, 1831
Lippe	G. F. Waldemar	Prince	1824	Decr. 8, 1875
Reuss-Greiz	Heinrich XXII	Prince	1846	Nov. 8, 1859
Reuss-Schleiz	Heinrich XIV.	Prince	1832	July 10, 1867
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernst	Duke	1826	Aug. 3, 1853
Saxe-Coburg & Gotha	Ernst II.	Duke	1818	Jan. 29, 1844
Saxe-Meiningen	Georg II.	Duke	1826	Sept. 30, 1866
Saxony	Albert	King	1828	Oct. 29, 1873
Schaumburg-Lippe	Adolf	Prince	1817	Nov. 21, 1860
Schwarzburg-Rudolph	Georg	Prince	1838	Nov. 26, 1869
Schwarzburg-Sonders	Gunther II.	Prince	1801	Aug. 19, 1835
Waldeck	Georg Victor	Prince	1839	July 17, 1880
Wurtemberg	Karl I.	King	1823	June 25, 1864
Gt. Britain & Ireland	Victoria I.	Queen & E. I	1819	June 20, 1837
Greece	Georgios I.	King	1845	June 6, 1863
Gautemala	J. Rufino Barrios	President	.....	May 7, 1873
Hawaiian Islands	Kalakaua I.	King	1836	Feb. 12, 1874
Honduras	M. A. Soto	President	.....	May 29, 1877
Italy	Humbert I.	King	1844	Jan. 9, 1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito	Mikado	1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Mexico	Manuel Gonzalez	President	.....	Decr. 1, 1880
Morocco	Muley-Hassan	Sultan	1831	Sept. 25, 1873
Netherlands	Willem III.	King	1817	Mar. 17, 1849
Nicaragua	Joaquin Zavala	President	.....	Mar. 1, 1879
Paraguay	Higinio Uriarte	President	.....	Apr. 12, 1877
Persia	Nassr-ed-Deen	Shah	1829	Sept. 10, 1848
Peru	Mariano Ignacio Prado	President	.....	Ang. 2, 1876
Portugal	Luis I.	King	1838	Nov. 11, 1861
Russia	Alexander III	Emperor	.....	Mar. 14, 1881
San Domingo	Bonaventura Baez	President	.....	Dec. 10, 1876
San Salvador	Rafael Zaldivar	President	.....	Apr. 30, 1876
Spain	Alfonso XII.	King	1857	Dec. 30, 1874
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II.	King	1829	Sept. 18, 1872
Switzerland	B. Hammer	President	.....	Jan. 1, 1879
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid-Khan	Sultan	1842	Aug. 31, 1876
Egypt	Tewfik Pacha	Khedive	1830	June 25, 1879
Roumania	Karl I., Domnu	Prince	1839	May 10, 1866
Servia	Milan IV., Obrenovic	Prince	1855	July 2, 1868
United States	Chester A. Arthur	President	.....	Sept. 20, 1881
Uruguay	F. A. Vidal	President	.....	Mar. 17, 1880
Venezuela	Guzman Blanco	President	.....	Feb. 28, 1870

## THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Myriameter . . . .	10,000 meters . . .	6,2137 miles.
Kilometer . . . .	1,000 meters . . .	0.62137 mile, or 3,280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometer . . . .	100 meters . . . .	3.8 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter . . . .	10 meters . . . .	39.37 inches.
Meter . . . . .	1 meter . . . .	39.37 inches.
Decimeter . . . .	.1 meter . . . .	3.937 inches.
Centimeter . . . .	.01 meter . . . .	.3937 inch.
Millimeter . . . .	.001 meter . . . .	.0394 inch.

## MEASURES OF SURFACE.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Hectare . . . .	10,000 square meters . . .	2.471 acres.
Are . . . . .	100 square meters . . .	119.6 square yards.
Centare . . . .	1 square meter . . . .	1550 square inches.

## MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOM. IN USE.	
NAMES.	NO. OF LITERS.	CUBIC MEASURE.	DRY MEASURE.	LIQUID OR WINE MEASURE.
Kiloliter, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter. . .	1.308 cub. yds.	264.17 gals.
Hectoliter . . . .	100	.1 cubic meter . .	2 bu. & 3.35 pks.	26.417 gals.
Decaliter . . . .	10	10 cubic decimeters	9.08 quarts . .	2.6417 gals.
Litre . . . . .	1	1 cubic decimeter .	.908 quarts . .	1.0567 qts.
Deciliter . . . .	.1	.1 cubic decimeter.	6.1022 cub. in.	.845 gill.
Centiliter . . . .	.01	10 cubic centimeters	.6102 cub. in.	.338 flu. oz.
Milliliter . . . .	.001	.1 cubic centimeter	.061 cub. in.	.27 flu. dr.

## WEIGHTS.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOM. IN USE.
NAMES.	NO. OF GRAMS.	WEIGHT OF WHAT QUANTITY OF WATER AT MAXIMUM DENSITY.	AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.
Millier, or Tonneau . . .	1,000,000	1 cubic meter . . . . .	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal . . . . .	100,000	1 hectoliter . . . . .	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram . . . . .	10,000	1 dekaliter . . . . .	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram, or Kilo. . . .	1,000	1 liter . . . . .	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram . . . . .	100	1 deciliter . . . . .	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram . . . . .	10	10 cubic centimeters . . .	.3527 ounce.
Gram . . . . .	1	1 cubic centimeter . . . .	15.432 grains.
Decigram . . . . .	.1	.1 cubic centimeter . . . .	1.5432 grain.
Centigram . . . . .	.01	10 cubic millimeters . . .	.1543 grain.
Milligram . . . . .	.001	1 cubic millimeter . . . .	.0154 grain.

## VOCABULARY OF BUSINESS.

- Abatement.** Amount taken off a bill.
- Acceptance.** Agreement to terms.
- Account.** Statement of goods, or indebtedness.
- Accountant.** A professional bookkeeper, or calculator.
- Account current.** A plain statement, or running account.
- Acquittance.** A written discharge, or receipt in full.
- Ad valorem.** According to value,—assessment for custom duty.
- Affidavit.** Declaration in writing, or oath before a magistrate.
- Annuity.** Sum paid periodically.
- Annul.** To make void; to cancel.
- Antedate.** To date beforehand.
- Appraiser.** A valuator.
- Arbitration.** Reference to persons chosen by the parties.
- Assessor.** A person who estimates property for taxation.
- Assets.** Funds of a person or firm in business.
- Assignee.** A person to whom an assignment is made.
- Assignment.** Conditional transfer of property for safe keeping.
- Assignor.** A person who makes an assignment.
- Audit.** Regular examination of books, vouchers, &c.
- Auditor.** A person who inspects and certifies accounts.
- Balance.** Difference between two accounts.
- Balance-sheet.** A paper containing a concise statement of an account.
- Balancing books.** Making a balance-sheet from the ledger.
- Bale.** A package of goods or produce.
- Bankbook.** Passbook of a bank.
- Banker.** A dealer in money.
- Bankrupt.** A person not able to pay his debts.
- Bank-stock.** Shares of a banking-company.
- Bear.** A person who strives to depress stocks, in order to buy up
- Bill of Entry.** A bill of goods entered at the custom-house.
- Bill of Exchange.** An order for the payment of money.
- Bill of Lading.** A receipt from a railroad, ship, &c., for goods as freight
- Billhead.** A printed form, with business, address, &c.
- Bill.** A detailed account of goods sold.
- Bill of Sale.** A contract, under seal, for the sale of goods.
- Bill of Sight.** A temporary form of entry at a custom-house, permitting goods to be provisionally landed for examination.
- Bills payable.** The name given by a merchant, or other person, to notes made and issued.
- Bills Receivable.** Notes taken or given in payment,—except one's own.
- Blank Credit.** Permission given by a firm or person to draw money on
- Bona Fide.** In good faith. [account.]
- Bond.** A note or deed given with pecuniary security.
- Bonded goods.** Goods for which bonds are given for the duties instead
- Bottomry Bond.** A mortgage on a vessel. [of money.]
- Bounty.** A bonus, or premium, given to encourage trade.
- Broker.** An agent, or factor.
- Bull.** A person who strives to raise the price of stocks in order to sell up.
- Bullion.** Uncoined gold or silver.
- Capital.** Stock in trade; the amount of assets.
- Capitalist.** A person having surplus cash, or large property.
- Capitation.** Poll-tax; tax levied on male adults.
- Case.** A box for holding goods or merchandise.
- Cash-book.** A book of entry for money paid out and taken in.
- Cash Credit.** Privilege of drawing money at a bank, obtained by depositing suitable security.
- Cashier.** A person having the charge of money.



- Chamber of Commerce.** An association of merchants for the encouragement and protection of trade.
- Charter.** The letting or hiring a ship by special contract.
- Check.** An order on a bank for payment on demand.
- Check-book.** A printed book of blank checks.
- Check-clerk.** A clerk who examines the accounts of other clerks.
- Circular.** A printed letter of advertisement.
- Closing an account.** Balancing the Dr. and Cr. sides by placing the difference on the smaller side under the name of "Balance," or "Profit and Loss," and drawing lines beneath.
- Clerk.** An assistant in a store, office, &c.
- Clearing.** Entering a ship at the custom-house, particulars of freight, &c.
- Clearance.** A certificate for clearing.
- Cocket.** A custom-house warrant to show goods have been entered.
- Collector.** A person authorized to receive money for another.
- Commerce.** The business of exchanging one commodity for another, &c.
- Commission.** The amount charged by an agent for transacting business for another.
- Company.** A number of persons associated in business.
- Consideration.** Bonus,—the sum given on account of anything.
- Consign.** To send goods to an agent, or factor, for sale.
- Consignee.** A person who receives goods in trust.
- Consignment.** Goods sent to a distance for sale by an agent.
- Consignor.** The person who consigns.
- Consols.** Public stocks in England.
- Consul.** A representative of a state in a foreign country whose duty it is to protect trade.
- Contra.** On the other side; *per contra*, a writing on the opposite side.
- Contraband goods.** Articles on which there are heavy duties, or articles wholly prohibited by Government.
- Contract.** An agreement between parties; a bargain.
- Contractor.** A person who bargains.
- Contribution.** Joint payment of money to an undertaking.
- Conveyance.** A legal document transferring land or property from one person to another.
- Copartner.** A person engaged in a partnership.
- Copying-ink.** Adhesive ink, prepared with gums, &c., for transferring writing.
- Copying-press.** An instrument for taking impressions from damp paper.
- Counter-entry.** An entry to the contrary.
- Counting-room.** A merchant's business-office.
- Currency.** Paper-money and coin established as the circulating medium of a country.
- Customs.** Taxes on goods imported or exported.
- Customer.** A regular buyer of goods at a stated price.
- Custom-house.** A place appointed to receive customs.
- Custom-house entry.** A statement made and fees paid in clearing a ship.
- Day-book.** A book for recording daily transactions.
- Days of Grace.** A period of three days, allowed by law or custom, beyond the fixed time of payment.
- Debit.** To make debtor in a person's books; a charge entered.
- Debit-side.** The left side of a ledger.
- Debt.** Something due to another.
- Debtor.** A person who owes another.
- Decimal.** A tenth part.
- Deed.** A legal instrument of agreement under seal.
- Default.** A failure of payment.
- Defaulter.** A person who makes away with goods intrusted to him.
- Defendant.** A person accused and summoned to answer to a charge in a
- Befleit** *2. 25. 10. 11.* (Court of law.

- Demurrage.** Forfeit-money for detaining a ship beyond the time of agree-  
**Deposit.** Money or goods intrusted to the care of others. [ment.  
**Depositor.** A person who has money in bank for safe keeping.  
**Depot.** A station; a warehouse for the reception of goods.  
**Depreciation.** A lessening in value.  
**Discount.** A sum thrown off the amount of a bill or note.  
**Discount-broker.** A person who gives money on notes of hand.  
**Discount-day.** The only day on which some banks discount.  
**Dispatch.** A letter or message by telegraph.  
**Dissolution.** A breaking-up of a partnership. [company.  
**Dividend.** Interest on stocks; a share of the proceeds of a joint-stock  
**Dock-dues.** Charges for the use of a dock. [nation.  
**Docket.** A ticket or mark on goods showing their measurement or desti-  
**Document.** An official writing.  
**Double-entry.** Books containing the debit and credit of every transaction.  
**Draft.** An order to pay money; a rough copy of a writing.  
**Draw.** To write an order on an order for money or goods.  
**Drawback.** An allowance or return of duty at the custom-house.  
**Drawee.** The person on whom the bill is drawn.  
**Drawer.** The person who draws a bill.  
**Drayage.** The charge made on goods hauled by a dray.  
**Drummer.** A person who solicits trade or custom for another.  
**Dry-goods.** The commercial name for cottons, woollens, laces, &c.  
**Duplicate.** A copy; a second article of the kind.
- Effects.** Goods; property on hand; the possessions of a person or firm.  
**Ejectment.** Forcing out; dispossession of houses or lands.  
**Embargo.** Restraint by Government preventing ships from leaving port.  
**Emporium.** A mart; a place of trade; a commercial city.  
**Engrosser.** One who takes the whole; a person who purchases such  
quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price; a forestaller.  
**Engrossing clerk.** A clerk who copies; a copyist.  
**Enterprise.** An adventure; a projected scheme. [landing.  
**Entry.** A record made in a business book; depositing a ship's papers on  
**Equity of Redemption.** An advantage allowed to a mortgagor to redeem.  
**Estimate.** To appraise, or value; to judge by inspection.  
**Exchange.** Giving one commodity for another; place of meeting of mer-  
chants, brokers, &c.; percentage on the sale of bills, &c.  
**Exchequer.** A treasury; pecuniary possessions in general.  
**Executor.** A person appointed to carry out the will of a testator.  
**Exhibit.** A voucher or document produced in court.  
**Expenditure.** Outlay for expenses; disbursement; expense.  
**Exporter.** A merchant who sends goods to another country for sale.  
**Exports.** Goods, wares, or merchandise, sent to another country for sale.  
**Express.** A regular and quick conveyance for packages, commissions, &c.
- Face.** The amount for which a note is drawn.  
**Fac-simile.** An exact copy, or likeness; a counterpart.  
**Factor.** An agent or broker; a commission-merchant, or consignee.  
**Failure.** A becoming insolvent; suspension of payment; bankruptcy.  
**Fancy goods.** Fabrics of various colors, patterns, &c., as ribbons, silks, &c.  
**Fare.** Charge for passage or conveyance of a person from place to place.  
**Fee.** Charge of a professional man for services; payment; gratuity.  
**Fee-simple.** A fee without conditions or limits; an absolute fee.  
**Fellowship.** Companionship; mutual association; partnership.  
**Finance.** Revenue; public money; funds.  
**Financier.** A person skilled in money matters, or financial operations.  
**Fire-insurance.** An indemnity against loss by fire.  
**Fire-policy.** The writing or instrument by which insurers engage to pay  
the insured for a loss sustained by fire.

- Firm.** The name, title, or style, under which a company transacts business.
- Flat.** Lacking life in commercial dealings; inactive; depressed; dull.
- Flush.** Full; abundance of money.
- Foreclose.** To cut off a mortgager from equity or redemption.
- Forestall.** To buy up goods before the regular time of sale.
- Forestaller.** A person who purchases provisions, or goods of any kind, before they come to the market, with a view to raise the price.
- Forwarder.** An agent who sends forward or transmits goods; a forwarding merchant. [another.]
- Forwarding-house.** A merchant who forwards goods from one place to another.
- Franking.** The privilege of sending letters, &c., through the post-office free of charge.
- Freight.** Lading or cargo of a ship, railroad-car, &c.
- Freightage.** Charge for transportation; expense of carriage.
- Freight-car.** A railroad-car for the transportation of merchandise.
- Freighter.** A person who charters and loads a ship; one whose business it is to receive and forward freight; one for whom freight is transported.
- Freight-train.** A railroad-train of freight-cars or goods-wagons.
- Funds.** The stock of a national debt; public securities;—ready money.
- Gauge.** To measure the contents of a cask, measure, or standard.
- Goods.** A general term for movables, but usually applied to merchandise.
- Grocer.** A trader who deals in tea, sugar, coffee, spices, liquors, fruits, &c.
- Gross.** The whole weight, with box, barrel, &c.;—twelve dozen.
- Guarantee.** A warranty; a security;—indemnity against loss.
- Gunny-bags.** Bags made of a kind of coarse sacking for holding coffee, &c.
- Hand.** A measure of the hand's breadth; four inches; a palm;—used in measuring the height of a horse.
- Harbor-dues.** Charges made for the use of a harbor.
- Hardware.** Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c.
- Honor.** To accept and pay a draft, bill of exchange, &c.
- Hypothecate.** To pledge as security; to mortgage personal property.
- Immovables.** Lands, houses, structures, fixtures, &c.
- Immunity.** Exemption from any charge, duty, office, tax, or imposition.
- Imported.** Brought from a foreign country.
- Importer.** A merchant who brings goods from another country.
- Income.** Receipts; gains from trade, labor, &c.
- Income-tax.** A tax upon a person's incomes, emoluments, profits, &c.
- Indorsement.** A writing on the back of a note of hand, bill, or other paper, as a person's name, an order for or a receipt of payment, &c.
- Indorser.** The person by whom a note of hand, check, &c., is indorsed.
- Insolvent.** Inability to pay one's debts as they fall due.
- Intelligence-office.** A registry-office for domestics looking for employment.
- Interest.** Share in business; participation in value; share; portion; part.
- Inventory.** A catalogue or schedule of goods and chattels, wares, &c.
- Investment.** Money employed in business, or in the purchase of property.
- Invoice.** A written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, &c., with prices and charges annexed.
- Invoice-book.** A book for entering copies of invoices.
- Jobber.** One who purchases goods from importers, and sells to retailers.
- Jobbing-house.** A mercantile establishment which purchases from importers and sells to retailers.
- Joint stock.** Stock held in company, or owned by a number of persons.
- Joint-stock company.** Association of persons to carry on a large business.
- Journal.** An account-book intermediate between the daybook and ledger.
- Journal-book.** A book in which entries are made daily; a daybook.
- Judgment.** Judicial determination; decision of a court;—a compulsory decree for the recovery of a debt.

- Land-warrant.** A certificate from the land-office authorizing the holder to assume the ownership of a tract of public land.
- Law-officer.** An officer who has power to administer or execute laws; one.
- Law-writer.** An engrosser, or copyist. [who has legal authority.]
- Lease.** A contract for the use of lands or tenements for a specified time.
- Legal tender.** Money which the law authorizes to be tendered in payment.
- Letter of attorney.** A writing by which one person authorizes another to act in his stead.
- Letter of credit.** A letter authorizing credit to a certain amount of money to be given to the bearer.
- Letter of license.** A paper by which creditors allow an unfortunate debtor time to pay his debts.
- Letter of marque.** A commission given to a private ship by a government to make reprisals on the ships of another state; hence, the ship itself.
- Letters close.** Letters or writs closed up and sealed on the outside, as distinguished from *letters patent*.
- Letters of administration.** The instrument by which an administrator or administratrix is authorized to administer the goods and estate of a deceased person.
- Letters patent.** A writing, executed and sealed, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act, or enjoy some right.
- Letters testate.** An instrument granted by the proper officer to an executor after probate of a will, authorizing him to act as executor.
- Lien.** A legal claim; a charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty; power to prevent sale by another.
- Liquidation.** The act of settling and adjusting debts.
- Loan.** Money or other property furnished for temporary use to a person at his request, on condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind; — a national debt.
- Loan-office.** An office at which loans are negotiated, or at which the accounts of loans are kept, and the interest paid to the lender.
- Manifest.** A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, containing a description by marks, numbers, &c., of each package of goods, to be exhibited at the custom-house by the proper person.
- Market.** A place of public sale; a building where wares, provisions, &c., are bought and sold; a market-house.
- Marketable.** Fit to be offered for sale; fit for market; current in market.
- Mart.** A place of sale or traffic; a market. [due.]
- Maturity.** Arrival at the time fixed for payment; time when a note falls.
- Maximum.** The highest price.
- Merchandise.** The objects of commerce; whatever is usually bought or sold in trade, or market, or by merchants; wares; goods; commodities.
- Messenger.** The bearer of a message; an office servant.
- Minimum.** The least quantity assignable, admissible, or possible, in a given case; — the lowest price.
- Mint.** The place where money is coined; a factory of coin.
- Money-broker.** A broker who deals in money.
- Money-matter.** An account consisting of charges of money; an account between debtor and creditor.
- Money-order.** An order for a sum of money deposited at one post-office, on some other office where the payment is to be made.
- Mortgage.** A conveyance of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance.
- Mortgage-deed.** A deed given by way of mortgage.
- Mortgagee.** The person to whom property is mortgaged, or to whom a mortgage is made or given.
- Mortgager.** The person who conveys property as security for debt.
- Movables.** Goods, wares, commodities; property not fixed or real.



- Net.** The clear amount; the quantity remaining after all deductions.
- Notarial Seal.** The seal of a notary-public.
- Notary-public.** A public officer who attests, or certifies, deeds and other writings, and protests bills of exchange, notes, &c. for non-payment.
- Note-book.** A book in which notes of hand are registered.
- Note of hand.** A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment at a specified time.
- Obligation.** A bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for non-fulfillment; a binding agreement.
- Order.** A commission to make purchases or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to pay money.
- Order-book.** A manufacturer's book in which orders are entered.
- Package.** A bundle made up for transportation; a small parcel; a bale.
- Packer.** A person employed in packing provisions or goods for preservation or for shipment.
- Panic.** A monetary pressure or crisis.
- Paper.** The name given by merchants to negotiable evidences of indebtedness, as notes of hand, bills of exchange, bank-notes, and the like.
- Paper currency.** Paper-money of a country.
- Paper money.** Notes or bills issued by authority, and promising the payment of money, circulated as the representative of coin.
- Partner.** An associate in any business or occupation; a member of a partnership; an associate in business under the contract of partnership.
- Partnership.** A contract between two or more competent persons for joining together their money, goods, labor, and skill, or any or all of them, under an understanding that there shall be a communion of profit between them, and for the purpose of carrying on trade, business, &c.
- Par of exchange.** The established value of the coin or standard of value of one country when expressed in the coin or standard of another.
- Par value.** The nominal value.
- Pass-book.** A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then passes or sends it to the purchaser for his information.
- Payee.** The person named in a bill or note, to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid.
- Payer.** The person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, and who is directed to pay the money to the holder.
- Payroll.** A list of persons entitled to payment, with the sums to be paid.
- Percentage.** The allowance, duty, or commission, on a hundred.
- Per cent, per annum.** By the hundred, for a year.
- Personal property.** Movables; chattels; property other than real estate.
- Petty cash-book.** A memorandum-book of small receipts and expenses.
- Policy.** The writing or instrument in which a contract of insurance is
- Post-date.** To date after the real time. [embodied.
- Posting.** Transferring from the daybook, journal, &c., to the ledger.
- Power of attorney.** Written authority given to a person to act for another.
- Price-current.** Statement or list, published steadily or occasionally, of the prevailing prices of merchandise, stocks, specie, bills of exchange, &c.
- Prime.** First in excellence; of the highest quality; superior.
- Principal.** A capital sum of money, placed out at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; — so called in distinction from interest or profit.
- Profit.** Pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation.
- Pro forma.** According to form. [chased.
- Prompt.** A limit of time given for payment of an account for goods purchased.
- Protest.** Official notice from a notary-public of the non-payment of a note.
- Purveyor.** A person who supplies provisions, or provides victuals.
- Quitrent.** A rent paid by the tenant of a freehold discharging him from every other rent. [market.
- Quotation.** Current prices of stocks and shares, or articles of produce in

- Rebate, or Rebatement.** Deduction of interest, or any sum, &c., on account of prompt payment; abatement; discount; reduction.
- Receipt.** A writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods; an acknowledgment of payment; an acquittance.
- Receipt-book.** A book containing receipts.
- Receiver.** A person appointed to receive and hold in trust money or other property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit.
- Receiving-house.** A depot of stores.
- Resources.** Pecuniary means; funds; money, or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies.
- Returns.** Profit on an investment, or in business, trade, &c.
- Remittance.** Money, bills, &c., transmitted to a distance.
- Renewal.** The act of taking up a note of hand by giving a new note for a longer time; an extension of time for the payment of a note.
- Sale.** The transfer of property from one person to another, for a price in money, paid or to be paid.
- Salesman.** A person whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.
- Salvage.** The compensation allowed to persons who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril.
- Schedule.** An official or formal list or inventory of goods, &c.
- Scrip.** A certificate of stock subscribed to a joint-stock company, or of a share of other joint property.
- Secretary.** A person employed to write orders, letters, dispatches, records, and the like; the recording officer of a society.
- Set-off.** A counter-claim; a cross-debt or demand.
- Shipper.** One who ships or places goods on board a ship for transportation.
- Shipping.** The collective body of ships in one place; vessels of navigation generally; tonnage.
- Shipping-articles.** Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board, in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c.
- Shipping-clerk.** A clerk who attends to the forwarding of goods.
- Sight, at sight.** The time when a bill is presented to a person on whom
- Signature.** The name of a person written by himself. [it is drawn.]
- Silent partner.** A person who furnishes capital, but takes no active part in the business.
- Silent partnership.** A partnership in which capital only is furnished by one or more partners, but having no action, direction, or co-operation in the business.
- Staple.** A principal commodity or production of a country or district.
- Sterling.** The British money of account, or the British coinage.
- Storage.** The price charged for keeping goods in a store or warehouse.
- Storehouse.** A building for keeping goods of any kind, especially provisions; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.
- Sundry.** Several; more than one or two.
- Suspend.** To stop payment, or to be unable to meet pecuniary obligations or engagements. [business.]
- Suspension.** Inability to meet pecuniary obligations; stoppage of work or
- Teller.** An officer of a bank, who counts over money received, and pays it out on checks.
- Trade.** The act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter.
- Trade-mark.** A distinguishing mark or device used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels, the legal right in which is recognized by law.
- Trade-price.** A lower price allowed to members of the same trade, or by wholesale dealers to retailers. [selling.]
- Trader.** A person engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and
- Trade-sale.** An auction by and for the trade, especially of the booksellers.

- Trades-union.** A combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights and privileges, as to wages, hours of labor, &c.
- Traffic.** Commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling; the business done upon a railroad with reference to the number of passengers or the amount of freight carried.
- Transfer.** The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another, either by sale, by gift, or otherwise.
- Transshipment.** The act of transshipping, or transferring, from one ship or other conveyance to another.
- Transport.** To remove goods from one place to another; to carry; to convey.
- Transportation.** The act of transporting, carrying, or conveying, from one place to another; removal or conveyance of goods.
- Transit.** A line of passage or conveyance through a country.
- Transit-duty.** A duty paid on goods that pass through a different country from that in which they are produced.
- Transitu.** On passage; on the way.
- Voucher.** A book, paper, or document, which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind.
- Warehouse.** A storehouse for goods; a place for depositing goods. [store.
- Warehousing.** The act of placing goods in a warehouse, or in a custom-house.
- Warehousing system.** An arrangement for lodging imported articles in the custom-house stores, without payment of duties, until they are taken out for home consumption.
- Waste-book.** A book in which rough entries of transactions are made, previous to being carried into the journal.

## NAUTICAL VOCABULARY.

- Abaft.** Toward the stern; back.
- Aboard.** Within a ship, vessel, or boat.
- About.** On the other tack.
- Abreast.** Opposite to; off; over against.
- Afore.** Toward the head of; farther forward, or nearer the stem.
- Aft.** Near the stern of a vessel; astern; abaft.
- Ahead.** Farther forward; farther in front or in advance; onward.
- Ahooy.** A term used in hailing vessels at sea.
- Ahull.** With the sails furled and the helm lashed, as in a storm.
- Alee.** On the side opposite to the wind. [by the wind.
- All aback.** Backward against the mast;—said of the sails when pressed.
- Aloft.** In the top; at the mast-head, or on the higher yards or rigging.
- Amain.** Suddenly, or at once.
- Amidships.** In the middle of a ship; half way between the stem and stern.
- Anchor.** An iron instrument for holding a ship at rest in the water.
- A-peak.** When the cable is so taut as to bring the vessel over the anchor.
- Astern.** In or at the hinder part of a ship; toward the hinder part.
- Athwart.** Across the line of a ship's course; opposite to fore and aft.
- Atrip.** The anchor raised clear of the ground.
- Aweigh.** The anchor drawn out of the ground, and hanging perpendicularly.
- Bale.** To throw water out of a boat; to free from water by dipping.
- Bare poles.** When the ship has no sails set.
- Beacon.** A signal, or conspicuous mark erected on an eminence near the shore, or moored in shoal water, as a guide to mariners.
- Beams.** Strong pieces of timber across the ship to support the decks.
- Beating.** The process of sailing against the wind by tacks in a zigzag course.
- Becalmed.** Kept from motion by the want of wind.
- Bend.** To fasten, as one rope to another, or to an anchor; or as a sail to its yard or stay; or as a cable to the ring of an anchor.

## NAUTICAL VOCABULARY.

- Berth.** The place where a ship lies when she is at anchor, or at a wharf; a long box on the side of the cabin to sleep in.
- Bill.** The extreme point of the fluke of an anchor.
- Binnacle.** A box near the helm containing the compass of a ship.
- Block.** A piece of wood with wheels, through which the rigging passes.
- Board.** The deck or interior of a ship; stretch a ship makes on one tack.
- Boatswain** (pronounced bo's'n). A warrant officer in the navy who has charge of the rigging, and calls the crew to duty.
- Bobstays.** Ropes or chains to confine the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem or catwater.
- Bolt-rope.** The rope that goes round the sail, to which the canvas is sewed.
- Boom.** A spar used to extend a fore-and aft sail, or studding-sail.
- Bound.** When a vessel is kept in port by a head wind.
- Bow.** The bending or rounded part of a ship forward; the stem or prow.
- Bower.** An anchor carried at the bow of a ship.
- Bowsprit.** A large boom or spar, which projects over the bow of a ship, or other vessel, to carry sail forward.
- Box.** To turn the head of a vessel either way by bracing the head-yards aback. *To box the compass*, to repeat the 32 points of the compass in order.
- Brace.** A rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which it is turned about.
- Brake.** The handle of a ship's pump. [gencies.
- Breaker.** A small, flat water-cask, used in boats for ballast and for emergency.
- Breast-band.** A band of canvas, or a rope, passed round the body of a man who heaves the lead in sounding, and fastened to the rigging to prevent him falling into the sea.
- Breastfast.** A rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or another vessel.
- Breast-rope.** A rope passed round a man in the chains, while sounding.
- Brig.** A vessel with two masts, square-rigged, or rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.
- Broadside.** The side of a ship above the water, from the bow to the quarter.
- Bulkhead.** Temporary partitions to separate different parts of a vessel.
- Bulwarks.** The sides of a vessel above the upper deck.
- Bunting.** A thin woolen stuff, of which the flags of ships are made.
- Buntline.** One of the ropes fastened to cringles in the foot-rope of a sail, used to haul up the body of the sail when taking it in.
- Buoy.** A floating mark to point out the position of objects beneath the water, such as anchors, shoals, rocks, and the like.
- Buoy-rope.** The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.
- Cabin.** An apartment in the after part of a ship for officers and passengers.
- Cable.** A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor.
- Caboose.** A small house on deck, where the cooking is done.
- Camel.** A contrivance for lifting ships over shoals or bars.
- Can-hooks.** A rope with flat hooks at each end, for hoisting barrels by the ends of the staves.
- Canvas.** The sails of a vessel; the cloth of which sails are made.
- Capsize.** To upset, or overturn.
- Careen.** To lie over on the side when sailing on the wind.
- Carry away.** To break a spar, or part a rope.
- Cat.** A strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor up to the cat-head of a ship.
- Cat-block.** The block of the tackle used to hoist an anchor.
- Cat-head.** A timber projecting from the bow of a ship, through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised, and to which it is secured.
- Cat-hook.** A large hook fitted to the cat-block, by which the anchor is raised to the cat-head. [the water.
- Cat's-paw.** A light air, perceived in a calm by a rippling of the surface of
- Caulk.** To fill the seams of a vessel with oakum. [sail.
- Clew.** The lower corner of a square sail, and after corner of a fore-and-aft



- Clew-garnets.** Ropes fastened to the clews of the foresail and mainsail of square-rigged vessels, to draw them up to the yard.
- Clew-lines.** Ropes similar to the clew-garnets, but applied to the smaller square-sails, as the topsail, and top-gallant and sprit-sails.
- Close-hauled.** Sails and yards braced so as to get as much as possible to windward.
- Clove-hitch.** A hitch formed with a rope, leaving the ends to reach out in contrary directions. It is formed by two half-hitches round a spar or another rope.
- Club-haul.** To bring a vessel's head round on the other tack by letting go the lee anchor and cutting or slipping the cable.
- Coamings.** The raised borders or edges of the hatches, made to prevent water from running into the lower apartments from the deck.
- Cockpit.** A room or apartment in a vessel of war, situated near the after hatchway, under the lower gun-deck, for the use of wounded men.
- Cockswain.** The person who steers, or pulls the after oar in a boat; and who, in the absence of an officer, commands it.
- Coil.** To lay a rope up in a ring with one turn over another.
- Companion-way.** The staircase to a cabin.
- Compass.** An instrument by which to tell the course of a vessel.
- Cross-jack.** The lower yard of the mizzen-mast.
- Cuddy.** A small cabin in the fore part of a boat.
- Cutter.** A small boat used by ships of war. Also, a vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, having one mast and a straight running bowsprit, which may be run in upon deck.
- Cutwater.** The fore part of a ship's prow, which projects forward of the bow, and cuts the water.
- Dead-light.** A strong shutter, made to fit a cabin-window, to prevent the water from entering in a storm.
- Dead-reckoning.** The course and distances kept by the log to show the vessel's position.
- Dead-rope.** A rope which does not run through any block.
- Dead-wind.** A wind directly ahead, or opposed to the ship's course.
- Dead-wood.** Blocks of timber laid on the keel of a ship, at the extremities.
- Deck.** The floor-like covering or horizontal division of a ship.
- Deep-sea line.** A line with a plummet, shot, or other weight, for taking soundings at great depths at sea.
- Dog-vane.** A small vane of bunting, feathers or other light material, to indicate the direction of the wind.
- Dog-watch.** A watch of two hours, of which there are two, the first being from 4 to 6 o'clock, p. m., and the second from 6 to 8 o'clock, p. m.
- Douse.** To strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly.
- Downhaul.** A rope used to haul down jibs, stay-sails, &c.
- Draught.** The depth of water which a vessel requires to float her.
- Drive.** To send before a gale, or drift in a current.
- Drep.** The depth of a sail from head to foot, amidships.
- Drumhead.** The top of a capstan, which is pierced with holes in which to insert levers used in turning it.
- Dunnage.** Loose wood, &c., on the bottom of the hold above the ballast to raise heavy goods above the bottom, to prevent injury from leakage water. Also, loose articles of merchandise wedged between parts of the cargo, to prevent rubbing and to hold them steady.
- Escutcheon.** The part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written.
- Fall.** That part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.
- Fathom.** A measure of length, containing six feet;—used for measuring cables, cordage, and the depth of the sea, in sounding by a line and lead.
- Fender.** A piece of timber, old rope made up into a mass, or other thing, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent her from injury by striking against a wharf or another vessel.

- Figure-head.** A figure, statue, or bust, projecting from the bow of a ship.
- Fish.** A purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the gunwale.
- Fish-davits.** The davits used for fishing an anchor.
- Flowing sheet.** When a vessel has the wind free and the clews eased off.
- Fly.** That part of a flag which extends from the union to the extreme end; also, that part of a compass on which the points are marked; the compass-card. [boom.]
- Flying-jib.** A sail extended outside of the standing-jib, on the flying-jib.
- Fog-bell.** A bell near rocks, shoals, &c., rung by machinery, to warn mariners in foggy weather.
- Foot.** The lower end of a mast or sail.
- Foot-rope.** A rope stretching along a yard, upon which seamen stand when reefing or furling sails. [vessel.]
- Fore and aft.** From one end of the vessel to the other; lengthwise of the vessel.
- Forebrace.** A rope applied to the fore-yardarm, to change the position of the foresail. [dations.]
- Fore-cabin.** A cabin in the fore part of a vessel, having inferior accommodation.
- Forecastle.** That part of a vessel forward of the foremast.
- Fore-deck.** The fore-part of a deck, or of a ship.
- Forefoot.** A piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end, connecting it with the lower end of the stem.
- Fore-hook.** A piece of timber placed across the stem, to unite the parts of the bow and strengthen the fore-part of the vessel; a breasthook.
- Foremast.** The forward mast of a vessel, or the one nearest the bow.
- Foresail.** (1.) A sail extended on the fore-yard, which is supported by the foremast. (2.) The first triangular sail before the mast of a schooner.
- Forestay.** A large, strong rope, reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end, to support the mast.
- Foretop.** The platform at the head of the foremast.
- Foretop-mast.** The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and at the head of which stands the foretop-gallant-mast.
- Forge.** To move heavily and slowly, as a ship after the sails are furled; to work one's way, as one ship in outsailing another.
- Foul anchor.** When the cable has a turn round the anchor.
- Founder.** To fill or be filled with water, and sink.
- Free.** When a vessel has fair wind, and yards braced in;—when the water is pumped out of a vessel.
- Furl.** To roll up a sail snugly on a yard or boom and secure it.
- Futtock.** One of the middle timbers between the floor and the upper timbers, or of the timbers raised over the keel, which form the breadth of the ship.
- Futtock-plates.** Plates of iron to which the dead-eyes are secured.
- Futtock-shrouds.** Small shrouds over the lower ones.
- Gaff.** A sort of boom or yard to extend the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail.
- Gaff-topsail.** A light sail set over a gaff, the foot being spread by it.
- Gage.** The depth of water by a vessel.
- Galley.** The cook-room, or the place where the cooking is done.
- Gallows-bitts.** A strong frame in the center of a ship's deck for supporting spare spars while in port. [of a rope.]
- Gammon.** To fasten, as a bowsprit to the stem of a ship, by several turns.
- Gammoning.** The lashing by which the bowsprit is secured to the stem.
- Gangboard.** A board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking on board or from a vessel. [side amidships.]
- Gangway.** The place where people pass on board or from a vessel over the deck.
- Garboard.** The first plank fastened on the keel on the outside.
- Garboard-streak.** The first range or streak of planks laid on a ship's bottom next the keel. [the cargo.]
- Garnet.** A sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay, used to hoist in and out.
- Gasket.** A flat, plaited cord, fastened to the yard of a ship, used to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard when furled.

- Grapnel.** A small anchor, fitted with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels.
- Grappling-irons.** Crooked irons used as instruments of grappling and holding fast a vessel or other object.
- Greave.** To clean the bottom of a ship, by burning off the adhering grass, &c.
- Ground-tackle.** A general term for anchors, cables, warps, springs, &c.; the tackle and everything used in securing a vessel at anchor.
- Gunnwale.** The upper edge of the side of a ship or boat. [the other.
- Gybe.** To shift the boom of a fore-and-aft sail from one side of a vessel to
- Hail.** To speak to another vessel, or to men in different parts of the ship.
- Halyards.** Ropes or tackles used for hoisting and lowering yards, sails, &c.
- Hammock.** A piece of canvas hung at each end, in which seamen sleep.
- Harpings.** The fore parts of the wales, which encompass the bow of the ship, and are fastened to the stem.
- Harpoon.** A spear or javelin used to strike and kill whales and large fish.
- Hatch.** An opening in a ship's deck for a passage below; the hatchway.
- Hawse.** The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow.
- Hawse-block.** A block used to stop up a hawse-hole at sea.
- Hawse-hole.** A hole in the bow of a ship through which the cable runs.
- Hawse-piece.** One of the foremost timbers of a ship, through which the hawse-hole is cut.
- Hawser.** A small cable; or a large rope, in size between a cable and a tow-line, used in warping, &c.
- Haze.** To punish by exacting unnecessarily disagreeable or difficult duty.
- Headline.** Those ropes of the sails which are next to the yards.
- Head-rope.** That part of a bolt-rope which is sewed to the upper edge or head of the principal sails.
- Head-sail.** Any one of those sails of a vessel set forward of the foremast.
- Head-wind.** A wind that blows in a direction opposite to a ship's course.
- Heart.** A heart-shaped block for stays to reeve through.
- Heaver.** A short wooden bar used as a lever.
- Heave-to.** To bring a ship's head to the wind, and stop her motion.
- Helm.** The instrument by which a vessel is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and, in large vessels, a wheel.
- Helmsman.** The man at the helm.
- Hold.** The whole interior of a vessel, in which the cargo, &c., is stowed.
- Holy-stone.** A large stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.
- Hood.** A covering or porch for a companion-hatch, skylight, &c.
- Horns.** The jaws of booms; also, the ends of cross-trees.
- Horse.** A foot-rope extending from the middle of a yard to its extremity, to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails; also, a thick rope near the mast for hoisting a yard or extending a sail on it.
- Hounds.** Projections at the masthead, on both sides, serving as a shoulder for the tops or trestle-trees to rest on.
- House.** To lower a mast half its length, lashing its heel to the mast below.
- Hull.** The body of a vessel, exclusive of her masts, yards, sails, and rigging.
- Hull down.** Having the hull concealed by the convexity of the sea, on account of the distance from the observer.
- Jack.** (1) A common term for the jack-crosstrees. (2) A small flag, containing only the union, without the fly, usually hoisted at the bowsprit cap. (3) A general term for a sailor.
- Jack-block.** A block used in sending topgallant masts up and down.
- Jack-crosstree.** An iron crosstree at the head of a long topgallant-mast.
- Jack-staff.** A staff fixed on the bowsprit-cap of a ship, upon which the union-jack is hoisted.
- Jack-stays.** Ropes or strips of wood or iron stretching along the yards of a ship to bind the sails to.
- Jacob's-ladder.** A rope-ladder with wooden steps, for going aloft.

- Jaw.** The inner end of a boom or gaff, which is hollowed in a half-circle in order that it may move freely on a mast.
- Jears.** Tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.
- Jewel-blocks.** Single blocks at the extremity of the main and fore-topsail yards, through which the studding-sail halyards lead.
- Jib.** The foremost sail of a ship, being a large triangular staysail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore-topmast-head. In sloops, it is on the bowsprit, and extends toward the lower masthead.
- Jib-boom.** A spar which is run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and forms the continuation of it. Beyond this is the *flying-jib-boom*.
- Jibe.** To shift a boom-sail from one side of a vessel to the other.
- Jigger.** A small tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall, used for various purposes, as to increase the purchase on a top-sail in hauling it home.
- Jolly-boat.** A small boat belonging to a ship, usually hoisted at the stern.
- Junk.** A sailor's term for hard salted beef supplied to ships.
- Jury-mast.** A temporary mast rigged at sea to supply the place of one lost.
- Jury-rudder.** A temporary rudder rigged in case of damage to the rudder.
- Kedge.** A small anchor with an iron stock, used for warping, &c.
- Keel.** The lowest and principal timber of a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame.
- Keelson.** A piece of timber in a ship laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel, and binding the floor-timbers to the keel.
- Kentledge.** Pigs of iron for ballast laid on each side of the keelson.
- Knot.** A nautical mile; a division on the log-line, marking a mile of distance.
- Labor.** To move irregularly with little progress; to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea.
- Lacing.** A rope used to lash a sail to a gaff, or a bonnet to a sail.
- Landfall.** The first land discovered after a voyage.
- Land ho!** The cry used by seamen when land is first seen.
- Lanyard.** A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships; especially used to extend the shrouds and stays of the masts by their communication with the dead-eyes, &c.
- Larboard.** The left-hand side of a ship, when a person is looking forward.
- Launch.** The largest size of boat belonging to a ship, being double-banked, used for heavy work, as the carrying of loads, &c.
- Lay.** To take a position; to come or go; as, to *lay* aloft, to *lay* forward, &c.
- Lead.** A plummet, or mass of lead, used in sounding at sea.
- Leadsman.** The man who heaves the lead.
- Lee.** The side opposite that from which the wind blows.
- Leech.** The border or edge of a sail at the sides.
- Leech-line.** A line attached to the leech-ropes of sails, passing up through blocks on the yards, to haul the leeches by. [sail is sewed.]
- Leech-rope.** That part of the bolt-rope to which the skirt or border of a sail is sewed.
- Lee-gage.** A greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel has.
- Lee-lurch.** A sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a rough sea.
- Lee-shore.** The shore on the lee of a ship, or toward which the wind blows.
- Lee-side.** The side of a ship furthest from the point whence the wind blows.
- Lee-tide.** A tide running in the same direction that the wind blows.
- Leeward.** In the direction opposite that from which the wind blows.
- Leeway.** The distance a vessel loses by drifting to leeward. [sailors.]
- Life-line.** A line along a yard or other part of a ship for the security of the crew.
- Lift.** A rope leading from the masthead to the extremity of a yard, to support the yard or raise the end, when occasion requires. [flying-jib.]
- Light sails.** All the sails above the topsails, with the studding-sails and lighters.
- Lighter.** A large open boat or barge used to load and unload vessels.
- Limber-hole.** A hole cut through the floor-timbers, to afford a passage for water to the pump-well.



- Limber-boards.** Short pieces of plank forming part of the lining of a ship's floor immediately above the timbers, to prevent the limber-holes becoming clogged.
- Limber-rope, or chain.** A rope or chain passing through the limber-holes of a ship, by which they may be cleared of dirt that chokes them.
- Lobscouse.** A hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds.
- Locker.** A chest or box to stow anything away in. [water.
- Log.** An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the
- Log-book.** A book kept by the chief officer of a ship, in which the situation of the vessel, winds, weather, courses, distances, and every event of importance is noted down.
- Log-chip.** A thin triangular piece of board attached to the log-line, which floats erect on the water, and draws out the line.
- Log-line.** A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, fastened to the log-chip, marked for ascertaining the speed of a vessel.
- Long-boat.** The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.
- Lubber.** A heavy, clumsy fellow; one who passes his life on land.
- Lubber's-hole.** A hole in the tops of a vessel, next the mast, through which sailors may mount without going over the rim by the futtock-shrouds. It is considered by sailors as only fit to be used by lubbers.
- Luff.** To put the helm so as to bring the ship up nearer the wind.
- Lud-tacale.** A purchase composed of a double and single block and fall.
- Lugger.** A small vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and loup or lug sails.
- Lug-sail.** A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.
- Lurch.** A sudden roll of a ship to one side.
- Manrope.** One of the side-ropes used in going up and down the side of a ship.
- Marl.** To wind or twist a small line or rope round another.
- Marline.** A small line composed of two strands a little twisted, and either tarred or white, used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent them being fretted by the blocks, &c.
- Marlinspike.** An iron tool, tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing.
- Mast.** A spar set upright in a vessel, to support the sails, yards, rigging, &c. Masts are of several kinds, as the mainmast, foremast, mizzen-mast, topmast, topgallant-mast, &c.
- Masthead.** The top or head of a mast.
- Mate.** An officer in a merchant-ship ranking next below the captain.
- Mess.** Any number of men who eat together.
- Messenger.** A hawser wound round the capstan, and having its two ends lashed together, and used for heaving in the cable. [vessel is formed.
- Midship-beam.** The beam or timber upon which the broadest part of a
- Midships.** The broadest part of the vessel.
- Mizzen.** The hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails of a ship; the spanker sail.
- Mizzen-mast.** The aftermost mast of a ship.
- Mizzen-rigging.** The shrouds of the mizzen-mast, with their ratlines.
- Mizzen-shrouds.** The shrouds connected with the mizzen-mast.
- Monkey-block.** A small single block strapped with a swivel.
- Monkey-rail.** A second and lighter rail raised about six inches above the quarter-rail of a ship.
- Moon-sail.** A small sail sometimes carried in light winds, above a skysail.
- Moor.** To secure a ship in a particular station by cables and anchors.
- Neap tides.** Low tides at the first and third quarters of the moon, when the effects of the sun's and moon's attraction are opposed to each other, and the difference between high and low water is less than at any other period in the month.
- Near.** Close to wind;—the order of the helmsman when too near the wind.
- Nip.** A short turn in a rope. [messenger.
- Nippers.** A number of yards marled together, used to secure a cable to the

**Oakum.** The material of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c.  
**Offing.** At the entrance to a harbor, or at a distance from the shore.  
**Outhaul.** A rope used for hauling out the clew of a boom-sail.  
**Overhaul.** To overtake in a chase.

**Painter.** A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to anything.  
**Parral.** The rope or hoop by which a yard is confined to the mast at the slings, allowing it to be hoisted or lowered at pleasure.  
**Parting.** The breaking of a rope or cable by violence.  
**Pay off.** To fall to leeward, as the head of a ship.  
**Pay out.** To slacken up on a cable, and let it run out.  
**Peak.** The upper outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard.  
**Pennant.** A long, narrow piece of bunting, carried at the masthead.  
**Pillow.** The block on which the inner end of the bowsprit is supported.  
**Pinnace.** A boat in size between a launch and a cutter.  
**Pintle.** A bolt on which a rudder is hung to its post.  
**Pitch.** To rise and fall, as the bow and stern of a ship passing over waves.  
**Port.** The larboard or left side of a ship.

**Quarter.** The part of a ship's side which lies toward the stern.  
**Quarter-deck.** The part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast.

**Rake.** The inclination of a mast from a perpendicular position.  
**Ratlines.** Small lines running across the shrouds of a ship, forming the steps of a ladder for ascending to the mastheads.  
**Razee.** A ship of war having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate, as a seventy-four cut down to a frigate.  
**Reef.** A certain portion of a sail between the head and a reef-band, which is rolled up to contract the sail, when the wind makes it necessary.  
**Reef-band.** A piece of canvas sewed across a sail, to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet-holes are formed for reefing.  
**Reef-points.** Flat pieces of braided cordage, tapering toward each end, and passed through the holes in the reef-band of a sail, used in reefing it.  
**Reef-tackle.** A tackle by which the reef cringles or rings of a sail are hauled up to the yard for reefing.  
**Reeve.** To pass the end of a rope through a block, ring-bolt, cringle, &c.  
**Render.** To pass or run a rope through a block, &c.  
**Rib-band.** A long narrow piece of timber bent and nailed on the outside of the ribs of a ship, so as to encompass the vessel lengthwise.  
**Ribs.** The timbers which form or strengthen the sides of a ship.  
**Ride at anchor.** To lie at anchor. [yards.  
**Rig.** To rig a ship, to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to the masts and  
**Rigging.** The general term for all the ropes of a vessel.—*Running rigging*, all those ropes used in bracing the yards, and making and shortening sail, &c.—*Standing rigging*, the shrouds and stays.  
**Right.** To right a vessel, to restore her to an upright position after careening.—To right the helm, to place it in the middle of the vessel.  
**Ringbolt.** An iron bolt, with an eye at its head, and a ring through the eye.  
**Road.** A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from shore.  
**Rolling-tackle.** Tackle used to steady the yards of a ship in a heavy sea.  
**Rope-band.** A small piece of spun-yarn or marline, used to confine the head of the sail to the yard or gaff.  
**Round in.** To haul upon a rope; especially, to haul upon the weather brace.  
**Round to.** To turn the head of the ship toward the wind.  
**Round-top.** A platform at the masthead; a top.  
**Round turn.** One turn of a rope round a timber.  
**Round up.** To haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block or haul up a tackle which hangs loose, by its fall.

**Bowlock.** A contrivance for supporting an oar in rowing.

- Royal.** A small sail spread immediately above the topgallant-sail.
- Royal-yard.** The fourth yard from the deck, where the royal is set.
- Rudder.** The instrument by which a vessel is steered. [the stern port.
- Ran.** The after part of a ship's bottom, which rises and narrows toward
- Runner.** A rope used to increase the mechanical power of a tackle.
- Saddle.** A cleat, or block of wood, nailed on the lower yardarma, to retain the studding-sail booms in their place.
- Sail.** A sheet of canvas extended by means of masts, yards, ropes, &c., as a means of locomotion by the action of the wind upon it.
- Sail ho!** The cry when a sail is first discovered at sea.
- Scraper.** A triangular instrument for scraping decks and masts.
- Scud.** To drive before a gale with only sail enough to keep the ship ahead
- Scull.** To impel a boat by one oar at the stern. [of the sea.
- Scuppers.** Holes from the water-ways to lead the water from the deck.
- Scuttle.** To cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of a ship.
- Seams.** The intervals between the planks in a vessel's deck or sides.
- Shank.** The part of an anchor which is between the ring and the arms.
- Sheathing.** The casing or covering of the bottom and sides of a ship.
- Sheave.** A wheel in a block, rail, mast, yard, &c., on which a rope works.
- Sheepshank.** A peculiar kind of knot in a rope, to shorten it temporarily.
- Sheet.** A rope fastened to one or both of the lower corners of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular position.
- Sheet-anchor.** The largest anchor of a ship, which, in stress of weather, is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship going ashore.
- Sheet-cable.** The cable attached to the sheet-anchor, being the strongest and best cable of a ship.
- Ship.** A large sea-going vessel, furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, a foremast, a mainmast, and a mizzen-mast, each of which is composed of a lowermast, a topmast, and topgallant-mast, and square-rigged.
- Ship's husband.** A person who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage.
- Ship's papers.** Papers with which a ship is required by law to be provided, such as the register, charter-party, bill of lading, invoice, log-book, &c.
- Shipping articles.** Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board, in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c.
- Shiver.** To cause a sail to shake in the wind by bracing it. [ular.
- Shoe-block.** A block with two sheaves, one horizontal, the other perpendicular.
- Shore.** A prop or stanchion placed under a beam.
- Shrouds.** A set of ropes reaching from the vessel's sides to the mastheads, to support the masts.
- Skipper.** The master of a small trading or merchant vessel.
- Skysail.** A small sail set next above the royal.
- Sky-scraper.** A skysail of a triangular form.
- Slack.** The part of a rope or sail that hangs loose, having no strain upon it.
- Sling.** A rope, with hooks, by which a cask or bale is suspended, and swung into or out of a ship; also, a rope or iron band used for securing the center of a yard to the mast.
- Slip.** To let a cable go, and stand out to sea.
- Slip-knot.** A knot that slips along the rope or line around which it is made.
- Slip-rope.** A rope by which a cable is secured before slipping the cable.
- Sloop.** A small vessel with one mast, the mainsail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge.
- Sloop-of-war.** A vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting between eighteen and thirty-two guns.
- So! Stop! avast!**—an order to cease hauling upon any thing, when it has come to the right position.
- Sound.** To ascertain the depth of water by means of the lead and line.
- Soundings.** Any place or part of the ocean, or depth of water where a sounding-line will reach the bottom.

- Sounding-line.** A line with a plummet at the end used in making soundings.
- Sounding-rod.** A rod used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.
- Spauker.** The after-sail of a ship or bark, being a fore-and-aft sail attached to a gaff.
- Spar.** A general term for a mast, yard, boom, or gaff.
- Splice.** The union of ropes by interweaving the strands.
- Spoon-drift.** A showery sprinkling of sea-water, swept from the tops of the waves, and driven from the surface in a tempest.
- Spring.** To crack, split, bend, or strain a mast or yard, so as to weaken it.
- Spring-tide.** The highest and lowest tides, at the new and full moon.
- Sprit.** A small boom or gaff used with some sails in small boats.
- Spritsail.** A sail attached to a yard which hangs under the bowsprit.
- Square.** To place at right angles with the mast or keel.
- Square-rigged.** Having the chief sails extended by yards, suspended by the middle, and not by stays, gaffs, booms, and lateen yards.
- Square-sail.** A four-sided sail extended to a yard suspended by the middle.
- Stand.** To hold a course at sea; also, an order to attend and be ready.
- Standing rigging.** The cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position, such as the shrouds and stays.
- Starboard.** The right-hand side of a vessel, to a person looking forward.
- Stay.** A large strong rope, employed to support a mast, by being extended from the head of one mast down to another, or some part of the vessel.
- Staysail.** Any sail extended on a stay.
- Steerage.** An apartment between decks forward of the cabin; also, an apartment in a ship for an inferior class of passengers. [at the bows.
- Stem.** A curved piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united.
- Stern.** The hinder part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat.
- Stern-port.** A port or opening in the stern of a ship.
- Stern-post.** A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind.
- Stern-sheets.** The part of a boat between the stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers;—usually furnished with seats for passengers.
- Stocks.** The frame or timbers upon which a ship rests while building.
- Strap.** A piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in position.
- Stream-anchor.** An anchor used chiefly in warping, or mooring in a river.
- Stream-cable.** The cable attached to a stream-anchor.
- Studding-sail.** A light sail set outside of a square-sail.
- Surf.** The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon rocks, &c.
- Surge.** A large wave, or billow; a great rolling swell of water.
- Sweep.** To drag the bottom with the bight of a rope, to hook an anchor.
- Tack.** To change the course of a ship by shifting the sails and rudder.
- Tackle.** The rigging and apparatus of a ship; a purchase made by ropes and blocks.
- Tailrail.** The rail around the upper part of a ship's stern.
- Tarpaulin.** A hat covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors.
- Taut.** Tight; stretched; not slack.
- Thimble.** An iron ring with a groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it, used to keep the eye of the rope from being chafed.
- Tholepin.** A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the rowlock, when rowing.
- Thwarts.** The seats of a boat on which the rowers sit, athwart the boat.
- Tiller.** The bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship or boat.
- Timber.** A rib, or a curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel and bending upward in a vertical direction.
- Top.** A small platform surrounding the head of the lower-mast, and projecting on all sides.
- Top-gallant.** A sail situated above the topmast and below the royal-mast.
- Top-hamper.** The upper rigging, spars, &c., of a ship.
- Toplight.** A lantern or light carried in the tops of a vessel.
- Topmast.** The second mast above the deck, and next above the lower-mast.



- Topgallant-mast.** The third mast above the deck, next above the topmast.
- Topgallant-sail.** The third sail above the deck, and next above the topsail.
- Topping.** The act of pulling one end of a yard higher than the other.
- Toprope.** A rope used for sending topmasts up and down.
- Topsail.** The second sail above the deck, extended across the topmast.
- Towline.** A small hawser, used to tow a ship, &c.
- Transom.** A beam or timber extended across the sternpost of a ship, to strengthen the aft part and give it due form.
- Traveler.** An iron ring, fitted so as to slip up and down a rope.
- Trestle-trees.** Two strong bars of timber, fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the masthead, to support the frame of the top.
- Trice.** To haul or tie up by means of a rope. [hours.
- Trick.** The period spent by a sailor at the helm at one time, usually two
- Trim.** The condition of a ship with reference to cargo and ballast.
- Trip.** To raise an anchor clear of the bottom by its cable or buoy-rope.
- Truss.** The rope or iron used to keep the center of a yard to the mast.
- Unbend.** To unfasten sails from the yards and stays; to cast off or untie.
- Unbit.** To remove the turns of a cable from off the bits.
- Union.** The upper, inner corner of an ensign, in distinction from the rest of the flag, which is called the *fly*.
- Union-jack.** A small flag containing only the union, without the fly, and usually hoisted at the bowsprit.
- Vane.** A fly at the masthead to show the course of the wind.
- Veer.** To change direction; to turn;—said of the wind when it changes.
- Veer away.** To let out; to slacken and let run;—said of the cable.
- Veer out.** To allow to run, or to let out to a greater length, as a rope.
- Waist.** The part of the deck between the quarter-deck and the forecastle.
- Wake.** The track or path a vessel leaves behind her in the water.
- Wales.** Strong planks running the whole length of a vessel's sides.
- Wall.** A peculiar kind of knot upon the end of a rope.
- Wall-knot.** A knot made by untwisting the ends of a rope, and making a bight with the first strand, then passing the second over the end of the first, and the third over the end of the second, and through the bight of the first.
- Warp.** To tow or move a vessel with a line or warp attached to an anchor.
- Watch.** (1) An allotted portion of time, usually four hours, for watching, or being on duty. (2) That part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time.
- Watch and watch.** An arrangement by which the watches are alternated every other four hours, in distinction from keeping all hands on deck during one or more watches, as in bad weather.
- Watch-bell.** A bell struck when the half-hour glass is run out.
- Watch-bill.** A list of the officers and crew of a ship, with their stations.
- Watch-glass.** A half-hour glass, used to measure the time of a watch on deck.
- Watch-gun.** The gun fired on shipboard when the watch is set at night and relieved in the morning.
- Water-line.** An horizontal line supposed to be drawn around a ship's hull at the surface of the water.
- Water-logged.** Rendered loglike, heavy, or clumsy in movement, in consequence of being filled with water.
- Wear.** To put a ship on another tack by turning her round, with the stern toward the wind; to veer.
- Weather.** In the direction from which the wind blows; toward the wind.
- Weather-bit.** A turn of the cable about the windlass, without the bits.
- Weather-board.** The side of a ship toward the wind; the windward side.
- Weather-gage.** The position of a ship to the windward of another.
- Weather-shore.** The shore to the windward of a ship.
- Weather-side.** The windward side of a vessel.

- Weather-tide.** The tide which sets against the lee-side of a ship, impelling her to windward.
- Weigh.** To raise or lift so that it hangs in the air, as an anchor.
- Well.** An inclosure in the middle of a ship's hold, around the pumps, from the bottom to the lower deck, to preserve them from injury.
- Wheel.** A circular frame having handles on the periphery, and an axle on which are wound the tiller-ropes, connecting with the rudder.
- Wheel-house.** A small house on deck, which contains the steering-wheel.
- Wheel-rope.** A rope which connects the steering-wheel and the rudder.
- Windbound.** Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.
- Windlass.** The machine in a merchant vessel used in weighing anchor.
- Windward.** The point from which the wind blows.

- Yacht** (pron. *Yot*.) A sea-going vessel, used for pleasure-trips, racing, &c.
- Yard.** A long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.
- Yard-arm.** Either half of a ship's yard, from the center or mast to the end.
- Yaw.** A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course.

## GEOGRAPHICAL VOCABULARY.

- Geography.** A description of the surface of the earth. [and animals.
- Natural, or Physical Geography,** treats of land, water, atmosphere, plants, Political Geography, treats of the divisions of the earth made by man.
- Mathematical, or Astronomical Geography,** treats of the form, size, motion, and imaginary lines of the earth.
- Empire.** A country governed by an emperor.
- Kingdom.** A country governed by a king or queen.
- Republic.** A country governed by men chosen by the people.
- State.** A division of a country with a form of government peculiar to itself.
- County.** The largest division of a state.
- Town.** A division of a county.
- City.** A town invested with increased rights and privileges.
- Capital.** The seat of government.
- President.** The chief magistrate of a republic.
- Governor.** The chief officer of a State.
- Mayor.** The chief officer of a city.
- Metropolis.** The largest and chief city in a country.
- Seaport.** A harbor large enough for large vessels.
- Cardinal Points.** Fixed or chief points—north, east, south, and west.
- Map.** A drawing of the whole or a part of the earth's surface.
- Artificial Globe.** A ball representing the surface of the earth.
- Mariner's Compass.** A box with a needle which always points north.
- Earth.** A planet; a very large opaque body.
- Axis.** An imaginary line through the earth from north to south.
- Poles.** The ends of the earth's axis.
- Meridian Circles.** Circles round the earth passing through the poles.
- Meridian.** Half of a meridian circle.
- Longitude.** Distance east or west from any given meridian.
- Hemisphere.** Half a globe or sphere.
- Degree.** The 365th part of a circle.
- Minute.** In geography the 60th part of a degree, or one geographical mile.
- Equator.** A circle dividing the earth equally between the poles.
- Latitude.** Distances from the equator.
- Zone.** Belt or girdle.
- Frigid.** Frozen, or very cold.
- Torrid.** Violently hot.
- Temperate.** Between two extremes.
- Arctic.** Northern.
- Antarctic.** Southern.

- Cancer.** One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.  
**Capricorn.** One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.  
**Zodiac.** A broad circle in the heavens, containing the twelve signs.  
**Parallels.** Lines running in the same direction, and at all points equally [distant].  
**Continent.** The largest division of land on the earth.  
**Island.** Land surrounded by water.  
**Peninsula.** Land almost surrounded by water.  
**Isthmus.** A strip of land joining a peninsula to the main land.  
**Cape.** A point of land projecting into the water.  
**Promontory.** A high point of land or cape projecting into the sea.  
**Mountain.** A large mass of earth and rock elevated above the surrounding [country].  
**Chain.** Mountains connected together.  
**Volcano.** A burning mountain.  
**Crater.** Opening in the top of a volcano.  
**Hill.** An elevation less than a mountain.  
**Valley.** Land between hills or mountains.  
**Plain.** Flat, level country.  
**Desert.** A barren tract of land.  
**Shore, or Coast.** Land bordering on the sea.  
**Ocean.** The largest body of water on the earth.  
**Sea.** A branch of the ocean partly inclosed by land.  
**Gulf, or Bay.** A portion of a large body of water extending into the land.  
**Strait.** A narrow body of water connecting two larger bodies of water.  
**Sound.** A strait which can be sounded by lead and line.  
**Channel.** Similar to a strait.  
**Lake.** A large body of fresh water, almost or wholly surrounded by land.  
**River.** A stream of water flowing through the country in an open channel.  
**Source.** The place where the river begins to flow.  
**Mouth.** The place where a river discharges its waters into some other large body of water.  
**Branch.** A river flowing into a larger river.  
**Frith.** A narrow arm of the sea into which a river empties.  
**Archipelago.** A sea interspersed with numerous isles.

## GEOMETRICAL DEFINITIONS.

- Angle.** An opening between two lines that meet in a point.  
**Right Angle.** A straight line perpendicular to another.  
**Obtuse Angle.** An angle wider than a right angle.  
**Acute Angle.** An angle less than a right angle.  
**Triangle.** A figure with three sides and three angles.  
**Equilateral Triangle.** An angle having all sides equal.  
**Isoceles Triangle.** An angle having two of its sides equal.  
**Scalene Triangle.** An angle having all its sides unequal.  
**Right-angled Triangle.** A triangle having one right angle.  
**Obtuse-angled Triangle.** A triangle having one obtuse angle.  
**Acute-angled Triangle.** A triangle having all its angles acute.  
**Quadrangle, or Quadrilateral,** is a four-sided figure, and may be a  
**Parallelogram,** having its opposite sides parallel.  
**Square,** having all its sides equal and all right angles.  
**Rectangle,** having a right angle.  
**Rhombus, or Lozenge,** having all its sides equal and no right angles.  
**Rhomboid,** a parallelogram with no right angles.  
**Trapezium,** having unequal sides.  
**Trapezoid,** having only two sides parallel.  
**Polygon,** a plain figure having more than four sides.  
**Pentagon,** having five sides.  
**Hexagon,** having six sides.  
**Heptagon,** having seven sides.  
**Octagon,** having eight sides.  
**Nonagon,** having nine sides.  
**Decagon,** having ten sides.

# DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS.

- A. By: for.**  
**Accelerando.** Accelerating the movement.  
**Accompaniment.** A part added to a principal one by way of enhancing the effect of the composition.  
**Adagio.** A very slow degree of movement.  
**Adagissimo.** Extremely slow.  
**Ad libitum.** At will, or discretion. This expression implies that the time of some particular passage is left to the pleasure of the performer; or that he is at liberty to introduce whatever embellishments his fancy may suggest.  
**Affettuoso.** Affectionate; tender.  
**Agitato, or Con agitazione.** With agitation; anxiously.  
**Al, All', or Alla.** To the; sometimes, in the style of.  
**Allegrement.** With quickness.  
**Allegretto.** Somewhat cheerful, but not so quick as *Allegro*.  
**Allegretto scherzando.** Moderately playful and vivacious.  
**Allegrezza.** Joy; as, *Con allegrezza*, joyfully, animatedly.  
**Allegriissimo.** Extremely quick and lively.  
**Allegro.** Quick; lively. A term implying a rapid and vivacious movement, but which is frequently modified by the addition of other words; as, *Allegro agitato*, quick, with anxiety and agitation, &c.  
**Al segno, or Al seg.** signifies that the performer must return to a similar character in the course of the movement, and play from that place to the word *fine*, or the mark  $\frown$  over a double bar.  
**Andante,** implies a movement somewhat slow and sedate. This term is often modified, both as to time and style, by the addition of other words.  
**Andantino.** Somewhat slower than *Andante*.  
**Animato, Con anima, or Animoso.** With animation; in a spirited manner.  
**A piacere, or A piacimento.** At the pleasure of the performer.  
**Appoggiatura.** A note of embellishment, generally written in a small character.  
**Appoggiato.** Dwelt; leaned upon.  
**Aria.** An air, or song.  
**Arioso.** In the style of an air.  
**Arpeggiando.** } Passages formed of the notes of chords which are taken  
**Arpeggiato.** } in rapid succession, in imitation of the harp, are said to be  
**Arpeggio.** } in *arpeggio*.  
**Assai.** Very; extremely. This adverb is always joined to some other word, of which it extends the signification; as, *Adagio assai*, very slow; *Allegro assai*, very quick.  
**A tempo, or A tem.** In a regular time.  
**A tempo giusto.** In strict and equal time.  
**Attacca, or Attacca subito.** A direction that the performer must directly commence the following movement.  
**Ballad.** A short and familiar song.  
**Barcarolle.** Airs sung by the Venetian gondoliers or boatmen.  
**Beat.** One of the principal graces in music.  
**Ben.** Well; as, *Ben marcato*, well marked. This expression indicates that the passage must be executed in a clear, distinct, and strongly accented manner.  
**Bis.** Twice. A term which indicates that a certain passage, distinguished by a curve drawn over or under it, must be performed twice.  
**Brillante.** An expression indicating a showy and sparkling style of performance.  
**Brio, or Brioso.** With brilliancy and spirit.  
**Brio.** Sprinkled; broken into *arpeggio*.



- Cadence.** A close in melody or harmony; an ornamental and extemporaneous passage introduced at the close of a song or piece of music.
- Cadence parfaite.** A perfect cadence.
- Cadence rompue.** An interrupted cadence.
- Cadenza.** A cadence, or close, at the termination of a song or other movement, introducing some fanciful and extemporaneous embellishment.
- Calando.** Gradually diminishing in tone and quickness.
- Calore.** With much warmth and animation.
- Canone.** A canon or catch for several voices or instruments.
- Canon.** A species of interrupted imitation.
- Cantabile.** In a graceful and singing style.
- Cantante.** A part to be executed by the voice.
- Capella, Alla.** In the church style.
- Capo.** The head, or beginning.
- Capriccio.** A fanciful and irregular species of composition.
- Catch.** A vocal piece in several parts, of a humorous character.
- Cavatina.** An air of one movement or part only, occasionally preceded by a recitative.
- Chant.** A song or melody; the vocal part.
- Che.** Than; as, *Poco piu che andante*, rather slower than *Andante*.
- Chromatic.** Proceeding by semitones, or formed by means of semitones.
- Coda.** A few bars added at the close of a composition, beyond its natural termination.
- Colla parte.** A direction that the accompanist must follow the principal part in regard to time.
- Con.** With; as, *Con espressione*, with expression; *Con brio*, with brilliancy and spirit.
- Concetto.** Concord; agreement. A selection of pieces is sometimes so called.
- Concerto.** A composition intended to display the powers of some particular instrument, with orchestral accompaniments.
- Con dolcezza.** With sweetness.
- Con dolore.** Mournfully, with pathos.
- Con gravita.** With gravity.
- Con grazia.** With grace.
- Con gusto, or Gustoso.** With taste.
- Con impeto.** With impetuosity.
- Con moto.** In an agitated style; with spirit.
- Con spirito.** With quickness and spirit.
- Crescendo, or Cres.** With a gradually increasing quantity of tone.
- Da.** By.
- Da capo, or D. C.** From the beginning. An expression which is often written at the end of a movement to indicate that the performer must return to and finish with the first strain.
- Dal.** By; as, *Dal segno*, from the sign,—a mark of repetition.
- Decrescendo.** Gradually decreasing in quantity of tone.
- Delicatezza.** Delicacy; as, *Con delicatezza*, with delicacy of expression.
- Delicato.** Delicately.
- Diatonic.** Naturally; that is, according to the degrees of the major or minor scale, or by tones and semitones only.
- Dilando.** A gradual dying away of the tone till it arrives at extinction.
- Diminuendo, or Dim,** implies that the quantity of tone must be gradually diminished.
- Di molto.** An expression which serves to augment the signification of the word to which it is added.
- Divertimento.** A short, light composition, written in a familiar and pleasing style.
- Dolce, or Dol.,** implies a soft and sweet style.
- Dolcezza, or Con dolcezza.** With sweetness and softness.
- Dolcemente.** In a sweet and graceful style.
- Doloroso.** In a soft and pathetic style.

**E, or Ed.** The Italian conjunction *and*; as, Flauto e violino, flute and violin; Nobilmente ed animato, with grandeur and spirit.  
**Elegante, or Elegante.** With elegance.  
**Eleganza.** With elegance; gracefully.  
**Energico, Con energia, or Energicamente.** With energy.  
**Espressivo, or Con espressione.** With expression.  
**Extravaganza.** Extravagant and wild, as to composition and performance.

**Facilita.** A facilitation; an easier adaptation.  
**Fantaisie.** } A species of composition in which the author gives free  
**Fantasia.** } scope to his ideas, without regard to those systematic forms  
 which regulate other compositions.  
**Finale.** The last piece of any act of an opera, or of a concert; or the last movement of a symphony or sonata, in the German style.  
**Fine.** The end.  
**Forte, or For, or simply f.** Loud.  
**Fortissimo, or ff.** Very loud.  
**Forzando, or Forz, or fz,** implies that the note is to be marked with peculiar emphasis or force.  
**Fuoco, Con.** With intense animation.  
**Furioso, or Con Furia.** With fire.

**Gaiement.** In a cheerful and lively style.  
**Gallopade.** A galop; a quick German dance-tune.  
**Galop, or Galoppe.** A quick species of dance, generally in 2-4 time.  
**Giusto.** In just and exact time.  
**Graces.** Occasional embellishments, sometimes indicated by the composer, sometimes spontaneously introduced by the performer. The most important of these are the *Appoggiatura*, the *Turn*, and the *Shake*.  
**Grandioso.** In a grand and elevated style.  
**Gran gusto.** In an elevated, grand style.  
**Gravamente.** Dignified and solemn.  
**Grave.** The slowest degree of movement; also, a deep, low pitch, in the scale of sounds.  
**Gravita.** Gravity; as, Con gravita, with gravity.  
**Gruppetto.** A group of notes; a turn.  
**Gruppo.** A turn, or grace.  
**Gusto, Gustoso, or Con gusto.** With taste; elegantly.

**II. The.**  
**Imitazione.** An imitation.  
**Impetuoso.** With impetuosity; impetuously.  
**Impromptu.** An extemporaneous production.  
**Improvvisare.** To compose or sing extemporaneously.  
**In.** In; as, In tempo, in time.  
**Innocente, or Innocentemente.** In an artless and simple style.  
**Interlude.** An intermediate strain or movement.  
**Intrada, or Introduzione.** A short introductory movement.  
**Istesso.** The same; as, Istesso tempo, the same time.

**Larghetto** indicates a time slow and measured in its movement, but less so than *Largo*.  
**Larghissimo.** Extremely slow.  
**Largo.** A very slow and solemn degree of movement.  
**Legato.** In a smooth and connected manner.  
**Legatissimo.** Exceedingly smooth and connected.  
**Leggerement.** With lightness and gayety.  
**Leggiardo.** Light; gentle.  
**Leggieramente.** Lightly; gently.

- Leggiero, or Con leggerezza.** With lightness and facility of execution.  
**Leggierissimo.** With the utmost lightness and facility.  
**Lento.** With increasing slowness.  
**Lentementc, or Lento.** In slow time.  
**Liaison.** Smoothness of connection; also, a bind or tie.  
**Loco.** This word implies that a passage is to be played just as it is written in regard to pitch. It generally occurs after *8va alta*, or *8va bassa*.  
**Ma.** But; as, *Allegro ma non troppo*, quick, but not too much so.  
**Maestoso.** With majestic and dignified expression.  
**Main.** The hand; as, *Main droite*, *Main gauche*, or *M. D.*, *M. G.*, the right or left hand in piano music.  
**Marcato.** In a marked and emphatic style.  
**Marcia.** A march.  
**Marziale.** In a martial style.  
**Melange.** A composition founded on several favorite airs; a medley.  
**Memo.** The same; as, *Memo movement*, in the same tune.  
**Mesto.** Mournfully; sadly; pathetically.  
**Mestoso.** Sadly; pensively.  
**Metronome.** An ingenious instrument for indicating the exact time of a musical piece by means of a pendulum, which may be shortened or lengthened at pleasure.  
**Mezzo.** In a middling degree or manner; as, *Mezzo forte*, rather loud; *Mezzo piano*, rather soft.  
**Mezzo carattere** implies a moderate degree of expression and execution.  
**Moderato.** With a moderate degree of quickness.  
**Molto.** Very; extremely; as, *Molto allegro*, very quick; *Molto adagio*, extremely slow.  
**Morceau.** A piece, or musical composition of any kind.  
**Mordente.** A beat, or transient shake.  
**Morendo.** Gradually subsiding in regard to tone and time; dying away.  
**Mosso.** Movement; as, *Piu mosso*, with more movement; quicker.  
**Moio, or Con moto.** With agitation.  
**Movimento.** Time; movement.  
  
**Noblie, or Nobilemente.** With nobleness; grandeur.  
**Notturmo.** A composition, vocal or instrumental, suitable for evening recreation, from its elegance and lightness of character.  
  
**O.** Or; as, *Flauto o violino*, flute or violin.  
**Obligato, or Obligati.** A part or parts of a composition, indispensable to its just performance, and which, therefore, can not properly be omitted.  
**Ottava, or 8va.** An octave. This word is generally joined with *Alta*, or *Bassa*. The first signifies that the passage to which it is applied must be played an octave higher than it is written; the second, that it must be played an octave lower.  
  
**Passionate.** In an impassioned manner.  
**Patetico.** Pathetically.  
**Pathetique.** Pathetic.  
**Pastorale.** A soft and rural movement.  
**Pedale.** A pedal or stationary bass. In piano music this term implies that the performer must press down the pedal which takes off the dampers.  
**Perdendo, Perdendosi, or Perden.** Either of these terms implies a gradual diminution, both in quantity of tone and speed of movement.  
**Peu.** A little.  
**Phrase.** A short musical sentence containing an incomplete idea.  
**Piacere.** Will; pleasure; as, *A piacere*, at the performer's pleasure in regard to time.  
**Piano, or p.** Soft. **Planissimo, or pp.** Extremely soft.

**Pia.** An adverb of augmentation; as, *Piu presto*, quicker; *Piu piano*, *Plantivo*. Expressively; plaintively. [softer.

**Plus.** More; as, *Plus anime*, with greater animation.

**Poco.** A little; rather; somewhat; as, *Poco presto*, rather quick; *Poco piano*, somewhat soft.

**Poco a poco.** By degrees; gradually; as, *Poco a poco crescendo*, louder and louder by degrees; *Poco a poco diminuendo*, softer and softer by degrees.

**Poi.** Then; as, *Piano poi forte*, soft, then loud.

**Polacca,** } A slow, Polish dance, in 3-4 time, of a peculiar rhythmical  
**Polonaise,** } construction, as the melodic members usually terminate on  
**Polonoise.** } the third crotchet of the bar.

**Pomposo.** In a grand and pompous manner.

**Portamento.** The manner of sustaining and conducting the voice; a gliding from one note to another.

**Possibile.** Possible; as, *Piu forte possibile*, as loud as possible.

**Potpourri.** A fantasia on favorite airs.

**Precipitato.** In a hurried manner.

**Precisione.** With precision; exactitude.

**Preludio.** A prelude or introduction.

**Premiere.** First; as, *Premiere fois*, first time.

**Prestissimo.** The most rapid degree of movement.

**Presto.** Very quick.

**Primo.** First; as, *Violino primo*, first violin; *Tempo primo*, in the first or original time.

**Quasi.** In the manner or style of; as, *Quasi allegretto*, like an *Allegretto*.

**Quieto.** With calmness or repose; quietly.

**Raddolcendo, or Raddolcente.** With augmented softness.

**Rallentando** implies a gradual diminution in the speed of the movement, and a corresponding decrease in the quantity of tone.

**Rapido.** Rapidly.

**Refrain.** A burden, or tag-end to a song. [emphasis.

**Rinforzando, Rinforzato, or Rinf., or Rf.** With additional tone and

**Romance.** A short, lyric tale. [words.

**Romanza.** Set to music; or a simple and elegant melody suitable to such

**Rondeau, or Rondo.** A composition of several strains or members, at the end of each of which the first part or subject is repeated.

**Ritenente, Ritenuto.** A keeping back; a decrease in the speed of the movement.

**Scherzando, Scherzante, Scherzoso, or Scherz.** In a light, playful, and sportive manner.

**Segno.** A sign; as, *Al segno*, return to the sign; *Dal segno*, repeat from the sign.

**Segue, or Seguito.** Now follows; or, as follows; as, *Segue il coro*, the chorus follows; *Segue la finale*, the finale now follows. It is also used in the sense of in similar or like manner, to show that a subsequent passage is to be played like that which precedes it.

**Semplice, or Semplicemente.** With simplicity; artlessly.

**Sempre.** Always; as, *Sempre staccato*, always staccato or detached; *Sempre forte*, always loud; *Sempre piu forte*, continually increasing in force.

**Serioso.** In a serious style.

**Serpeggando.** Gently and silently creeping onward; quietly advancing.

**Sforzato, Sforzando, or Sf.** implies that a particular note is to be played with emphasis.

**Sicilian.** A movement of a slow, soothing, pastoral character, in 6-8 time, resembling a dance peculiar to the peasantry of Sicily.

**Sinfonia.** A symphony or orchestral composition in many parts.



- Slentando.** A gradual diminution in the time or speed of the movement.
- Smorzando.** A gradual diminution as to tone.
- Soave.** In a soft, sweet, and delicate style.
- Soggetto.** The subject or theme.
- Soli,** plural of *Solo*, implies that two or more principal parts play or sing together. Such parts, of course, are never doubled.
- Solo, or Sola.** Alone.
- Solo.** A composition, or even a passage, for a single voice or instrument.
- Sonata, or Sonate.** A composition consisting of several movements, generally for a single principal instrument, with or without accompaniments.
- Sostenuto, or Sost.** Sustained; continuous in regard to tone.
- Spirito, or Con Spirito.** With spirit.
- Spiritoso.** With great spirit. [from one another.
- Staccato,** implies that the notes are to be played distinct, and detached
- Stesso.** The same.
- Subito.** Quickly; as, *Volti subito*, turn quickly.
- Suite.** A series; a collection; as, *Une suite de pieces*, a series of lessons.
- Syncopate.** In a constrained and syncopated style.
- Syncopation.** The connecting the last note of one bar to the first note of the next, so as to form but one note of a duration equal to both. This displaces the accent, and produces a peculiar effect.
- Tacet,** implies that, during a movement, or part of a movement, some particular instrument is to be silent; as, *Flauto tacet*, the flute is not to play.
- Tanto, or Ton.** Not so much; not too much.
- Tardo.** Slowly; in a dragging manner.
- Tema.** A subject or theme.
- Tempestoso.** In a tempestuous manner.
- Tempo comodo.** In a convenient degree of movement.
- Tendrement.** Affectionately; tenderly.
- Teneramente, Tenero, or Con tenerezza.** Tenderly.
- Tenuto, or Ten,** implies that a note, or notes, must be sustained or kept [down the full time.
- Theme.** A subject.
- Timoroso.** With timidity and awe.
- Tranquillo, Tranquillamente, or Con tranquillizza.** Tranquilly; composedly.
- Tremendo.** With a tremendous expression; horribly.
- Tremando, Tremolate, or Tremolo,** implies the reiteration of a note or chord with great rapidity, so as to produce a tremulous kind of motion.
- Trillando.** A succession of shakes on different notes.
- Trille, or Trillo.** A shake.
- Trio.** A piece for three voices or instruments. This term also denotes a second movement to a waltz, march, minuet, &c., which always leads back to a repetition of the first or principal movement.
- Triplet.** A group of three notes, arising from the division of a note into three equal parts of the next inferior duration.
- Tutta forza.** With the utmost vehemence; as loud as possible.
- Tutti.** A term used to point out those passages where all the voices or instruments, or both, are to be introduced.
- Un.** A; as, *Un poco*, a little.
- Veloce, or Con velocita.** In rapid time.
- Velocissimo.** With extreme rapidity.
- Vibrante.** A peculiar manner of touching the keys of the piano.
- Vigorouso, or Vigorosamente.** Boldly; vigorously.
- Vistamente, or Vite.** With quickness.
- Vivace, Vivamente, or Con vivacita.** With briskness and animation.
- Vivacissimo.** With extreme vivacity. Vivatic. Vivacity.
- Vivo, or Con vivezza.** Animated; lively. Voce. The voice.
- Volante.** In a light and rapid manner. [playing, &c.
- Volta.** Time of playing a movement; as, *Prim volta*, the first time of
- Volti subito.** Turn over quickly.

## CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN, WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND SIGNIFICATION.

### NAMES OF MEN.

**Aaron** (Heb.) Very high; lofty.  
**Abdiel** (Heb.) The servant of God.  
**Abel** (Heb.) Breath; vanity.  
**Abiathar** (Heb.) Father of plenty.  
**Abiel** (Heb.) Father of strength.  
**Abijah** (Heb.) Jehovah is a father.  
**Abner** (Heb.) Father of light.  
**Abraham** (Heb.) Father of a multitude.  
**Abram** (Heb.) Father of elevation.  
**Ab'salom** (Heb.) Father of peace.  
**Ad'am** (Heb.) Man; earth-man.  
**Adin** (Heb.) Tender; delicate; soft.  
**Adolphus** (Sax.) Successful helper.  
**Adoniram** (Heb.) Lord of height.  
**Alan** (Slav.) A hound; harmony.  
**Al'ric** (Sax.) All-rich; all-powerful.  
**Al'bert** (Sax.) All-bright; illustrious.  
**Alexander** (Gr.) A helper of men.  
**Alfred** (Sax.) All peace; protecting all.  
**Al'lan** } (Slav.) The same as ALAN.  
**Al'en** } See ALAN.  
**Alon'zo** (Ger.) The same as Alphonso.  
**Al'pheus** (Heb.) Exchange.  
**Alphon'so** (Ger.) All ready; willing.  
**Al'vah** (Heb.) Iniquity.  
**Al'van** (Heb.) Unrighteous.  
**Al'vin, Al'win** (Sax.) Conquering all.  
**Amari'ah** (Heb.) Jehovah promised.  
**Am'sa** (Heb.) A burden.  
**Am'brose** (Gr.) Immortal; divine.  
**Am'ni** (Heb.) My people.  
**Amos** (Heb.) Strong; courageous.  
**Andrew** (Gr.) Manly; courageous.  
**Andronicus** (Gr.) A conqueror of men.  
**An'selm** (Ger.) An heroic defender.  
**An'thony** (Lat.) Praiseworthy.  
**Archela'us** (Gr.) Ruler of the people.  
**Archibald** (Ger.) Boldness.  
**Ariel** (Heb.) Lion of God; valiant.  
**Arnold** (Sax.) Strong as an eagle.  
**Ar'temas** (Gr.) Gift of Artemis or Mi.  
**Ar'thur** (Brit.) High; noble. [nerva.  
**A'sa** (Heb.) Healer; physician.  
**As'ahel** (Heb.) Made of God.  
**A'saph** (Heb.) A collector.  
**Ash'bel** (Heb.) Fire of Bel.  
**Ash'er** (Heb.) Happy; fortunate.  
**Ash'ur** (Heb.) Black; blackness.  
**Augustus** (Lat.) Exalted; majestic.  
**Augustine** } (Lat.) Belonging to Au-  
**Austin** } gustus.  
**Bald'win** (Sax.) Bold; courageous.  
**Barachi'as** (Heb.) Jehovah has blessed.  
**Bar'nabas** } (Heb.) Son of prophecy,  
**Bar'naby** } or exhortation.

**Bartholomew** (Heb.) A warlike son.  
**Bas'il** (Gr.) Kingly; royal.  
**Ben'edict** (Lat.) Blessed.  
**Ben'jamin** (Heb.) Son of the right.  
**Beno'ni** (Heb.) Son of my sorrow.  
**Beri'ah** (Heb.) In calamity.  
**Bern'ard** (Sax.) A brave man.  
**Ber'tram** (Ger.) Bright raven.  
**Bethu'el** (Heb.) Man of God.  
**Bon'iface** (Lat.) A benefactor.  
**Bri'an** (Celt.) Strong.  
**Cadwal'lader** (Brit.) Valiant in war.  
**Cæ'sar** (Lat.) Hairy; or, blue-eyed.  
**Ca'leb** (Heb.) A dog.  
**Cal'vin** (Lat.) Bald.  
**Ce'cil** (Lat.) Dim-sighted.  
**Charles** (Sax.) Manly; noble-spirited.  
**Chris'topher** (Gr.) Bearing Christ.  
**Clar'ence** (Lat.) Illustrious.  
**Clem'ent** (Lat.) Mild-tempered.  
**Con'rad** (Sax.) Bold in counsel.  
**Con'stantine** (Lat.) Resolute; firm.  
**Corne'lius** (Lat.) Signification uncer-  
**Cuth'bert** (Sax.) Renowned. [tain.  
**Cy'rus** (Pers.) The sun.  
**Dan'iel** (Heb.) A judge from God.  
**Dari'us** (Pers.) Preserver.  
**Da'vid** (Heb.) Beloved.  
**Deme'trius** (Gr.) Belonging to Ceres.  
**De'nis** } (Gr.) Belonging to Dionysos  
**Den'nis** } or Bacchus, god of wine  
**Dex'ter** (Lat.) The right hand.  
**Dionys'us** (Gr.) The same as DENIS.  
**Don'ald** (Celt.) Proud chief.  
**Dun'can** (Celt.) Brown chief.  
**El'en** (Heb.) A stone.  
**Ebene'zer** (Heb.) The stone of help.  
**Ed'gar** (Sax.) Successful warrior.  
**Ed'mund** (Sax.) Successful protector.  
**Ed'ward** (Sax.) Guardian of property.  
**Ed'win** (Sax.) Successful in war.  
**Eg'bert** (Sax.) Bright eye.  
**El'bert** (Sax.) All-bright; illustrious.  
**El'dred** (Sax.) Terrible.  
**Elea'zer** (Heb.) Whom God helps.  
**E'li** (Heb.) A foster son.  
**El'iah** (Heb.) God is his father.  
**El'ias** (Heb.) Jehovah is my God.  
**El'hu** (Heb.) God the Lord.  
**Eli'jah** (Heb.) Strength of the Lord.  
**Eli'sha** (Heb.) God my salvation.  
**El'zur** (Heb.) God is my rock.  
**Elm'athan** (Heb.) God gave.  
**Emman'uel** (Heb.) God with us.  
**Eue'us** (Gr.) Praised; commended.

- E'noch** (Heb.) Initiated; instructed.  
**E'nos** (Heb.) Man.  
**E'phraim** (Heb.) Very fruitful.  
**Eras'mus** (Gr.) Worthy to be loved.  
**Eras'tus** (Gr.) Lovely; amiable.  
**Er'nest** (Ger.) Earnest.  
**E'sau** (Heb.) Covered with hair.  
**E'than** (Heb.) Firmness; strength.  
**Eugene'** (Gr.) Well-born; noble.  
**Euse'b'ius** (Gr.) Religious; godly.  
**Eus'tace** (Gr.) Standing firm.  
**Ev'an** (Brit.) Gracious gift of God.  
**Ev'erard** (Ger.) Fierce as a wild boar.  
**Eze'kiel** (Heb.) Strength of God.  
**Ez'ra** (Heb.) Help.  
**Fe'lix** (Lat.) Happy; prosperous.  
**Fer'dinand** (Ger.) Brave; valiant.  
**Fernan'do** (Sp.) Same as Ferdinand.  
**Fran'cis** (Fr.) Free.  
**Frank** (Fr.) Contraction of Francis.  
**Fred'erick** (Ger.) Peaceful ruler.  
**Ca'briel** (Heb.) Man of God.  
**Gama'liel** (Heb.) Recompense of God.  
**Geoffrey** (Sax.) Good protector.  
**George** (Gr.) A husbandman.  
**Ger'ald** (Ger.) Strong with the spear.  
**Gid'eon** (Heb.) A destroyer.  
**Gil'bert** (Sax.) Bright as gold.  
**Giles** (Gr.) A little goat.  
**God'dard** (Ger.) Pious; virtuous.  
**God'frey** (Sax.) Good protector.  
**God'win** (Sax.) Good in war.  
**Greg'ory** (Ger.) Watchful.  
**Grif'fith** (Brit.) Having great faith.  
**Gusta'vus** (Sw.) A warrior; hero.  
**Guy** (Fr.) A leader.  
**Han'nibal** (Punic.) A gracious lord.  
**He'man** (Heb.) Faithful.  
**Hen'ry** (Ger.) Rich lord.  
**Her'bert** (Ger.) Glory of the army.  
**Her'cules** (Gr.) Lordly fame.  
**Her'man** (Ger.) A warrior.  
**Hezeki'ah** (Heb.) Strength of God.  
**Hil'ary** (Lat.) Cheerful; merry.  
**Hi'ram** (Heb.) Most noble.  
**Hor'ace** (Lat.) Signification uncertain.  
**Hora'tio** (Lat.) Significant'n uncertain.  
**Hose'a** (Heb.) Salvation.  
**How'ell** (Brit.) Sound; whole.  
**Hu'bert** (Sax.) Bright; handsome.  
**Hugh** (Dutch.) High; lofty.  
**Humph'rey** (Sax.) Protector of home.  
**Ich'abod** (Heb.) Glory has departed.  
**Ignat'ius** (Gr.) Ardent; fiery.  
**Imman'uel** (Heb.) God with us.  
**In'gram** (Ger.) A stalwart youth.  
**I'ra** (Heb.) Watchful.  
**I'saac** (Heb.) Laughter.  
**Isa'iah** (Heb.) Salvation of the Lord.  
**Is'rael** (Heb.) A soldier of God.  
**Ith'iel** (Heb.) God is with me.  
**Ja'bez** (Heb.) He will cause pain.  
**Ja'cob** (Heb.) He will supplant.  
**James** (Heb.) He will supplant.  
**Ja'red** (Heb.) Descent.  
**Ja'son** (Gr.) A healer.  
**Jedidi'ah** (Heb.) Beloved of the Lord.  
**Jeffrey** (Sax.) At peace with God.  
**Jeremi'ah** (Heb.) Exalted of the Lord.  
**Jerome'** (Gr.) Having a holy name.  
**Jes'se** (Heb.) Wealth.  
**Jo'ab** (Heb.) Jehovah is his father.  
**Job** (Heb.) Afflicted; persecuted.  
**Jo'el** (Heb.) The Lord is God.  
**John** (Heb.) Gracious gift of God.  
**Jo'nah** (Heb.) A dove.  
**Jon'athan** (Heb.) Gift of Jehovah.  
**Jo'seph** (Heb.) He shall add.  
**Josh'ua** (Heb.) Lord of salvation.  
**Jo'tham** (Heb.) The Lord is upright.  
**Ju'dah** (Heb.) Praised.  
**Ju'lian** (Lat.) Belonging to Julius.  
**Ju'lius** (Gr.) Soft-haired.  
**Jas'tin** (Lat.) Just.  
**Ken'elm** (Sax.) Defender of kindred.  
**Ken'neth** (Gael.) Leader; commander.  
**La'ban** (Heb.) White.  
**Lam'bert** (Sax.) A keeper of lambs.  
**Lan'celot** (Ital.) A little angel.  
**Law'rence** (Lat.) Crowned with laurel.  
**Lem'uel** (Heb.) Created by God.  
**Leon'ard** (Sax.) Brave as a lion.  
**Le'opold** (Ger.) Bold as a lion.  
**Le'vi** (Heb.) Adhesion.  
**Lew'is** (Fr.) Defender of the people.  
**Li'nus** (Gr.) Flaxen-haired.  
**Li'onel** (Lat.) A little lion.  
**Loam'ni** (Heb.) Not my people.  
**Loren'zo** (Ital.) Crowned with laurel.  
**Lot** (Heb.) A veil; covering.  
**Lu'bin** (Sax.) Beloved friend.  
**Lu'cius** (Lat.) Born at break of day.  
**Luke** (Lat.) A contract'n of Lucanus.  
**Lu'ther** (Ger.) Illustrious warrior.  
**Lycu'rgus** (Gr.) Wolf-driver.  
**Ma'lachi** (Heb.) Message of the Lord.  
**Manas'seh** (Heb.) Forgetfulness.  
**Marcel'lus** (Lat.) Dimin. of Marcus.  
**Mar'cius** (Lat.) The same as Marcus.  
**Mar'cus, Mark** (Lat.) A hammer.  
**Mar'maduke** (Sax.) A mighty noble.  
**Mar'tin** (Lat.) Martial; warlike.  
**Mat'thew** (Heb.) Gift of Jehovah.  
**Matthi'as** (Heb.) Gift of the Lord.  
**Mau'rice** (Lat.) Sprung of a Moor.  
**Mer'edith** (Celt.) Sea-protector.  
**Mi'cah** (Heb.) Who is like the Lord?  
**Mi'chael** (Heb.) Who is like God?  
**Miles** (Lat.) A soldier.  
**Mor'gan** (Brit.) Born on the sea.  
**Mo'ses** (Egypt.) Drawn out of water.  
**Na'hum** (Heb.) Consolation.

**Na'than** (Heb.) A gift; given.  
**Nathan'iel** (Heb.) The gift of God.  
**Neal** (Lat.) Dark; swarthy.  
**Nehemi'ah** (Heb.) Comfort of God.  
**Nich'olas** (Gr.) Victory of the people.  
**No'ah** (Heb.) Rest; comfort.  
**No'el** (Heb.) Born on Christmas day.  
**Nor'man** (Ger.) Native of Normandy.  
**Obadi'ah** (Heb.) Servant of the Lord.  
**O'bed** (Heb.) Serving God.  
**Octa'vius** (Lat.) The eighth-born.  
**Oli'ver** (Lat.) An olive-tree.  
**Ores'tes** (Gr.) A mountaineer.  
**Orlan'do** (Ital.) Counsel for the land.  
**Os'car** (Celt.) Bounding warrior.  
**Os'mund** (Ger.) Protection of God.  
**Os'wald** (Ger.) Power of God.  
**Ow'en** (Celt.) Young warrior.  
**Ozi'as** (Heb.) Strength of the Lord.  
**Pat'rick** (Lat.) Noble; a patrician.  
**Paul** (Lat.) Small; little.  
**Peleg** (Heb.) Division.  
**Per'egrine** (Lat.) A stranger.  
**Pe'ter** (Gr.) A rock.  
**Philan'der** (Gr.) A lover of men.  
**Phile'mon** (Gr.) Loving; friendly.  
**Phil'ip** (Gr.) A lover of horses.  
**Phin'eas** (Heb.) Mouth of brass.  
**Pol'ycarp** (Gr.) Much fruit.  
**Pto'lemy** (Gr.) Mighty in war.  
**Quin'tin** (Lat.) The fifth.  
**Ralph** (Sax.) Helpful in counsel.  
**Raph'ael** (Heb.) The healing of God.  
**Ray'mond** (Ger.) Strong protector.  
**Reg'inald** (Sax.) Strong ruler.  
**Reu'ben** (Heb.) Behold, a son.  
**Reu'el** (Heb.) Friend of God.  
**Beyn'old** (Sax.) Strong ruler.  
**Rich'ard** (Sax.) Rich-hearted.  
**Rob'ert** (Ger.) Bright in fame.  
**Rod'erick** (Ger.) Rich in fame.  
**Ro'dolph** (Sax.) Aiding in counsel.  
**Rog'er** (Ger.) Famous with the spear.  
**Ro'land** } (Ger.) Fame of the land.  
**Row'land** }  
**Ru'dolph** (Sax.) Famous hero.  
**Ru'fus** (Lat.) Reddish; red-haired.

**Ru'pert** (Sax.) Bright in fame.  
**Sam'son** (Heb.) Splendid sun.  
**Sam'uel** (Heb.) Heard of God.  
**Saul** (Heb.) Asked for.  
**Se'ba** (Heb.) Eminent.  
**Sebas'tian** (Gr.) Venerable; reverend.  
**Seth** (Heb.) Appointed.  
**Si'las** (Lat.) A contract'n of Silvanus.  
**Silva'nus** (Lat.) Living in a wood.  
**Silves'ter** (Lat.) Living in the woods.  
**Sim'eon** (Heb.) Hearing with ac-  
 ceptance.  
**Si'mon** }  
**Sol'omon** (Heb.) Peaceable.  
**Ste'phen** (Gr.) A crown or garland.  
**Sylva'nus** (Lat.) A lover of the woods.  
**Sylves'ter** (Lat.) Living in the woods.  
**Thad'deus** (Syr.) The wise.  
**The'obald** (Sax.) Bold for the people.  
**The'o'dore** (Gr.) The gift of God.  
**Theoph'ilus** (Gr.) A lover of God.  
**The'ron** (Gr.) A hunter.  
**Thom'as** (Heb.) A twin.  
**Tim'othy** (Gr.) One who honors God.  
**Tobi'as** (Heb.) Pleasing to Jehovah.  
**Tris'tram** (Lat.) Grave; pensive; sad.  
**Ulys'ses** (Gr.) A biter.  
**Ur'ban** (Lat.) Courteous; polished.  
**Uri'ah** (Heb.) Light of the Lord.  
**U'rian** (Dan.) A husbandman.  
**U'riel** (Heb.) Light of God.  
**Val'entine** (Lat.) Strong; powerful.  
**Vic'tor** (Lat.) A conqueror.  
**Vin'cent** (Lat.) Conquering.  
**Viv'ian** (Lat.) Lively; living.  
**Wal'ter** (Ger.) Ruling the host.  
**Wil'liam** (Ger.) Resolute helmet.  
**Win'fred** (Sax.) Win peace.  
**Zab'diel** (Heb.) Gift of God.  
**Zacche'us** (Heb.) Innocent; pure.  
**Zachari'ah** } (Heb.) Remembered of  
**Zach'ary** } the Lord.  
**Zebadi'ah** }  
**Zeb'edee** } (Heb.) Gift of the Lord.  
**Zedeki'ah** (Heb.) Justice of the Lord.  
**Zelo'tes** (Gr.) A zealot.  
**Ze'nas** (Gr.) Gift of Jupiter.  
**Zephani'ah** (Heb.) Hid of the Lord.

## NAMES OF WOMEN.

**Ab'igail** (Heb.) My father's joy.  
**A'da** (Sax.) Happiness; rich gift.  
**Ad'aline** } (Ger.) Of noble birth; a  
**Ad'eline** } princess.  
**Ad'ela** (Ger.) The same as Adaline.  
**Ad'elaide** (Ger.) Same as Adaline.  
**Ade'lia** (Ger.) The same as Adaline.  
**Ag'atha** (Gr.) Good; kind.  
**Ag'nes** (Gr.) Chaste; pure.  
**Alber'ta** (Ger.) Feminine of Albert.  
**Althe'a** (Gr.) Truth.

**Al'ice** (Ger.) Noble birth; a princess.  
**Almi'ra** (Ar.) Lofty; noble.  
**Althe'a** (Gr.) A healer.  
**Am'abel** (Lat.) Lovely; amiable.  
**Aman'da** (Lat.) Worthy to be loved.  
**Ame'lia** (Ger.) Busy; energetic.  
**A'my** (Lat.) Beloved.  
**Angeli'na** (Gr.) Angelic; lovely.  
**Ann** } (Heb.) Grace;—the same as  
**An'na** }  
**Anne** } Hannah.



- Annette'** (Heb.) French form of Anne.  
**Antoinette'** (Gr.) Dimin. of Antonia.  
**Antonia** (Lat.) Inestimable.  
**Arabel'ia** (Lat.) A fair altar.  
**Augusta** (Lat.) Fem. of Augustus.  
**Aure'lia** (Lat.) Fem. of Aurelius.  
**Auro'ra** (Lat.) Morning; brightness.  
**Azu'ba** (Heb.) Deserted.  
**Bar'bara** (Gr.) Foreign; strange.  
**Be'atrice** (Lat.) Making happy.  
**Ber'tha** (Sax.) Bright; beautiful.  
**Blanche** (Teut.) White; fair.  
**Bridg'et** (Celt.) Strength.  
**Camil'ia** (Lat.) Attendant at sacrifices.  
**Caroline** (Ger.) Fem. of Carolus.  
**Cath'arine** } (Gr.) Pure.  
**Cath'rine** }  
**Cecil'ia** (Lat.) Feminine of Cecil.  
**Ce'lia** (Lat.) Feminine of Caelius.  
**Celes'tine** (Lat.) Heavenly.  
**Char'lotte** (Fr.) Feminine of Charles.  
**Chlo'e** (Gr.) A green herb; blooming.  
**Clar'a** (Lat.) Bright; illustrious.  
**Clarissa** (Lat.) A variation of Clara.  
**Clement'ina** } (Lat.) Mild; gentle.  
**Clem'entine** }  
**Con'stance** (Lat.) Constant; firm.  
**Co'ra** (Gr.) Maiden; daughter.  
**Corde'lia** (Lat.) Warm-hearted.  
**Corin'na** (Gr.) Maiden.  
**Corne'lia** (Lat.) Fem. of Cornelius.  
**Cyn'tia** } Belonging to Cynthus.  
**Deb'orah** (Heb.) A bee.  
**De'lia** (Gr.) Belonging to Delos.  
**Dian'a** (Lat.) Goddess.  
**Dian'tha** (Gr.) Flower of Jove; a pink.  
**Di'nah** (Heb.) Judged.  
**Do'ra** (Gr.) A gift.  
**Dor'cas** (Gr.) A gazelle.  
**Dorothe'a** } (Gr.) The gift of God.  
**Dor'othy** }  
**Drusil'ia** (Gr.) Dewy eyes.  
**E'dith** (Sax.) Happiness.  
**Ed'na** (Heb.) Pleasure.  
**Eleanor** (Sax.) All-fruitful.  
**El'za** (Heb.) Contr'n of Elizabeth.  
**Eliz'abeth** (Heb.) Worshiper of God.  
**El'ia** (Gr.) Contraction of Eleanor.  
**El'en** (Gr.) Diminutive of Eleanor.  
**El'sie** (Sax.) Diminutive of Alice.  
**Em'eline** } (Ger.) Energetic; industrious.  
**Em'meline** }  
**Em'ily** (Lat.) The same as Emelina.  
**Em'ma** (Ger.) The same as Emeline.  
**Ernes'tine** (Ger.) Fem. dim. of Ernest.  
**Es'ther** (Pers.) A star; good fortune.  
**Eth'elind** } (Sax.) Noble.  
**Ethelin'da** }  
**Eudo'ra** (Gr.) Good gift.  
**Euge'nia** (Gr.) Well-born; noble.  
**Eunice** (Gr.) Happy victory.  
**Ephe'mia** (Gr.) Of good report.  
**E'ra, Eve** (Heb.) Life.  
**Evan'geline** (Gr.) Bringing glad news.  
**Eveli'na** } (Heb.) Diminutive of Eva.  
**Ev'eline** }  
**Fan'ny** (Ger.) Diminutive of Frances.  
**Felic'ia** (Lat.) Happy; happiness.  
**Fide'lia** (Lat.) Faithful.  
**Flo'ra** (Lat.) The goddess of flowers.  
**Flo'rence** (Lat.) Blooming; flourishing.  
**Fran'ces** (Ger.) Feminine of Francis.  
**Georgian'a** (Gr.) Fem. of George.  
**Ger'trude** (Ger.) All truth.  
**Grace** (Lat.) Grace; favor.  
**Han'nah** (Heb.) The same as Anna.  
**Har'riet** (Ger.) Fem. dim. of Henry.  
**Hel'en** (Gr.) Light; alluring.  
**Henriet'ta** (Ger.) Fem. dim. of Henry.  
**Heph'zibah** (Heb.) My delight in her.  
**Hes'ter** (Pers.) A star; good fortune.  
**Hono'ra** (Lat.) Honorable.  
**Hul'dah** (Heb.) A weasel.  
**I'da** (Sax.) Happy; happiness.  
**I'nez** (Gr.) Chaste; pure.  
**Irene** (Gr.) Peace; peaceful.  
**Is'abel** } (Sp.) Worshiper of God.  
**Isabel'ia** }  
**Jane** (Fr.) Feminine of John.  
**Janet'** (Fr.) Diminutive of Jane.  
**Jeannette'** (Fr.) Diminutive of Jane.  
**Jem'ina** (Heb.) A dove.  
**Jeru'sha** (Heb.) Possessed; married.  
**Joan'** } (Lat.) Feminine of John.  
**Joan'na** }  
**Jo'sephine** (Fr.) Feminine of Joseph.  
**Ju'cith** (Heb.) Praised.  
**Ju'lia** (Lat.) Feminine of Julius.  
**Julian'a** (Lat.) Feminine of Julian.  
**Ju'liet** (Fr.) Diminutive of Julia.  
**Kath'arine** } (Gr.) Pure; — the same  
**Kath'rine** } as Catharine.  
**Ketu'rah** (Heb.) Incense.  
**Kezi'ah** (Heb.) Cassia.  
**Lau'ra** (Lat.) A laurel, or bay-tree.  
**Lavin'ia** (Lat.) Of Latium.  
**Leono'ra** (Gr.) The same as Eleanor.  
**Leti'cia** (Lat.) Happiness.  
**Lil'ian, Lil'y** (Lat.) Lily.  
**Lo'is** (Gr.) Good; desirable.  
**Loui'sa** } (Fr.) Feminine of Louis.  
**Louise'** }  
**Lu'cia** (Lat.) Feminine of Lucius.  
**Lucin'da** (Lat.) Shining; brilliant.  
**Lucre'tia** (Lat.) Gain.  
**Lu'cy** (Lat.) Feminine of Lucius.  
**Lyd'ia** (Gr.) A native of Lydia, Asia.  
**Ma'hel** (Lat.) Contraction of Amabel.  
**Mad'eline** (Fr.) Same as Magdalene.  
**Mag'dalene** (Heb.) Belong to Magdala.  
**Marc'ia** (Lat.) Feminine of Marcianus.  
**Marg'aret** (Gr.) A pearl.

**Maria** (Lat.) A form of Mary.  
**Marianne** (Fr.) From Mary and Anne.  
**Mar'ion** (Fr.) A familiar form of Mary.  
**Mar'tha** (Heb.) Sorrowful; melancholy.  
**Ma'ry** (Heb.) Bitter; star of the sea.  
**Matil'da** (Ger.) A heroine.  
**Maud** (Ger.) Contraction of Matilda.  
**Me'het'abel** } (Heb.) Benefited of God.  
**Me'hit'able** }  
**Mel'icent** (Lat.) A sweet singer.  
**Melis'sa** (Gr.) A bee.  
**Miran'da** (Lat.) Admirable.  
**Mir'iam** (Heb.) The same as Mary.  
**My'ra** (Gr.) She who weeps or laments.  
**Nan'cy** (Eng.) A familiar form of Anne.  
**No'ra** (Ital.) Contraction of Honora.  
**Octa'ria** (Lat.) Feminine of Octavius.  
**Olive** } (Lat.) An olive.  
**Oliv'ia** }  
**Olym'pia** (Gr.) Heavenly.  
**Pauli'na** } (Lat.) Fem. of Paulinus.  
**Pauline'** }  
**Penel'ope** (Gr.) A weaver.  
**Per'sis** (Gr.) A Persian woman.  
**Ph'e'be** } (Gr.) Pure; radiant.  
**Phœ'be** }  
**Phil'p'a** (Gr.) Feminine of Philip.  
**Phil'lis** } (Gr.) A green bough.  
**Phyl'lis** }  
**Pol'ly** (Eng.) Variation of Molly, from  
**Priscil'la** (Lat.) Somewhat old. [Mary  
**Prud'ence** (Lat.) Foresight; prudence.  
**Ra'chel** (Heb.) A ewe.  
**Rebec'ca** (Heb.) Of enchanting beauty.  
**Rho'da** (Gr.) A rose.  
**Ro'sa** (Lat.) A rose.  
**Ros'abel** } (Lat.) A fair rose.  
**Rosabel'la** }

**Ros'alie** (Fr.) Little blooming rose.  
**Ros'alind** (Lat.) Beautiful as a rose.  
**Ros'amond** (Ger.) Rosy lips.  
**Roxan'ua** (Pers.) Dawn of day.  
**Ruth** (Heb.) Beauty.  
**Sabi'na** (Lat.) A Sabine woman.  
**Salome'** (Heb.) Peaceful.  
**Sal'va** (Lat.) Safe.  
**Sa'ra** } (Heb.) A princess.  
**Sa'rah** }  
**Seli'na** (Gr.) Parsley.  
**Sere'na** (Lat.) Feminine of Serenus.  
**Sib'yl** } (Gr.) A prophetess.  
**Sibyl'la** }  
**Sophi'a** (Gr.) Wisdom.  
**Sophro'nia** (Gr.) Of a sound mind.  
**Stel'ia** (Lat.) A star.  
**Su'san** } (Heb.) A lily.  
**Susan'na** }  
**Tab'litha** (Syr.) A gazelle.  
**Theodo'ra** (Gr.) The gift of God.  
**Theodo'sia** (Gr.) The gift of God.  
**There'sa** (Gr.) Carrying ears of corn.  
**Tryphe'na** (Gr.) Delicate; luxurious.  
**Trypho'sa** (Gr.) Luxurious; dainty.  
**U'rica** (Ger.) Rich.  
**Ura'nia** (Gr.) Heavenly.  
**Ur'sula** (Lat.) A she-bear.  
**Vale'ria** (Lat.) Feminine of Valerius.  
**Victo'ria** (Lat.) Victory.  
**Vi'da** (Ers.) Feminine of David.  
**Vi'ola** } (Lat.) A violet.  
**Violet** }  
**Virgin'ia** (Lat.) Virgin; pure.  
**Vir'ian** (Lat.) Lively.  
**Wilhelm'ina** (Sax.) Fem. of William.  
**Win'ifred** (Sax.) A lover of peace.  
**Zeno'bia** (Gr.) Life from Jupiter.

## ANCIENT GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

WITH THEIR CORRESPONDING MODERN NAMES.

ANCIENT.	COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.	MODERN.
Scandinavia (skan-de-nā've-ah)	Sweden and Norway.	
Chersonesus Cimbrica (ker-so-nē'sus sim'bre-kab)	Jutland, part of Denmark.	
Sarmatia (sar-mā'she-ah)	Poland, part of Russia.	
Britannia (bre-tan'ne-ah), or Albion (al'be-un)	Great Britain.	
Caledonia (kal-e-dō'ne-ah)	Scotland.	
Hibernia (hi-ber'ne-ah)	Ireland.	
Germania (ger-mā'ne-ah)	Germany, north of the Danube.	
Gallia (gal'le-ah), or Gaul (gawl)	France and the Netherlands.	
Helvetia (hel-vē'she-ah)	Switzerland.	
Hispania (his-pā'ne-ah)	Spain.	
Iusitania (lu-se-tā'ne-ah)	Portugal.	
Rhætia (rê'she-ah)	Tyrol, &c.	
Vinidelia (vin-de-lish'e-ah)	Part of Bavaria.	
Noricum (nor'e-kum)	Part of Bavaria and of Austria.	
Illyricum (il-lir'e-kum)	Part of Austria.	

ANCIENT.	COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.	MODERN.
Pannonia (pan-nō-ne-ah).....	Part of Austria and of Hungary.	
Dacia (dā'she-ah).....	Part of Hungary and of Turkey.	
Mæsia (mē'ze-ah), Thrace (thrās), Macedonia (mas-e-dō-ne-ah), and Epirus (e-pī-rus).....	Part of Turkey.	
Grecia (grēshe-ah), Greece (grēs).....	Greece and part of Turkey.	
Peloponnesus (pel-o-pon-nēs'sus).....	The Morea.	

## COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

Asia Minor (ā'she-ah mī'nor).....	Natolia, Caramania, &c.	
Syria (sir'e-ah), Phœnicia (fe-nish'e-ah), Judea (ju-dē'ah)....	Part of Turkey.	
Armenia (ar-mē'ne-ah), Mesopotamia (mes-o-po-tā-me-ah)....	Part of Turkey.	
Assyria (as-sir'e-ah), Babilonia (bab-e-lō-ne-ah).....	Part of Turkey.	
Colchis (kol'kis) Iberia (i bē're-ah), and Albania (al-bē'ne-ah), Georgia, Min- greliā, and part of Circassia.		
Arabia (a-rā'be-ah).....	Arabia.	
Persia (per'se-ah), Media (mē'de-ah), Parthia (par'the-ah).....	Persia.	
Bactria (bak'tre-ah).....	Afghanistan.	
Scythia (sith'e-ah).....	Siberia and Tartary.	

## COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

Egypt (ē'gipt).....	Egypt.	Mauritania (maw-re-tā-ne-ah) Algiers,
Libya (lib'yeh).....	Barca.	Morocco, &c.
Africa (af're-kah).....	Tripoli, Tunis.	Lyssinia, &c.
Numbidia (nu-mid'e-ah) Tunis, Algiers.		Æthiopia (ē-the-ō'pe-ah), Nubia, Ab- Gætulia (je-tū'le-ah)....

## SEAS, GULFS, STRAITS, AND LAKES.

Adriatic (ā-dre-at'ik) Sea.....	Gulf of Venice.	
Ægean (e-gē'an) Sea.....	Archipelago.	
Aquitanian (ak-we-tā'ne-an) Ocean.....	Bay of Biscay.	
Arabian (a-rā'be-an) Gulf.....	Red Sea.	
Argolic (ar-gol'ik) Gulf.....	Gulf of Napoli.	
Asphaltites (as-fal-tī'tēz) Lake.....	Dead Sea.	
Atlantic (at-lan'tik) Ocean.....	Atlantic.	
Benacus (be-nā'kus) Lake.....	Garda.	
Bosphorus (bos'fo-rus) (Cimmerian—sim-mē're-an).....	Strait of Caffa.	
Bosphorus (bos'fo-rus) (Thracian—thrā'shan)....	Strait of Constantinople.	
Brigantinus (brig-an-ti'nus) Lake.....	Constance.	
Caspian (kas'pe-an) Sea.....	Caspian.	
Codanian (ko-dā'ne-an) Gulf.....	Baltic Sea.	
Corinth (kor'inth), Gulf of.....	Gulf of Lepanto.	
Eux'ine (yūks'in) Sea.....	Black Sea.	
Galilee (gal'i-lē), Sea of.....	Tabaria.	
Gallie (gal'lik) Strait.....	Strait of Dover.	
Gallie (gal'lik) Gulf.....	Gulf of Lyons.	
Gangētic (gan-jēt'ik) Gulf.....	Bay of Bengal.	
Gennesareth (jen-nes'a-reth) Lake of.....	Tabaria.	
Hellespont (hel'les-pont).....	Dardanelles.	
Hercules (her'ku-lēz), Strait of.....	Strait of Gibraltar.	
Hibernian (bi-ber'ne-an) Strait.....	Irish Sea.	
Ionian (i-ō'ne-an) Sea.....	Part of Gulf of Venice.	
Lærius (lā're-us) Lake.....	Como.	
Ligustic (le-gus'tik) Gulf.....	Gulf of Genoa.	
Leman (lē-man) Lake.....	Geneva.	
Mediterranean (med-i-ter-rā'ne-an).....	Mediterranean.	
Palas Mæotis (pa-lus me-ō'tis).....	Sea of Azof.	
Propontis (pro-pon'tis).....	Marmora.	
Saronic (sa-rou'ik) gulf.....	Gulf of Eugia.	
Stellian (se-sil'yan) Strait.....	Strait of Messina.	
Syr'tis (sir'tis) Major.....	Gulf of Sidra.	
Thermaic (ther-mā'ik) Gulf.....	Gulf of Contessa.	
Tiberias (ti-bē're-as), Sea of.....	Tabaria.	
Verbanus (ver-bā'nus) Lake.....	Maggiore.	

# ISLANDS.

ANCIENT.	MODERN.	ANCIENT.	MODERN.
<b>Egina</b> (ê-jî'nab) .....	Engia.	<b>Lemnos</b> (lem'nos) .....	Stalimene.
<b>Eolian</b> (ê-ô'le-an) Isl'ds,	Lipari Isl'ds.	<b>Lesbos</b> (les'bos) .....	Metelin.
<b>Amorgos</b> (a-mor'gos) .....	Amorgo.	<b>Leucadia</b> (lu-kâ'de-ah) .....	St. Maura.
<b>Anaphe</b> (an'a-fe) .....	Namphio.	<b>Lipare</b> (lip'a-re) .....	Lipari.
<b>Andros</b> (an'dros) .....	Andro.	<b>Melite</b> (mel'i-te) .....	Malta.
<b>Aradus</b> (ar'a-dus) .....	Larek.	<b>Melite</b> (mel'i-te) .....	Meleda.
<b>Baleares</b> (bal-e-â'rêz),	Majorca, Mi-	<b>Melos</b> (mê'los) .....	Milo.
norca, and Ivica.		<b>Mona</b> (mô'nab) .....	Anglesea.
<b>Calymna</b> (ka-lim'nab) .....	Calmina.	<b>Monabia</b> (mo-nâ'be-ah) .....	Man.
<b>Capraria</b> (ka-prâ're-ah) .....	Gomera.	<b>Myconus</b> (mic'o-nus) .....	Myconi.
<b>Caprea</b> (kâ'pre-ê) .....	Capri.	<b>Nax'os</b> (naks'os) .....	Naxia.
<b>Carpathus</b> (kar'pa-thus) .....	Scarpanto.	<b>Nisyros</b> (ni-sî'ros) .....	Nisiri.
<b>Cephalenia</b> (sef-a-lê'ne-ah),	Cefalonia.	<b>Olearos</b> (o-l'â-ro-s) .....	Antiparos.
<b>Ceos</b> (sê'os) .....	Zia.	<b>Paros</b> (pâ'ros) .....	Paros.
<b>Chios</b> (kî'os) .....	Scio.	<b>Patmos</b> (pat'mos) .....	Patino.
<b>Cimoius</b> (si-mô'ius) .....	Argentiera.	<b>Psyra</b> (sî'rah) .....	Ipsara.
<b>Coreyra</b> (kor-sî'rah) .....	Corfu.	<b>Rhodes</b> (rôds) .....	Rhodes.
<b>Corsica</b> (kor'se-kah) .....	Corsica.	<b>Salamis</b> (sal'a-mis) .....	Colouri.
<b>Cos</b> (kos) .....	Stanchio.	<b>Samothrace</b> (samothrâ'se)	Samothraki
<b>Crete</b> (krêt) .....	Candia.	<b>Samos</b> (sâ'mos) .....	Samos.
<b>Crepna</b> (krep'sah) .....	Cherso.	<b>Sardinia</b> (sar-dîn'e-ah) .....	Sardinia.
<b>Cyprus</b> (sî'prus) .....	Cyprus.	<b>Seyros</b> (sî'ros) .....	Syra.
<b>Cypr'nus</b> (sith'nus) .....	Thermia.	<b>Seriphus</b> (se-rî'fus) .....	Serpho.
<b>Cythera</b> (si-thê'rah) .....	Cerigo.	<b>Sicily</b> (sis'e-le) .....	Sicily.
<b>Delos</b> (dê'los) .....	Delos.	<b>Siphnos</b> (sif'nos) .....	Siphanto.
<b>Ebasus</b> (eb'u-sus) .....	Ivica.	<b>Stœchades</b> (stêk'a-dêz) .....	Hieres.
<b>Eubœa</b> (û-bê'ah) .....	Negropont.	<b>Strophades</b> (strof'a-dêz) .....	Strivali.
<b>Fortunate</b> (for'tu-nate) Isles,	Canaries.	<b>Syros</b> (sî'ros) .....	Syra.
<b>Hesperides</b> (hes-per'e-dêz) .....	Bissagos.	<b>Tenedos</b> (ten'e-dos) .....	Tenedos.
<b>Hibernia</b> (hi-ber'ne-ah) .....	Ireland.	<b>Tenos</b> (tê'nos) .....	Tino.
<b>Icaria</b> (i-kâ're-ah) .....	Nicaria.	<b>Thasos</b> (thâ'sos) .....	Thaso.
<b>Ilva</b> (il'vah) .....	Elba.	<b>Thera</b> (thê'rah) .....	Santorin.
<b>Imbros</b> (im'bros) .....	Imbro.	<b>Thule</b> (thû'le) .....	Shetland Isles.
<b>Ios</b> (î'os) .....	Nio.	<b>Vectis</b> (vek'tis) .....	Isle of Wight.
<b>Ithaca</b> (ith'a-kah) .....	Theaki.	<b>Zacynthus</b> (za-sin'thus) .....	Zante.

# RIVERS.

## SARMATIA.

<b>Borysthenes</b> (bo-ris'thê-nêz)	Dnieper.	<b>Tanais</b> (tan'a-is) .....	Don.
<b>Hypanis</b> (hip'a-nis) .....	Bog.	<b>Taruntus</b> (ta-run'tus) .....	Dwina.
<b>Rha</b> (râ) .....	Volga.	<b>Tyras</b> (tî'ras) .....	Dniester.
<b>Rubo</b> (rû'bo) .....	Niemen.		

## GERMANY.

<b>Albis</b> (al'bis) .....	Elbe.	<b>Rhenus</b> (rê'nus) .....	Rhine.
<b>Amisia</b> (a-mizh'yah) .....	Ems.	<b>Viadrus</b> (vî'a-drus) .....	Oder.
<b>Ister</b> (is'tr) .....	Danube.	<b>Visurgis</b> (vi-sur'jis) .....	Weser.
<b>Menus</b> (mê'nus) .....	Mayne.	<b>Vistula</b> (vis'tu-lah) .....	Vistula.

## GAUL.

<b>Arar</b> (â'rar) .....	Saone.	<b>Mosel'la</b> (mo-sel'lah) .....	Moselle.
<b>Garumna</b> (ga-rum'nah) .....	Garonne.	<b>Rhodanus</b> (rod'a-nus) .....	Rhone.
<b>Liger</b> (lî'jr) .....	Loire.	<b>Scaldia</b> (skal'dîs) .....	Scheldt.
<b>Mosa</b> (mô'sah) .....	Meuse.	<b>Sequana</b> (sek'wah-nah) .....	Seine.

## SPAIN.

<b>Anas</b> (â'nas) .....	Guadiana.	<b>Iberus</b> (i-bê'rus) .....	Ebro.
<b>Bœtis</b> (bê'tia) .....	Guadalquiver.	<b>Minus</b> (min'e-us) .....	Minho.
<b>Durius</b> (dû're-us) .....	Duero.	<b>Tagus</b> (tâ'gus) .....	Tagus.



## ILLYRICUM, DACIA, &amp;c.

ANCIENT.	MODERN.	ANCIENT.	MODERN.
Danubius (da-nū'be-us) .....	Danube.	Pyretus (py-rē'tus) .....	Pruth.
Dravus (drā'vus) .....	Drave.	Savus (sā'vus) .....	Save.
Rebrus (he-brus) .....	Marizza.	Tibiscus (ti-bis'kus) .....	Theis.
Inus (ō'nus) .....	Inn.		

## ITALY.

Adia (ad'dū-ah) .....	Adda.	Mæurus (me-taw'rus) .....	Metro.
Anio (ā'ne-o) .....	Tevereone.	Mæcius (mīn se-us) .....	Mincio.
Arno (ar'nus) .....	Arno.	Padus (pā'dus) .....	Po.
Achesis (athre-sis) .....	Adige.	Robicon (rū-be-kon) .....	Fiumicino.
Aufidus (aw'fe-dus) .....	Ofanto.	Tiber (tī'ber) .....	Tiber.
Eridanus (e-rid'a-nus) .....	Po.	Ticinus (ti-si'nus) .....	Ticino.
Medoacus (me-dō'a-kus) .....	Brenta.	Velturnus (val-tur'nus) ..	Volturno.

## GREECE.

Achelous (ak-e-lō'us), Aspro Potamo.	Evrenus (e-vē'nus) .....	Firari.
Alpheus (al-fē'us) .....	Malacmon (ha-le-ak'mon) ..	Jenicoro.
Astræus (as-trē'us) .....	Peneus (pe-nē'us) .....	Peneo.
Axius (aks'e-us) .....	Strymon (strī'mon) .....	Strimon.
Barotus (ū-rō'tas) .....		

## ASIA.

Araxes (a-raks'ēz) .....	Hydaspes (hī-das'pēz) .....	Behat.
Caicus (ka-i'kus) .....	Jacartes (jaks-ar'tēz) .....	Sir.
Calyadnus (kal-e-kad'nus) Kalikdoni.	Jordan (jor'dn) .....	Jordan.
Caystrus) ka-is'trus) ..	Lycus (lī'kus) .....	Tonsain.
Cyrus (sī'rus) .....	Maander (me-an'dr) .....	Meinder.
Daix (dā'iks), or Taik (yā'ik) ..	Orontes (o-ron'tēz) .....	Orontes.
Eymander (et-e-man'der) ..	Oreus (oks'us) .....	Jihon.
Euleus (ū-lē'us), or Ulai (ū-lā-i) Karasu.	Phasis (fā'sis) .....	Rione.
Euphrates (ū-frā'tēz) ..	Pyramus (pir'a-mus) .....	Geihoun.
Granicus (gra-nī'kus) .....	Sagurius (san-gā're-us) ..	Sakaria.
Halys (hā'lis) .....	Thermodon (ther-mō'dn) ..	Termek.
Hermus (hur'mus) .....	Tigris (tī'gris) .....	Tigris.

## AFRICA.

Bagradas (bag'ra-das) .....	Nile (nīl) .....	Nile.
Baradus (dar'a-dus) .....	Stachir (stā'chir) .....	Gambia.
Niger (nī'jr) .....		

## CITIES AND TOWNS.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Aquæ (ā'kwe) Solis, or Cal'idæ... Bath.	Durovernum (i-ver'num), Canterbury.
Camboricum (kam-bor'e-kum), Cam-	Londinium (lon-dr'num) .... London.
cantabrigia (kan-ta-brij'e-ah), [bridge	Londinium (lon-dir'e-nūm)... London.
Castra Alata (kas'traalā'tā) Edinburgh	Laguallum (lu-gu-val'lum), Carlisle.
Eboracum (e-bor'a-kum, or	Oxonia (oks-ō-ne-ah)..... Oxford.
eu-o-rā'kum)..... York.	Theodorunum (theod-o-rā'nūm) Wells.

## SPAIN.

Asturica (as-tū're-kah) .....	Hispalis (his'pa-lis) .....	Seville.
Barchin (bar'se-no) .....	Ilerda (i-ler'dah) .....	Lerida.
Bilibis (bil'be-lis) .....	Ithica (i-tal'e kah) .....	Santiponte.
Cæsar (sō'at) Augusta .....	Malaca (mal'a-kah) .....	Malaga.
Calagurris (kal-a-gur'ris) Calahorra.	Munda (mun'dah) .....	Monda.
Cale (kal'ē) .....	Nemantia (nu-man te-ah) .....	Soria.
Calpe (kal'pe) .....	Ossippo (o-le-sippo) .....	Lisbon.
Carthago (karthā'go) Nova Carthagena	Pompelo (pom'pe-lo) .....	Pampeluna.
Complutum (kom-plū'tum) ..	Saguntum (sa-gun'tum) ..	Morviedro.
Conimbrica (ko-nim'bre-ka) Coimbra.	Segovia (se-gō've-ah) .....	Segovia.
Corduba (kor-du-bah) .....	Tarraco (tar'ra-ko) .....	Tarragona.
Gades (gā'dēz) .....	Toletum (to-lē'tum) .....	Toledo.

GAUL.

ANCIENT.	MODERN.
Aquæ Sextiæ (â'kwô seks'te-ê) . . . Aix.	
Argentoratum (ar-jen-to-râ'tum),	Strasburg.
Avaricum (av-a-rî'kum) . . . . .	Bourges.
Avenio (a-vê'ne-o) . . . . .	Avignon.
Aventicum (av-en-tî'kum),	Avenches.
Augus'ta Tevero'rum . . . . .	Treves.
Bibracte (bi-brak'te) . . . . .	Autun.
Burdig'ala (bur-dig'a-la) . . . . .	Bordeaux.
Colo'nia Agrippi'na . . . . .	Cologne.

ANCIENT.	MODERN.
Forum Julii (fô'rum jû'te-î) . . .	Frejus.
Geneva (je-nê'vah) . . . . .	Geneva.
Limonium (li-mô'nium) . . . . .	Poitiers.
Lugdunum (lug-dû'num) . . . . .	Lyons.
Latetia (lu-tê'te-ah) . . . . .	Paris.
Moguntiacum (mo-gun-tî'a-kum) Metz	
Narbo (nar'bo) . . . . .	Narbonne.
Nemausus (ne-maw'sus) . . . . .	Nismes.
Rotomagus (ro-tom'a-gus) . . . . .	Rouen.
Tolosa (to-lô'sah) . . . . .	Toulouse.

ITALY.

Ægi' gentum (ag-re-jen'tum) Girgenti.	
Alba Longa (al'bah lon'gah), Albano.	
Ancona (an-kô'nah) . . . . .	Ancona.
Antium (an'te-um) . . . . .	Anzio.
Appii (ap'pe-î) Fo'rum . . . . .	Fossa Nuova.
Aquileia (ak-we-lê'yeh) . . . . .	Aquileia.
Aquirum (a-kwî'num) . . . . .	Aquino.
Ariminum (a-rim'e-num) . . . . .	Rimini.
Arpinum (ar-pî'num) . . . . .	Arpino.
Augus'ta Taurino'rum . . . . .	Turin.
Baia (bâ'â-ê) . . . . .	Baia.
Br'neventum (e-ven'tum), Renevento.	
Boronia (bo-nô'ne-ah) . . . . .	Bologna.
Brundisium (dû'ze-um) . . . . .	Brindisia.
Cajeta (ka-e-ê'tah) . . . . .	Cajeta.
Callipolis (kal-lip'o-lis) . . . . .	Gallipoli.
Canusium (ka-nû'se-um) . . . . .	Canosa.
Capua (kap'u-ah) . . . . .	Capua.
Caralis (kar'a-lis) . . . . .	Cagliari.
Catana (kat'a-nah) . . . . .	Catania.
Centum Cellæ (sel'lê), Civita Vecchia.	
Clusium (klû'se-um) . . . . .	Chiusi.
Comum (kô'mum) . . . . .	Como.
Cosentia (ko-sen'te-ah) . . . . .	Cosenza.
Crotona (kro-tô'nah) . . . . .	Crotona.
Drepanum (drep'a-num) . . . . .	Trapani.
Faventia (fa-ven'te-ah) . . . . .	Faenza.
Florentia (flo-ren'te-ah) . . . . .	Florence.
Genua (jen'u-ah) . . . . .	Genoa.
Hadria (hâ'dre-ah) . . . . .	Adria.
Hydruntum (hi-drun'tum) . . . . .	Otranto.
Interamna (in-ter-am'nah) . . . . .	Terni.
Leontini (le-on-tî'nî) . . . . .	Lentini.
Lilybæum (lil-e-bê'um) . . . . .	Marsala.

Mediolanum (me-de-o-lâ'num), Milan.	
Mutina (mû'te-nah) . . . . .	Modena.
Mantua (man'tu-ah) . . . . .	Mantua.
Neapolis (ne-ap'o-lis) . . . . .	Naples.
Messana (mes-sâ'nah) . . . . .	Messina.
Ostia (os'te-ah) . . . . .	Ostia.
Pæstum (pês'tum) . . . . .	Pesti.
Panormus (pa-nor'mus) . . . . .	Palermo.
Parma (par'mah) . . . . .	Parma.
Parthenope (par-then'o-pe) . . . . .	Naples.
Patavium (pa-tâ've-um) . . . . .	Padua.
Perusia (pe-rû'se-ah) . . . . .	Perugia.
Pisæ (pî'sê) . . . . .	Pisa.
Placentia (pla-sen'te-ah) . . . . .	Placenza.
Preneste (pre-nes'te) . . . . .	Palestrina.
Puteoli (pu-tê'o-li) . . . . .	Pozzuolo.
Ravenna (ra-ven'nah) . . . . .	Ravenna.
Rhegium (rê'je-um) . . . . .	Reggio.
Salernum (sa-ler'num) . . . . .	Salerno.
Scyllaceum (sil-la-sê'um) . . . . .	Squillace.
Sena (sê'nah) . . . . .	Siena.
Spoletium (spo-lê'te-um) . . . . .	Spoletto.
Tarentum (ta-ren'tum) . . . . .	Taranto.
Tergeste (ter-jes'te) . . . . .	Trieste.
Tibur (tî'br) . . . . .	Tivoli.
Ticinum (ti-sî'num) . . . . .	Pavia.
Tridentum (tri-den'tum) . . . . .	Trent.
Tusculum (tus'ku-lum) . . . . .	Frascati.
Venafrum (ve-nâ'frum) . . . . .	Venafro.
Venusia (ve-nû'se-ah) . . . . .	Venosa.
Vercellæ (ver-sel'lê) . . . . .	Vercelli.
Verona (ve-rô'nah) . . . . .	Verona.
Vicentia (vi-sen'te-ah) . . . . .	Vicenza.
Volsinium (vol-sin'e-um) . . . . .	Bolsena.

MACEDONIA.

Amphipolis (am-flip'o-lis) . . . . .	Emboli.
Apollonia (ap-ol-lô'ne-ah) . . . . .	Polina.
Beræa (be-rê'ah) . . . . .	Veria.
Diium (dî'um) . . . . .	Standia.
Dyrrachium (dir-rak'e-um), Durazzo.	

Edessa (e-des'seh) . . . . .	Edessa.
Pella (pel'lah) . . . . .	Jenitza.
Potidæa (pot-e-dê'ah) . . . . .	Cassandra.
Stagira (sta-jî'rah) . . . . .	Stavroa.
Thessalonica (thes-a-lo-nî'ka) Salonica	

GREECE.

Actium (ak'te-um) . . . . .	Agio.
Anikeyra (an-tis'e-rah), Aspro-Spitia.	
Argos (ar'gos) . . . . .	Argo.
Athens (ath'enz) . . . . .	Athens.
Aulis (aw'lia) . . . . .	Megalo-Vathi.

Cenchrea (sen'kre-ah) . . . . .	Kenkri.
Chalcis (kal'sis) . . . . .	Negropont.
Corone (ko-rô'ne) . . . . .	Coron.
Corinth (kor'inth) . . . . .	Corinth.
Cyllene (sil-lê'ne) . . . . .	Chiarenza.

## GREECE.

ANCIENT.	MODERN.	ANCIENT.	MODERN.
Delphi (del'fī) .....	Castri.	Nicopolis (ni-kop'o-lis) .....	Prevesa.
Eleusis (e-lū'sis) .....	Lepsina.	Messene (mes-sē'ne) ..	Macra-mathia.
Epidaurus (ep-e-daw'rus) ..	Pidaura.	Nauplia (naw'ple-ah) .....	Napoli.
Lacedæmon (las-e-dē'mon) ..	Paleo-chori.	Patra (pā'trē) .....	Patras.
Larissa (la-ris'sah) .....	Larissa.	Pharsalia (far-sā'le-ah) .....	Farsa.
Leuctra (lūk'trah) .....	Livadosta.	Pylos (pi'los) .....	Navarino.
Methone (me-thō'ne) .....	Modon.	Sicyon (sis'e-on) .....	Basilico.
Megara (meg'a-rah) .....	Megaro.	Sparta (spar'tah) .....	Paleo-chori.
Naupactus (naw-pak'tus) ..	Lepanto.	Thebes (thēbs) .....	Thiva.

## ASIA MINOR.

Abydos (a-bi'dos) .....	Nagara.	Halicarnassus (-kar-nas'sus),	Bodrum.
Adramyttium (-mit'e-um) ..	Adramiti.	Iconium (i-kō'ne-um) .....	Konieh.
Amasia (a-mā'se-ah) .....	Amasia.	Laodicea (la-od-e-sē'ah) ..	Eski-hissar.
Amisus (a-mi'sus) .....	Samsoun.	Mazaca (maz'a-kah) .....	Kaisarieh.
Ancyra (an-si'rah) .....	Angora.	Miletus (me-lē'tus) .....	Palatia.
Antioch (an'te-ok) .....	Akshehr.	Nicomedia (nik-o-me-dī'ah) ..	Is-Niemid.
Apamea (-mē'ah) ..	Aphiom-Karahissar.	Paphos (pā'fos) .....	Badfa.
Attalia (at-a-li'ah) .....	Satalia.	Patara (pat'a-rah) .....	Patara.
Berisa (be-rī'sah) .....	Tocat.	Perga (per-gah) .....	Kara-hissar.
Cæsarea (sēz-a-rē'ah) .....	Kaisarieh.	Pergamos (per'ga-mos) ..	Pergamo.
Cerasus (ser'a-sus) .....	Keresoun.	Philadelphia (-del'fe-ah) ..	Alah-Shehr.
Chalcedon (kal-sē'dn) .....	Kadi-Keni.	Salamis (sal'a-mis) .....	Constanza.
Chrysopolis (kri-sop'o-lis) ..	Scutari.	Sardis (sar'dis) .....	Sart.
Clazomenæ (kla-zom'e-nē) ..	Vourla.	Seleucia (se-lū'se-ah) .....	Selefke.
Colossæ (ko-los'sē) .....	Chonos.	Tarsus (tar'sus) .....	Tarso.
Constantia (-stan'te-ah) ..	Constanza.	Telmessus (tel-mis'sus) ..	Macri.
Ephesus (ef'e-sus) .....	Ajasoluc.	Thyatira (thi-a-tī'rah) .....	Akhissar.
Eupatoria (ū-pa-tō're-ah) ..	Tchernikeh.	Trapezus (tra-pē'zus) .....	Trebizond.

## SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, &amp;c.

Antioch (an'te-ok) .....	Antioch.	Epiphania (ep-e-fa-nī'ah) ..	Famieh.
Apamea (ap-a-mē'lah) .....	Famieh.	Hierapolis (hi-e-rap'o-lis) ..	Bambouch.
Arbela (ar-bē'lah) .....	Erbil.	Laodicea (la-od-e-sē'ah) ..	Latakia.
Babylon (bab'e-lon) .....	near Hellah.	Nisibis (nis'e-bis) .....	Nisidin.
Beræa (be-rē'ah) .....	Aleppo.	Tadmor (tad'mor) .....	Palmyra.
Berytus (ber'e-tus) .....	Beyrout.	Samosata (sa-mos'a-tah) ..	Samisat.
Ctesiphon (tes'e-fo) .....	Modain.	Sarepta (sa-rep'tah) .....	Sar fend.
Ecbatana (ek-bat'a-nah) ..	Hamadan.	Seleucia (se-lū'se-ah) .....	Bagdad.
Edessa (e-des'sah) .....	Ourfa.	Sidon (si'dn) .....	Saida.
Emesa (e-mē'sah) .....	Hems.	Tripolis (trip'o-lis) .....	Tripoli.
Heliopolis (he-le-op'o-lis) ..	Balbec.	Tyre (tīr) .....	Sur.

## PALESTINE.

Arimathea (ar-e-ma-thē'ah) ..	Ramla.	Jerusalem (je-roo'sa-lem),	Jernusalem.
Azotus (a-zō'tus) .....	Ezdoud.	Jezreel (jez're-el) .....	Ezdraelon.
Bethlehem (beth'le-hem),	Bethlehem.	Nazareth (naz'a-reth) .....	Nazareth.
Bethan (beth'san) .....	Baisan.	Ptolemais (tol-e-mā'is) .....	A cre.
Emmaus (em'ma-us) .....	Amoas.	Samaria (sa-mā're-ah) .....	Sebaste.
Gaza (gā'zah) .....	Gaza.	Scythopolis (si-thop'o-lis) ..	Baisan.
Hebron (hē'bron) .....	El Khail.	Sephoris (sef'o-ris) .....	Sephouri.
Jericho (jer'e-ko) .....	Jericho.	Sychar (si'kar) .....	Nablous.

## AFRICA.

Abydos (a-bi'dos) .....	Madfune.	Lycopolus (li-kop'o-lus) .....	Suit.
Arsinoe (ar-sin'o-ē) .....	Suez.	Œa (ē'ah) .....	Tripoli.
Cæsarea (sēz-a-rē'ah) .....	Shershell.	Ptolemais (tol-e-mā'is) .....	Tolometa.
Canopus (ka-nō'pus) .....	A boukir.	Syene (si-ē'ne) .....	Syene.
Cirta (sir'tah) .....	Constantina.	Tingis (tin'jis) .....	Tangier.
Darnis (dar'nis) .....	Derne.	Utica (ū'te-kah) .....	Boo-Shatter.
Heliopolis (he-le-op'o-lis) ..	Matarea,	Zama (zā'mah) .....	Zamah.

## HOW TO ORGANIZE AND CONDUCT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Every American believes that it is an inherent right in citizens to meet, organize, and then discuss any subject that they may deem fit to direct their attention to. To conduct such meetings so as to avoid confusion, and consequent disturbance, there is an unwritten law which every sensible man is willing to obey, and expects every other man to bow to. These rules are not enforced by any statute, but are the wise precedents worked out from time to time by our ancestors either in the old world or in the new. The British Parliament and the American Congress follow the same rules, with such slight deviations as the different forms of government demand. It matters not whether the persons meet to form a church or elect a president, the first requirement for success is that all should be done decently and in order. Any member can call a meeting to order by nominating a temporary chairman, who, if elected by an unquestioned majority, thanks the assembly, and asks what is their further order. Some one rises, and nominates a permanent chairman. Upon his election, the temporary chairman welcomes his successor to his seat. The chairman then addresses the meeting, thanking them in a speech, brief and to the purpose. No man should accept this position unless he is at least tolerably versed in the duties of his office. He should be sure in his decisions on points of order, and firmly maintain his findings as suavely as possible, but maintain them at all hazards. The meeting can now either vote for a secretary or direct the chair to select a proper person. The officers, having now the management of the meeting, proceed to business in the following order: The object of the meeting is stated; resolutions are to be handed in; votes taken on all motions duly seconded, and result stated; members debating questions to be kept in order; to receive communications, and have them read aloud; unless the meeting does so, it is for the chair to name committees; and generally to act as the personification of the good sense of the assembly.

The secretary records all transactions at chairman's desire; reads all papers; calls roll of members; reads record of previous meetings; calls the "yeas" and "nays;" notifies committees, and gives them needed papers; authenticates, at bidding of chair, all official papers; attends to correspondence, and makes reports.

A meeting is initiated by two or more people addressing a



circular, or by advertisement, stating object and asking attendance of all interested, at certain place and date.

At the hour appointed the meeting is organized in the manner already described. When a *motion* is made and seconded, debate is then in order. Usually the one presenting the resolution speaks, explaining its object. The chairman will then give the floor to the first person who rises and catches his eye. In the first two or three speeches the speakers may be allowed a little latitude; but it is well, as soon as possible, to keep them in the traces, and confine the debate pretty close to the matter in hand. Always have a written resolution before the meeting, so that everything may proceed ship-shape. The chairman should scan the whole house, so that he may give every one a chance to attract his eye, whether the persons are near the platform or at a distance. In this, as in every other action of life, the true rule is to do as you would like to be done by. But it is not only the *chairman* who has duties. The *audience* has much to do with keeping order. After you have appointed a presiding officer, do not attempt to do his duty for him, by shouting "order," "order," and thus making confusion worse confounded. Where would a regiment be if every private was to give the word of command? When a person has the floor and proceeds to speak, it is to be remembered that no one has a right to interrupt him, but by appealing to the chair, and asking that the speaker be called to order. On the other hand, no speaker is justified in making personal allusion to or questioning the motives of any other person in the meeting. Should any person so offend, the chairman owes it to the dignity of the assemblage to instantly call the offender to order, and insist that he be obeyed.

A *caucus* is an assemblage of members of any political party to adopt a course of action, or nominate a person for a certain office. The proceedings, with slight variations, as in the meeting already described.

*Political conventions* are composed of persons elected by their party to nominate suitable persons to represent such party.

Almost every class of persons, religious, scientific, etc., hold conventions, and the same rules apply to them all, with minor changes, that speak for themselves.

*Resolutions* may be presented either spoken or written—the latter way is preferable. Simple motions are usually spoken, as "Mr. Chairman, I move that we take a recess for half an hour," or any similar motion. A resolution duly offered, seconded and spoken to, can only be withdrawn by leave of the meeting. If during the debate a motion to adjourn is carried, the resolution goes into the unfinished business de-

partment, and can only be further acted upon when it comes up in due course at a following meeting.

*Amendments* may be proposed to add to the resolution, to explain or to alter. Amendments cannot be introduced to suit a whim; they must have a plain bearing on the matter of the resolution. The limit is reached at the second amendment or third proposition. An amendment can be offered to strike out some terms and insert others. No proposition once rejected can be offered again in different words.

*Division* may mean to divide on a vote, or to divide a question into two or more parts. A vote on a question being given, the chairman says: "The ayes have it," or "the noes have it." Any person can then call for a count. The meeting itself decides what number can demand the yeas and nays. A bare majority of both Houses of Congress make a *quorum* for business. When *appeal* is taken from ruling of chairman, if it is seconded, it may be debated. The chairman and any member may speak once on the subject. A *second* appeal cannot be made until the *first* is settled. The chairman may call any one to preside, and go upon the floor to speak; but this is only done on important matters. No person has a right to speak twice on the same subject.

*Privileged questions* are the motion to adjourn, the motion to lie on the table, and the motion for the previous question, and the motion to postpone.

Motions to reconsider are usually regulated by the sense of the meeting.

In legislative bodies the house is sometimes formed into *the Committee of the Whole*, when much latitude is given to debate, formality is less observed, and bills are got into shape.

During a discussion any person may raise the point, "no quorum present," and a call of the house follows. No member can come in, or leave, until the roll is called and the question decided.

"No more business before the meeting," says the chairman, and the motion to simply adjourn, or to adjourn *sine die*, must be at once decided, without discussion. The announcement must be formally made by the chairman, and that closes the meeting.

### A FARMER'S CLUB.

In a Farmer's Club, which has for its object social intercourse and the acquisition of knowledge, there need be few arbitrary rules of order enforced, but, instead, the discussions may be more or less conversational. But, as all business is facilitated by good regulations, the officers of the club ought to be armed with by-laws, and empowered to enforce their provisions whenever necessary.

### CONSTITUTION.

**ART. 1.**—This association shall be known as the Castana Farmer's Club. Its object shall be to promote a knowledge of practical Farming and Gardening among its members and the community, in connection with social enjoyments by the members and their families.

**ART. 2.**—The members of the club are those who frame this constitution and conform to its requirements, and others who may be invited to join by the executive committee, all of whom shall pay \$00—annually in September (or monthly) into the treasury.

**ART. 3.**—The officers of the Club shall be a President, a Secretary, who shall be the Treasurer, and three members, who, with the President and Secretary, shall constitute the Executive Committee. The Secretary shall keep records of transactions, and be custodian of the funds and other property of the Club, being accountable at all times to the Executive Committee, giving bonds, if required, and shall prepare and present a full report to the Club at the annual meeting. The Executive Committee, three members of which shall be a quorum, shall have general charge of the interests of the Club and the carrying out of its objects. It shall fill vacancies among its officers, make rules, invite new members to join, regulate expenditures, manage exhibitions or fairs, publish offers of prizes and the awards, be responsible for the welfare of the Club, and report at the annual meeting through its Clerk.

**ART. 4.**—The meeting of the Club shall take place on the first Tuesday of each month; the meeting in January being known as the "Annual Meeting."

**ART. 5.**—This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, notice having been given at the preceding regular meeting.

## INSURANCE CLUB.

It is a wise practice in some social organizations, among the industrial classes, to agree upon a mutual guaranty of help in cases of sickness and decease. A portion of the Society dues is set apart as a Benefit Fund, for members who are in need of assistance and support. One form of benefit is presented by a guaranty of the expenses of a deceased member's funeral, and the form of an insurance article to that effect, in the By-Laws, may be as follows :

**SEC. 1.** On the decease of any member of this Society in good standing, each member shall pay one dollar and ten cents to the Treasurer, who shall pay one dollar of the same to the widow of the deceased member, or the nearest relative, and any member failing to pay when notified, the same shall be charged as dues ; and no member who shall be in arrears for three months will be entitled to receive the above.

**SEC. 2.** All officers and members of the Society shall attend the funeral of deceased members, and for non-attendance the officers shall be fined \$1.00, and the members shall be fined 25 cts. Officers shall wear at all funerals a white rosette, and members a white ribbon, on the left lappel of their coats. The funeral arrangements shall be under the charge of a marshal, appointed by the President for that purpose.

**SEC. 3.** There shall be elected a chaplain, whose duty shall be to attend the funerals of the deceased members, and he may adopt such services as he shall think proper.

**SEC. 4.**—No member will lose his right in the above sections, except at his own request, on his taking his cards ; but he must keep at all times his residence registered in the books of the Society, and for neglect of so doing, or failure to pay his dollar and ten cents, after sixty days' notice, his name shall be dropped from the roll, and he shall cease to be a member of the Insurance. The ten cents shall be held to pay expenses, and the Treasurer shall, on the death of a member, report all money collected, with the expense thereof.



## BY-LAWS FOR A SOCIAL CLUB.

### ARTICLE I.

**This Association shall be known as the Onawa Social Union.**

### ARTICLE II.—OFFICERS.

**SEC. 1.** The Officers of the Union shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and Marshal, who shall be elected at the first meeting in the month of October, and shall hold office one year.

**SEC. 2.** The President shall preside at all meetings, and in his absence the Vice-President shall perform his duties.

**SEC. 3.** The Secretary shall keep a true record of the proceedings of the Union.

**SEC. 4.** The Treasurer shall keep all property and moneys, and hold the same to the order of the Union, and keep a book with a correct account of all receipts and disbursements.

**SEC. 5.** The Marshal shall obey all official orders of the President.

### ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

Propositions for membership must be made in writing, and presented at least one meeting prior to the time of election, and a majority of all the votes, on the payment of one dollar by the applicant, shall be necessary to admit to membership.

### ARTICLE IV.—COMMITTEES.

**SEC. 1.** The President shall, with the consent of the Union, appoint a committee of five, to be known as the Executive Committee, who shall hold office one year.

**SEC. 2.** The Executive Committee shall have charge of all Excursions, Balls, Parties, and all amusements.

**SEC. 3.** The officers of the Union shall be members of the Executive Committee.

### ARTICLE V.—ASSESSMENTS.

**SEC. 1.** No Assessment shall at any one time exceed one dollar.

**SEC. 2.** The name of any member failing to pay his assessment within thirty days after having been notified by the Treasurer, shall be dropped from the roll, and he shall cease to be a member.

**SEC. 3.** The By-Laws shall not be altered or amended unless notice shall have been given of the same at least two meetings previous, and then only by a two-third vote.

## LEGAL WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL IN POUNDS, IN DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.\*

States and Territories.	Wheat	Eye	Oats	Barley	Ruck-wheat	Shelled Corn	Corn on Cob	Corn Meal	Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes	Onions	B's	Peas	Dried Apples	Dried Peaches	Flax-seed	Timothy seed	Blue-grass seed	Clover seed	Oats and rye
Arkansas.....	60	56	32	48	52	..	70	50	60	50	57	60	46	24	33	56	45	14	60	80
Arizona.....	60	56	32	45	51	51	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California.....	60	54	32	50	52	52	70	60	60	..	57	60	..	..	..	..	45	14	60	..
Colorado.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	60	60	46	52	60	60	..	..	56	42	..	60	80
Connecticut...	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dakota.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware.....	60	56	32	..	..	56	..	48	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dist. Columbia	60	56	32	..	56	56	70	48	60	55	57	60	60	24	33	56	45	14	60	80
Georgia.....	60	56	32	47	52	56	70	48	60	55	57	60	60	24	33	56	45	14	60	80
Illinois.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	48	60	55	57	60	..	25	33	56	45	14	60	80
Indiana.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	68	50	60	48	..	60	..	25	33	56	45	14	60	80
Iowa.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	..	60	46	57	60	..	24	33	56	45	14	60	80
Kansas.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	50	60	55	57	60	60	24	33	56	45	14	60	80
Kentucky.....	60	56	32	47	55	55	70	50	60	55	57	60	60	24	39	56	45	14	60	76
Louisiana.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	50	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	..	50	60	..	62	60	60	..	..	..	45	14	64	..
Maryland.....	60	56	32	47	56	56	70	48	60	56	52	60	..	..	..	..	45	14	60	..
Massachusetts	60	56	32	47	56	56	70	50	60	56	52	60	..	22	28	56	45	14	60	..
Michigan.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	50	60	56	58	60	60	22	28	56	45	14	60	..
Minnesota.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	..	..	60	..	..	60	..	24	33	56	45	14	60	..
Missouri.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	..	..	60	..	57	60	..	24	33	56	45	14	60	..
Montana.....	60	56	35	48	56	56	70	50	60	50	57	60	60	..	33	56	45	14	60	..
Nebraska.....	60	56	34	48	56	56	70	50	60	50	57	60	60	24	33	56	45	14	60	..
Nevada.....	60	56	32	50	52	52	70	..	60	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	60	56	32	..	56	56	..	50	60	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey.....	60	56	30	48	56	56	..	50	60	54	57	60	60	25	33	56	44	..	64	..
New York.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	..	..	60	..	..	62	60	..	..	55	44	..	64	..
North Carolina	60	56	30	48	56	54	..	46	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	55	..	..	..	..
Ohio.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	..	60	50	50	60	60	22	33	56	45	..	60	..
Oregon.....	60	56	36	46	56	56	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	28	28	..	..	..	60	..
Pennsylvania...	60	56	30	47	48	56	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
Rhode Island...	60	56	32	48	56	56	..	50	60	50	50	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
South Carolina	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	50	60	50	57	60	60	26	33	44	..	14	60	..
Tennessee.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	72	50	60	50	56	60	60	26	33	56	45	14	60	..
Vermont.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	..	..	60	..	..	60	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
Virginia.....	60	56	32	48	56	56	70	50	60	56	57	60	60	28	32	56	45	14	60	80
Washington T...	60	56	36	45	56	56	..	..	60	..	50	60	60	28	28	..	45	..	60	..
West Virginia...	60	56	32	48	56	56	..	..	60	..	..	60	60	25	33	56	45	..	60	..
Wisconsin.....	60	56	32	48	60	56	70	..	60	..	50	60	..	28	28	56	45	..	60	..

\* Some States, not here mentioned, may legalize and recognize the Standard United States Bushel, without reference to weight.

## THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD.

Names of Mountains.	Country.	Feet.	Miles.
Mount Everest (Himalayas) .....	Thibet .....	29,002 .....	54
Sorata, the highest mountain in America ..	Bolivia .....	25,380 .....	5
Illimani .....	Bolivia .....	21,780 .....	4½
Chimborazo .....	Ecuador .....	21,444 .....	4½
Hindoo-Koosh .....	Afghanistan .....	20,600 .....	3¾
Cotopaxi, highest volcano in the world ..	Ecuador .....	19,408 .....	3½
Antisana .....	Ecuador .....	19,150 .....	3½
St. Elias, highest mountain in N. America ..	Canada .....	18,000 .....	3¾
Popocatepetl, volcano .....	Mexico .....	17,735 .....	3¾
Mt. Roa, highest mountain in Oceanica ..	Hawaii .....	16,000 .....	3
Mt. Brown, highest peak Rocky Mountains, ..	Canada .....	15,900 .....	3
Mont Blanc, highest mount. in Europe, Alps, ..	Savoy .....	15,766 .....	3
Mont Rosa, next highest peak of Alps .....	Savoy .....	15,380 .....	3
Limit of perpetual snow at the .....	Equator .....	15,207 .....	2¾
Pinchinca .....	Ecuador .....	15,200 .....	2¾
Mount Whitney .....	California .....	15,000 .....	2¾
Mount Fairweather .....	Alaska .....	14,796 .....	2¾
Mount Shasta .....	California .....	14,450 .....	2¾
Pike's Peak .....	Colorado .....	14,320 .....	2¾
Demavend, highest of Elburz Mts., volcano, ..	Persia .....	14,000 .....	2¾
Mount Ophir .....	Sumatra .....	13,800 .....	2¾
Fremont's Peak, Rocky Mountains .....	Wyoming .....	13,570 .....	2¾
Long's Peak, Rocky Mountains .....	Colorado .....	13,400 .....	2¾
Mount Ranier .....	Wash. Territory .....	13,000 .....	2¾
Mount Ararat .....	Armenia .....	12,700 .....	2¾
Peak of Teneriffe .....	Canary Islands .....	12,236 .....	2¾
Miltsin, highest of Atlas Mountains .....	Morocco .....	12,000 .....	2¾
Mount Hood .....	Oregon .....	11,570 .....	2¾
Mount Lebanon .....	Syria .....	11,000 .....	2¾
Mount Perdu, highest of the Pyrenees .....	France .....	10,950 .....	2
Mount St. Helen's .....	Oregon .....	10,150 .....	1¾
Mount Etna, volcano .....	Sicily .....	10,050 .....	1¾
Monte Corno, highest of the Appenines ..	Naples .....	9,523 .....	1¾
Sneebattan, highest Dovrefield mountains ..	Norway .....	8,115 .....	1½
Mount Sinai .....	Arabia .....	8,000 .....	1½
Pindus, highest mountain in .....	Greece .....	7,677 .....	1½
Black Mountain, highest mountain in .....	North Carolina .....	6,476 .....	1½
Mount Washington, highest White Mount's, ..	New Hampshire .....	6,234 .....	1½
Mount Marcy, highest mountain in .....	New York .....	5,467 .....	1
Mount Hecla, volcano .....	Iceland .....	5,000 .....	1
Ben Nevis, highest mount. in Great Britain, ..	Scotland .....	4,379 .....	¾
Mount Mansfield, highest of Green Mount's, ..	Vermont .....	4,280 .....	¾
Peaks of Otter .....	Virginia .....	4,260 .....	¾
Mount Vesuvius .....	Naples .....	3,932 .....	¾
Round Top, highest of Catskill Mountains ..	New York .....	3,804 .....	¾

## NUMBER OF PLANTS AND QUANTITY OF SEED TO USE.

*Asparagus roots*.—1000 plants to bed  
4 by 225 feet.

*Beans*.—1 qt. plants 150 feet of row.

*Beets*.—1 ounce plants 150 ft. of row.

*Cabbage*.—1 ounce gives 2,500 plants.

*Celery*.—1 ounce gives 7,000 plants.

*Cucumber*.—1 ounce for 150 hills.

*Lettuce*.—1 ounce gives 7,000 plants.

*Melon*.—1 ounce for 120 hills.

*Onion*.—Four pounds to the acre.

*Radish*.—1 ounce to 100 ft. of ground.

*Spinach*.—1 ounce to 250 ft. of row.

*Squash*.—1 ounce to 75 hills.

*Tomato*.—1 ounce gives 2,500 plants.

*Turnip*.—1½ pounds to the acre.

## THE OCEANS, SEAS, BAYS, AND LAKES OF THE WORLD.

OCEANS.		Sq. Miles.	BAYS.		Length. Miles.
Pacific, about		80,000,000	Hudson's, about		1,200
Atlantic, "		40,000,000	Baffin's, "		600
Indian, "		20,000,000	Chesapeake, "		250
Southern, "		10,000,000			
Arctic, "		5,000,000			

NOTE.—The seas, bays, gulfs, &c., connected with each ocean, are included in the foregoing estimate. It may be proper to remark, however, that the exact superficial extent of the several oceans is not known with certainty, nor the exact proportion of land and water.

SEAS.		Length in Miles.	LAKES.		Length. Miles.	Width. Miles.
Mediterranean, about		2,000	Superior		320	120
Caribbean, about		1,800	Baikal		360	35
China, "		1,700	Michigan		330	60
Red, "		1,400	Great Slave		300	45
Japan, "		1,000	Huron		250	90
Black, "		932	Winnipeg		240	40
Caspian, "		640	Erie		270	50
Baltic, "		600	Athabasca		200	20
Okhotsk, "		470	Ontario		180	40
White, "		450	Maracaybo		150	60
Aral, "		250	Great Bear		150	40
			Ladoga		125	75
			ChAMPLAIN		123	12
			Nicaragua		120	40
			Lake of the Woods		70	25
			Geneva		50	10
			Constance		45	10
			Cayuga		36	4
			George		36	3

## THE LONGEST RIVERS OF THE WORLD.

Rivers.	Locality.	Rise.	Discharge.	Miles.
Missouri	N. America.	Rocky Mountains	Gulf of Mexico	4,194
Mississippi	N. America.	Lake Itaska	Gulf of Mexico	3,200
Amazon	Brazil	Andes	Atlantic Ocean	3,800
Hoang-Ho	China	Koulkoun Mountains	Yellow Sea	3,000
Murray	Australia	Australian Alps	Encounter Bay	3,000
Obi	Siberia	Altai Mountains	Arctic Ocean	2,800
Nile	Egypt, Nubia	Blue Nile, Abyssinia	Mediterranean	2,750
Yang-tse-Kia	China	Thibet	China Sea	2,500
Lena	Siberia	Heights of Irkutsk	Arctic Ocean	2,500
Niger	Soudan	Base of Mt. Loma	Gulf of Guinea	2,300
St. Lawrence	Canada	River St. Louis	Glf. St. Lawrence	1,960
Volga	Russia	Lake in Volhonsky	Caspian Sea	1,900
Maykiang	Siam	Thibet	Chinese Gulf	1,700
Indus	Hindustan	Little Thibet	Arabian Sea	1,700
Danube	Germany	Black Forest	Black Sea	1,630
Mackenzie	N. America.	River Athabasca	Arctic Ocean	2,500
Brahmapootra	Thibet	Himalaya	Bay of Bengal	1,500
Columbia	N. America.	Rocky Mountains	Pacific Ocean	1,090
Colorado	N. America.	San Iaba	Gulf of Califor'n	1,000
Susquehanna	N. America.	Lake Otsego	Chesapeake Bay	400
James	N. America.	Allegheny Mountains	Chesapeake Bay	500
Potomac	N. America.	Gt. Black Bone Mount'n	Chesapeake Bay	400
Hudson	N. America.	Adirondacks, Mt. Marcy	Bay of N. York	325



# TABLE OF WAGES BY THE DAY.

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## TABLE OF WAGES BY THE DAY.

COMPUTED ON A BASIS OF TEN HOURS' LABOR PER DAY.

	25c.	27½c.	50c.	62½c.	75c.	87½c.	\$1.00	1.12½	\$1.25	1.37½	\$1.50	1.62½	\$1.75	1.87½	\$2.00	2.12½	\$2.25	2.37½
½ hr.	1½	1½	2½	3½	3½	4½	5	5½	6½	6½	7½	8½	8½	9½	10	10½	11½	11½
1 "	2½	3½	5	6½	7½	8½	10	11½	12½	13½	15	16½	17½	18½	20	21½	22½	23½
2 hrs.	5	7½	10	12½	15	17½	20	22½	25	27½	30	32½	35	37½	40	42½	45	47½
3 "	7½	11½	15	18½	22½	26½	30	33½	37½	41½	45	49½	53½	56½	60	63½	67½	71½
4 "	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95
5 "	12½	18½	25	31½	37½	43½	50	56½	62½	68½	75	81½	87½	93½	\$1.00	\$1.06½	\$1.12½	\$1.18½
6 "	15	22½	30	37½	45	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	97½	\$1.05	\$1.12½	1.20	1.27½	1.35	1.42½
7 "	17½	26½	35	43½	52½	61½	70	78½	87½	96½	\$1.05	\$1.13½	1.22½	1.31½	1.40	1.48½	1.57½	1.66½
8 "	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	\$1.00	\$1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90
9 "	22½	33½	45	56½	67½	78½	90	\$1.01½	1.12½	1.23½	1.35	1.46½	1.57½	1.68½	1.80	1.91½	2.02½	2.13½
1 day.	25	37½	50	62½	75	87½	\$1.00	\$1.12½	\$1.25	\$1.37½	\$1.50	\$1.62½	\$1.75	\$1.87½	\$2.00	\$2.12½	\$2.25	\$2.37½
2 days.	50	75	1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75
3 "	75	\$1.12½	1.50	1.87½	\$2.25	2.62½	3.00	3.37½	3.75	4.12½	4.50	4.87½	5.25	5.62½	6.00	6.37½	6.75	7.12½
4 "	\$1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50
5 "	1.55	1.87½	2.50	3.12½	3.75	4.37½	5.00	5.62½	6.25	6.87½	7.50	8.12½	8.75	9.37½	10.00	10.62½	11.25	11.87½
6 "	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50	8.25	9.00	9.75	10.50	11.25	12.00	12.75	13.50	14.25

**Explanation.**—The large figures at the top of the columns show the rate of wages per day, and the smaller figures the rate per hour or per day. For example, to find the rate per hour at \$1.50 per day, begin with the figure 1, in the left-hand column showing the number of hours, and trace toward the right to the column headed by \$1.50, where 15 cents is found, the rate of pay for one hour's labor at \$1.50 per day. In like manner the rate for several hours or days may be found.

# TABLE OF WAGES BY THE WEEK.

## TABLE OF WAGES BY THE WEEK. COMPUTED ON A BASIS OF TEN HOURS' LABOR PER DAY.

	\$1	\$2	\$3	\$4	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10	\$11	\$12	\$13	\$14	\$15	\$16	\$17	\$18
1 hr.		1½	2½	3½	4½	5	5	6½	7½	8½	9½	10	10½	11½	12½	13½	14½	15
1 "	1½	3½	5	6½	8½	10	11½	13½	15	16½	18½	20	21½	23½	25	26½	28½	13
2 hrs.	3½	6½	10	13½	16½	20	23½	26½	30	33½	36½	40	43½	46½	50	53½	56½	60
3 "	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
4 "	6½	13½	20	26½	33½	40	46½	53½	60	66½	73½	80	86½	93½	\$1.00	\$1.06½	\$1.13½	\$1.20
5 "	8½	16½	25	33½	41½	50	58½	66½	75	83½	91½	\$1.00	\$1.08½	\$1.16½	1.25	1.33½	1.41½	1.50
6 "	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	\$1.00	\$1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80
7 "	11½	23½	35	46½	58½	70	81½	93½	\$1.05	1.16½	1.28½	1.40	1.51½	1.63½	1.75	1.86½	1.98½	2.10
8 "	13½	26½	40	53½	66½	80	93½	\$1.06½	1.20	1.33½	1.46½	1.60	1.73½	1.86½	2.00	2.13½	2.26½	2.40
9 "	15	30	45	60	75	90	\$1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.80	1.95	2.10	2.25	2.40	2.55	2.70
1 day.	16½	33½	50	66½	83½	\$1.00	\$1.16½	\$1.33½	\$1.50	\$1.66½	\$1.83½	\$2.00	\$2.16½	\$2.33½	\$2.50	\$2.66½	\$2.83½	\$3.00
2 d.s.	33½	66½	1.00	\$1.33½	\$1.66½	2.00	2.33½	2.66½	3.00	3.33½	3.66½	4.00	4.33½	4.66½	5.00	5.33½	5.66½	6.00
3 "	50	\$1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00
4 "	66½	1.33½	2.00	2.66½	3.33½	4.00	4.66½	5.33½	6.00	6.66½	7.33½	8.00	8.66½	9.33½	10.00	10.66½	11.33½	12.00
5 "	83½	1.66½	2.50	3.33½	4.16½	5.00	5.83½	6.66½	7.50	8.33½	9.16½	10.00	10.83½	11.66½	12.50	13.33½	14.16½	15.00
6 "	\$1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00

**Explanation.**—The large figures at the top of the columns show the rate of wages per week, and the smaller figures the rate per hour or per day. For example, to find the rate per hour at \$8 per week, begin with the figure 1, in the left-hand column showing the number of hours, and trace toward the right to the column headed by \$8, where 13½ cents is found, the rate of pay for one hour's labor at \$8 per week. In like manner the rate for several hours or days may be found.

# OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

## THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

DENOMINATION.	Seminaries.	Professors.	Students.	DENOMINATION.	Seminaries.	Professors.	Students.
Roman Catholic.....	18	96	575	Unsectarian.....	2	17	120
Protestant Episcopal.....	16	65	263	Reformed (Dutch).....	2	5	40
Presbyterian.....	16	82	674	Universalist.....	2	9	48
Baptist.....	16	62	772	African Meth. Episc'l.....	1	6	8
Lutheran.....	13	38	252	Menmonite.....	1	4	50
Congregational.....	9	64	347	Methodist.....	1	..	..
Methodist Episcopal.....	7	46	383	Moravian.....	1	3	19
Christian.....	3	4	31	New Jerusalem.....	1	1	..
Reformed.....	3	8	62	Union Evangelical.....	1	4	32
United Presbyterian.....	3	11	65	Unitarian.....	1	6	19
Cumberland Presby'n.....	2	11	61	United Brethren.....	1	2	33
Free-Will Baptist.....	2	10	43				
Meth. Episc'l.(South).....	2	8	68	Total.....	124	502	3965

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE tables of the census of 1870 exhibit interesting statistics on the employments which divide the industry of our people. The population of the United States over ten years of age was shown to amount to 28,228,943, of which number 14,258,866 were males. There were returned as engaged in all classes of occupations a total of 12,505,923, of which number 10,669,635 were males, and 1,836,288 females. In the census of occupations it will be seen that by far the greater number of inhabitants over ten years of age were returned as engaged in some class of labor. Grouping the results of the more detailed table of diversified occupations, it is shown that they were distributed in the following four great classes of occupations, namely:—

Engaged in Agriculture.....	5,922,471
Engaged in Manufactures and Mechanical and Mining Industries.....	2,707,421
Engaged in Professional and Personal Services.....	2,684,793
Engaged in Trade and Transportation.....	1,191,238
Total.....	12,505,923

It will be seen that the pursuits of agriculture occupy 46.31 per cent, or something less than half the population; manufacturing industries, 21.64 per cent of all classes of occupations; professional and personal services, 21.46 per cent; and trade and transportation 9.53 per cent of the whole, or less than one tenth.



Shad.



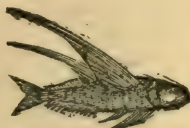
Gurnard or Gurnet.



Fins.—*a*, first dorsal; *b*, second dorsal; *c*, pectoral; *d*, ventral; *e*, anal; *f*, caudal.



Sculpin.



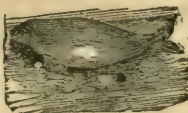
Flying-fish.



Miller's-thumb.



Ray.



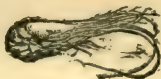
Dugong.



Rudd.



Halibut.



Prawn.



Stickleback.



Swordfish.



Herring.



Roach.



Hake.



Sucking-fish.

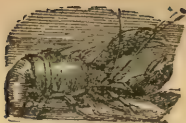


Whitebait.

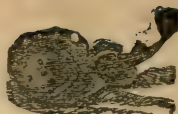




Shrimp.



Lobster.



Torpedo.



Dab.



Globe-fish.



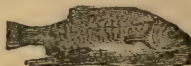
Greenland Whale.



Whiting.



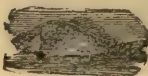
Dace.



Tench.



Gudgeon.



Carp.



Tunny.



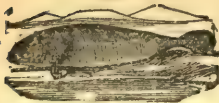
Narwhal.



Dolphin.



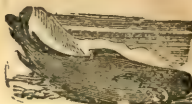
Sole.



Manatee.



Porpoise.



Shark.



Smelt.



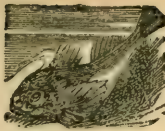
Perch.



Torak.



Skate.



Father-lasher. —



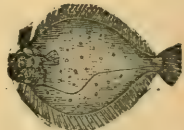
Stenmatopus.



Thornback.



Tautog.



Turbot.



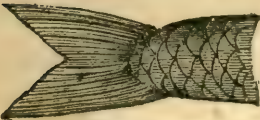
Pike.



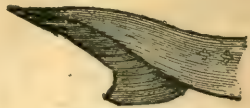
Salmon.



Grayling.



Homocercal Tail.



Heterocercal Tail.



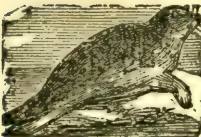
Sturgeon.



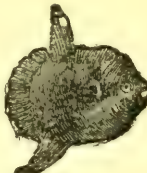
Minnow.



Ling.



Seal.



Sunfish.



Sawfish.

# BOTANY.

---



Cocoa-Nut Tree.



Indian-Corn.



Plantain.



Hop.



Fir-Tree.



Olive.



Mulberry.



Palm.



Date-Tree.



Zoophyte.



Melon.



Dehiscent.



Geranium.



Maple.



Oak.



Poppy.



Flax.



Gorgonia.



Papyrus.



Hyacinth.



Holly.



a, s, a. Sepala.



Calyx.



Exogen.



BOTANY.



Fig.



Banana.



Cactus.



Elm.



Nightshade.



Mignonette.



Gentian.



Orange.



Fox-Glove.



Lily of the Valley.



Coffee-Plant.



Bread-Fruit.

BOTANY.



Cedar.



Tea-Plant.



Mistletoe.



Umbel.



Peduncle.



Sugar-Cane.



Rice.



Banyan Tree.



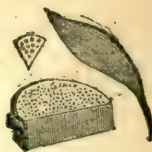
Durian.



Convolvulus.



Leaf.—a, blade; b, petiole, foot-stalk, or leafstalk; c, stipules.



Endogena.

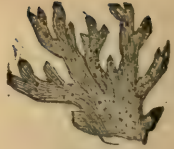
BOTANY.



Castor-Oil Plant.



Petals.



Millepore.



Tulip.



Millet.



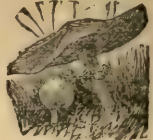
Reticulate Leaf.



Polyp.



Upas Tree.



Mushroom.



Tamarind Tree.



♀. Style.



Baobab Tree.



Corolla.



Lotus.



Polyandrous.



Yam.



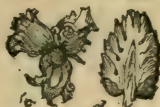
Monadelph.



Terebinth.



Sycamore.



Pericarps.



Weeping-Willow.



s, Stigma.



Woad.



a, a, a, Septa.



Lily.



Pomegranate.



Strawberry.



Monopetalous.



Shamrock.



Glume.



Stamens.





Monosepalous.



Maize.



Myrrh.



Narcissus.



Nettle.



Thistle.



Fern.



Orchid.



Palmetto.



Water Lily.



a. Supule.



Nutmeg.



Victoria Regia.



Yew.

Agave;  
or,  
American Aloe.

Lime.

## BIRDS.



Swift.



Wax Wing.



Weaver Bird.



Spoonbill.



Guillemot.



Goshawk.



Heron.



Diver.



Flamingo.



Lyre-bird.



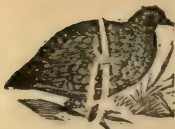
Horn-bill.



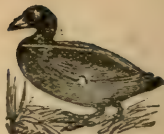
Falcon.



Curlew.



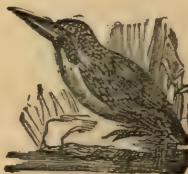
Partridge.



Coot.



Swallow-tailed Hawk



King-fisher.



Dodo.



Bat.



Martin.



Guinea-hen.



Godwit.



Gannet.



Guacharo.



Gadwall.



Teal.



Toucan.

BIRDS.



Owl.



Hoopoe.



Hang-bird.



Ruff.



Meleagris.



Peacock.



Whip-poor-will.



Humming Bird.



Sand Piper.



Secretary Bird.

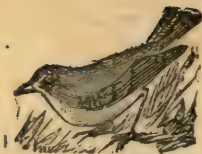


Paroquet.



Ostrich.





Wheat-ear.



Lapwing.



Albatross.



Pouter Pigeon.



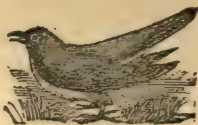
Wryneck.



Mocking Bird.



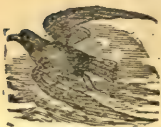
Widgeon.



Cuckoo.



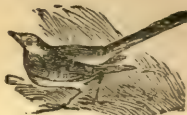
Merganser.



Petrel.



Swallow.



Wagtail.



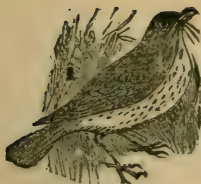
Whin Chat.



Common Pelican.



Gull.



Thrush.



Starling.



Whimbrel.



Penguin.



Promerops.



Puffin.



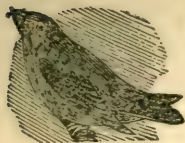
Magpie.



Wood Pecker.



Oriole.



Cross-bill.



Stork.



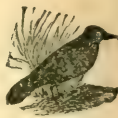
Vulture.



Swan.



Grosbeak.



Black Bird.



Condor.



Osprey.



Merlin.



Bittern.

Trumpeter.  
(Golden-breasted.)

Cormorant.



Harpy Eagle.



Merops.



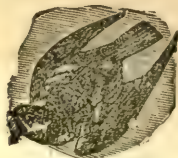
Parrot.



Grouse



Great Bustard.



Goat Sucker.



Ibis.



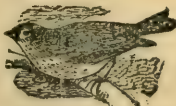
Moor Cock.



Wren.



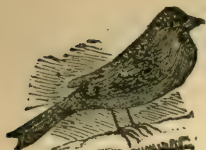
Quail.



Linnet.



Moor-hen.



Sparrow.



Pigeon.



Noddy.



Umber.



Egret.



Ptarmigan.



Rook.



Wild Turkey.



Mavis.





Nightingale.



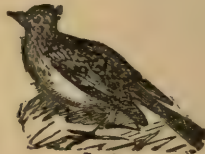
Macaw.



Emu.



Cassowary



Lark.

# QUADRUPEDS.

---



Gibbon.



Musk-Deer.



Jacchus.



Sasin.



Stag.



Gemsbok.



Gazelle.



Orang-Outang.



Moholi.



Cougar.

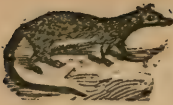


Opossum.



Squirrel.

# QUADRUPEDS.



Genet.



Donkey.



Hippopotamus.



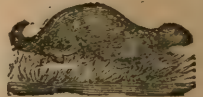
Peba.



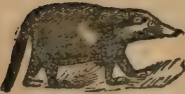
Edentata.



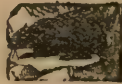
Panther.



Otter.



Indian Badger.



Beaver.



Stoat.



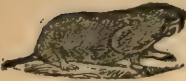
Sable.



Wolf.



Armadillo.



Gopher.



Bactrian Camel.



Goat.



Shrew.



Bear.



Pole-Cat.



Lemming.



Lion.



Tiger.



Ichneumon.



Weasel.



Gorilla.



Spring-Bok.



Kangaroo.



Roebuck.



Llama.



Sagoin.



Musk-Ox.



Ocelot.



Eland.



Faun.



Mohr.



Chamois.





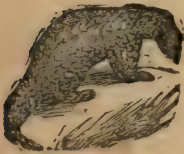
Deer.



Hyena.



Antelope.



Pangolin.



Giraffe.



Monkey.



Silky Tamarin.



Tiger.



Chimpanzee.



Reindeer.



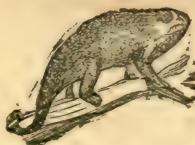
Rhinoceros.



Greyhound.



Puma.



Chameleon.



Moose.



Proteles.



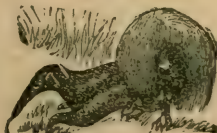
Zebu.



Loris.



Wart-Hog.



Ant-Eater.



Scotch Terrier.



Tamandua.



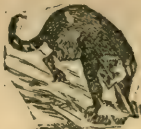
Mastiff.



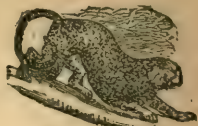
Ounce.



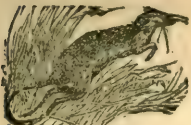
Paca.



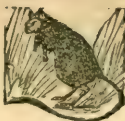
Lynx.



Leopard.



Meriones.



Jerboa.



Setter.



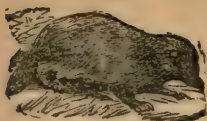
Ape.



American Bison.



Tatouay.



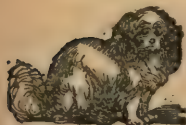
Glutton.



Alpaca.



Jaguar.



Spaniel (King Charles.



Ibex.



Mole.



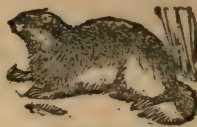
Rocky Mountain Sheep



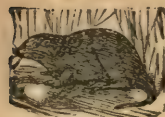
Skunk.



Sloth.



Marmot.



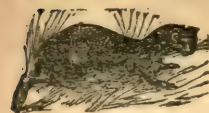
Dormouse.



Zebra.



Gnu.



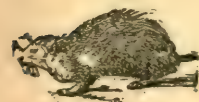
Foumart.



Porcupine.



Pointer Dog.



Hamster.



Elephant.



Ermine.

# GEOLOGY.



Pecopteris.



Hamites.



Neuropteris.



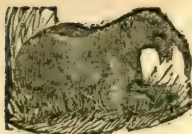
Rostellaria.



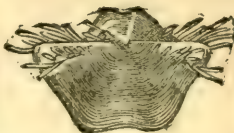
Pterichthys.



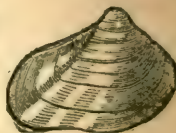
Trinucleus Fimbriatus.



Dinotherium.



Productus Horridus.

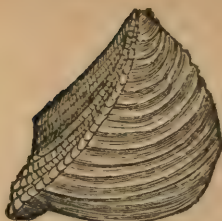


Schizodus.

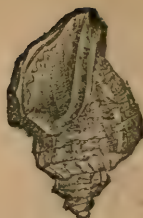




Phacops-Candatus.



Trigonion Costata.



Purpura.



Melania (black snail.)



Nummulites.



Terebratulina Carinata.



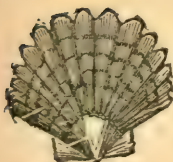
Pecten.



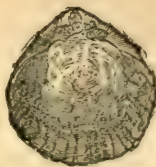
Coral.



Lithophytes.



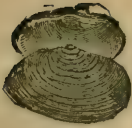
Scallop-shell.



Terebratulina Fimbria.



Crab.



Bivalve.



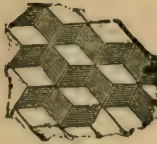
Holopterychius.



Exomostracan



Glyptodon.



Favose.



Mastodon.



Halysites.



Megatherium.

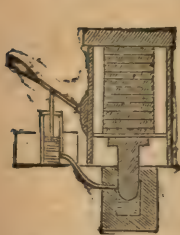


Tapir.



Ichthyosaurus.

# MECHANICS, MACHINERY, INSTRUMENTS, ETC.



Hydraulic Press.



Thermometer.



Endiometer.



Screw-Jack.



Voltameter.



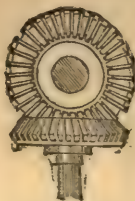
Governor.



Theodolite.



Pantograph.



Mitre-wheels.



Rain-gauge.



Blast-furnace.



Spiral-wheel.



Overshot-wheel.



Goniometer.



Ratchet-wheel.



Winch.



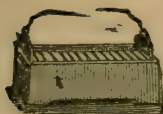
Calipers.



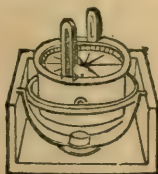
Turbine Wheel.



Pulley.



Galvanic Battery.



Azimuth.



Cog-wheel.



Turn-Table.



Piston.



Archimides' Screw.



Undershot-wheel.



Wedge.



Tachometer.



Stuffing Box.



Breast-wheel.



Tap.



Magic Lantern.



Bevel-wheels.





Gimbal.



Press.



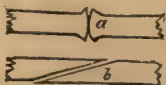
Adze.



Cam.



Castor. Modes of welding. *a*, butt-weld, or gumping weld; *b*, scarf-weld.



Siphons.



Pinion.



Air Pump.



Spin-wheel.



Dove-tail.



Retort.



Fulcrum.



Axe.



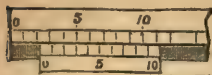
Block.



Clamp.



Crank.



Vernier.



Escapement.



Compass.



Lock.



Bellows.



Plane.



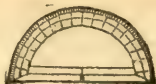
Anvil.



Bolt.



Balloon.



Protractor.

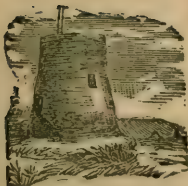


Knob.



Fusee.

# ARCHITECTURE.



Martello-Tower.



Corbel.



Oriel Window.



Campanile.



Entrance.



Caryatid.



Obelisk.



Mullion.



Flying-Buttress.



Tuscan Order.



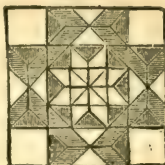
Pilaster.



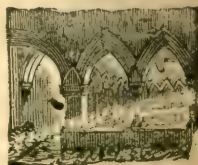
Atlantes.



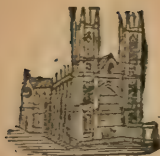
Bungalow.



Mosaic.



Cloister.



Cathedral.



Gothic Window.



Chancel.



Entablature.



Arabesque.



Pagoda.



a, a, Hammer-Beams.



Gargoyle.



Console.



Frieze.



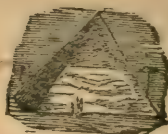
Cromlech.



Pedestal.



Wind-Mill.



Pyramid.



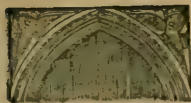
Cupola.



Queen-Post Roof A, A, queen-posts; B, tiebeam; C, C, stunts or braces; D, D, pinnings; E, straining beam; F, F, common rafters; G, G, wall plates; H, ridge-piece.



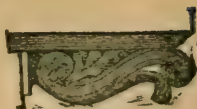
A, King-Post.



ss, Spandrels.



Gable.



Modillion.



Viaduct.



Mansard Roof.



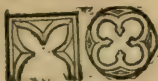
Pediment.



Aqueduct.



Joist.



Quatre-Foil.



Foils.



Buttress.



Mortise.



Conical Roof.



Sphinx.



Capital.



Hip Roof.



Shed Roof.



Arch.



Abacus.



Curb Roof.



Gable Roof.



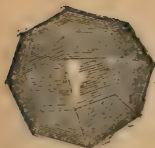
Ogee Roof.



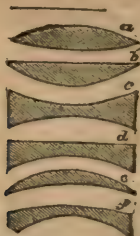
M. Roof.



# MATHEMATICS, GEOMETRY, ETC.



Deltahedron.



Lenses. *a*, double-convex; *b*, plano-convex; *c*, double-concave; *d*, plano-concave; *e*, Meniscus; *f*, Concave-convex.



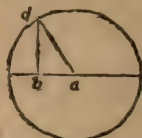
C, A, B, Sector.



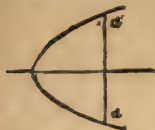
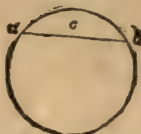
Radius.



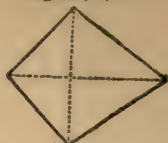
Parabola.



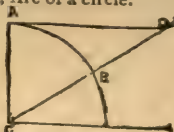
*d, b, a, d*, sine of angle *d, a, b*, *ba, ad* sine of angle *a, d, b*.

*aa*, Applycate Ordinate.

*a, c, b* Segment of a circle.  
*a, b* chord of a circle.  
*c*, Arc of a circle.



Deltoid.

*a, b, a, b*, Chords of a circle.

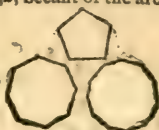
*a, b*, Arc of a circle.  
*c, d*, Secant of the arc *a, b*.



Spheroid.



Ungula.



Polygons,



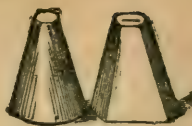
Scalene Triangle.



Tetragons.



$\alpha$ , Re-entering Angle.



Frustum.



Triangle.



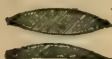
Evolute Curve.  
 $a, b, c$ , evolute.  
 $d, e, f, g$ , involute.



Tetrahedron.



Cycloid.



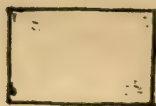
Convex.



Arc.



Pentagon.



Rectangle.



Trapezium.



$a, a$  Quadrants of a circle.



$a, b, p$ , angle of incidence;  
 $c, b, p$ , angle of reflection.



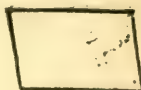
$a, c$ , Tangent.  $c, c, c$ , Tangents.  
 $c, e$ , Subtangent.



Rhomb.



Trapezoid.



Quadrilateral.



Square.



Parallelopiped.



Dodecahedrons.



Conoid.



Cone.



Cube.



Parallelogram.



Octohedron.



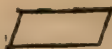
Octagon.



Equilateral.



Ellipse.



Rhomboid.



Diagonal.



Concave.

# ASTRONOMY.

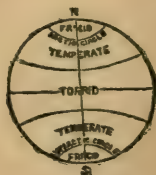
---



Astrolabe.



Armillary Sphere.



Zones.



Pisces.



Mural Circle.



Gemini.



Scorpion.



Sagittarius.



Cancer.



Libra.



The Globe.





Aquarius.



Zodiac.



Ursa-Major.



Leo.



Penumbra.



Aries.



Capricorn.



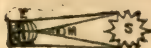
Virgo.



Taurus.



Node.



Eclipse.



Comet.

# INSECTS, ETC.

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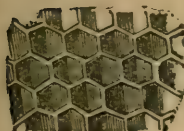
Cock Roaches.



Moth.



Tarantula.



Honey-Comb.



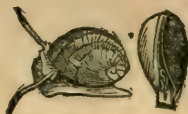
Chrysalis.



Silkworm.



Wasp.



Mollusks.



Stag-Beetle.



Earwig.



α, α, Antennae



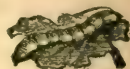
Locust.



Grasshopper.



Cricket.



Caterpillar.

# REPTILES.

---



Rattle-Snake.



Snake.



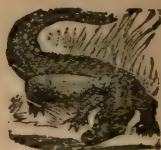
Gecko.



Asp.



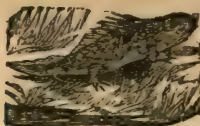
Cobra-de-Capello.



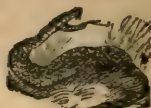
Alligator.



Crocodile.



Newt.



Adder.



Lizard.



Viper.



Tortoise.

# SHIPS, ETC.

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Sloop.



Shrouds.



Galley.



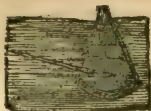
Schooner.

Futtock. *a, a*, deadeyes; *b, b*, futtock-plates; *c*, futtock-shrouds.

Cutter.



Buoy.



Log.



Capstan.



Brig.



Ship.



Barque.





Xebec.



Diving-Bell.



Compass.



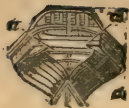
Davits.



a, Keelson.



Propellers.



a, a, a, Transoms.



Frigate



Binnacle.



Hammock.



Boat.



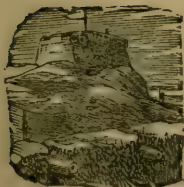
Propeller.



Anchor

# MILITARY.

---



Redoubt.



Gabion.



Fortress. A, Cavalier.



Embrasure.



Stockade.



A, Bastion.



Limer.



Minnie-Ball.



Grenade.



Mortar.



Battlement.



Bomb.



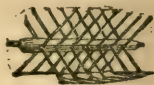
Howitzer.



Cannon.



Tomahawk.



Chevaux-de-frise.



Chain-Shot.

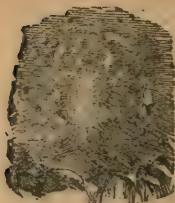


Epaulet.



Redans.

# MISCELLANEOUS.



Crater.



Mirage.



Geyser.



Medusa.



Univalve Shell.



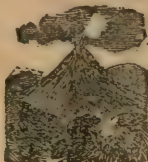
Meniscus.



Snow-Crystals.



Whip.



Volcano.



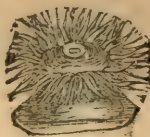
Star-Fish.



Refraction.



Thelphusian.



Radiate.



Vertebra.



Vampire-Bat.



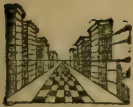
Distaff.



Toggle.



Stalactites.



Perspective.



Nautilus.



Poleaxes.



Crosier.



Minotaur.



Harp.



Trunk.



Hour-Glass.



Crown.



Tambourine.



Prisms.



Decanter.



Walrus.



Lamp.



Diamond  
(Brilliant.)



Pocket-Book.



Stove.



Mask.



Umbrella.



Cestus.



Horse Shoe.



Mortar.



Safe.



Trident.



Cage.



Cross.



Target.



Wagon.



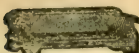
Pallet.



Suspenders.



Cart.



Sofa.



Muff.



Revolver.



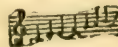
Horse-Car.



Snow-Shoe.



Spectacles.



Gamut.



Key.



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